"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair Saturday and Sunday; moderate northwest to north winds.
For full weather report see Page 22.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,020. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1912.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WILSON TO CALL EXTRA SESSION

Before Sailing for Bermuda He Announces Intention to Convene Congress by April 15.

PLEDGES TO BE REDEEMED

He Thinks It in the Interest of Business to Remove Uncertainty of Tariff Revision.

OTHER WORK TO BE DONE

It Is Said Business Monopoly Is to Get Legislative Attention — Democratic Leaders in Accord.

President-elect Woodrow Wilson announced last night that he would call an extraordinary session of Congress not later than April 15 to redeem promptly the pledges made to the American people by the Democratic Party in the pre-election campaign. This action on the part of the President-elect was predicted by THE TIMES last Monday morning, on information obtained from men high in the party councils. Gov. Wilson's formal announcement is brief and to the point. It reads:

I shall call Congress together in extraordinary session not later than April 15. I shall do this not only because I think that the pledges of the party ought to be redeemed as promptly as possible, but also because I know it to be in the interest of business that all uncertainty as to what the particular items of tariff revision are to be should be removed as soon as possible.

Gov. Wilson sails for Bermuda this afternoon, to be gone until Dec. 16. He will spend his time there in a little, secluded cottage.

It is not unlikely that several of the Democratic leaders who are to take part in the tariff revision and other legislation which may be considered at the extraordinary session of Congress will be summoned to Bermuda by him. Upon his return to Princeton it is understood that there will be a conference of the party leaders, at which a comprehensive plan of action will be decided upon.

Just what course will be followed, just what schedules will be revised, Gov. Wilson is not now prepared to say, but he is emphatic in his assertion that, "as far as he goes," all pledges made by the Democratic Party will be literally carried into effect. The extraordinary session is not expected to limit the activities of the legislators to the Tariff bill. It is said that other important issues, such as business monopoly, are to be taken up.

Programme Will Be Ready.

One thing is certain now, and that is that the Democratic Party will approach the extra session with its programme ready. Champ Clark, a thoroughgoing tariff reformer of long standing, will be re-elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Oscar W. Underwood, who shaped the Tariff bill vetoed by President Taft, will be in charge again as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and majority leader.

Two weeks ago, it may be said, President-elect Wilson had little intention of announcing his decision on the question of an extra session before he went away on his vacation to Bermuda. He said then that he first wanted to hear everything every one had to say. Since that time practically every Democratic leader of prominence has declared in favor of an extra session, and the newspapers which had been strongest in their support of him were most outspoken.

Gov. Wilson himself had felt at the time that an extra session was the only course left open to the Democratic Party because of the promises made. He welcomed this united opinion of the Democratic leaders, and decided that further delay was uncalled for in announcing his purpose.

The polls made by THE TIMES and other newspapers to ascertain the sentiment among the United States Senators and Congressmen as to the advisability of an extra session were read by Mr. Wilson with much interest in determining his course. He requested THE TIMES to furnish him with a list giving the names of those for and against immediate action. It showed practically a unanimous sentiment in favor of speedy revision of the tariff.

The President-elect read with the greatest interest yesterday the statement by Gov. Thomas R. Marshall, the Vice President-elect, favoring an extra session. Other affirmatory opinions which gave him pleasure were those of Underwood, Clark, and Bryan. With a united party behind him, Gov. Wilson expects to accomplish much as President. He will stay in Washington throughout the extra session, too, and watch carefully every step taken. That much he told a delegation of North Carolinians Tuesday in withholding his acceptance of an invitation for May 20.

"If there is to be an extra session," he said then, "I feel that it is my duty to be in Washington."

This would indicate that the Governor, who must then have had his mind pretty well made up as to the time he would set for Congress to convene, expected the extraordinary session to last at least six weeks.

The Revision He Advocated.

Gov. Wilson did not say yesterday whether he would favor the revision of the tariff schedule by schedule or by the introduction of a general tariff bill. That must be determined in the five months which will intervene before the legislators are called together. In a general way, the Governor gave his idea of revision in his campaign addresses. One of his statements then was that every schedule must be gone over with as fine a toothed comb as was necessary to remove all taint of [illegible]. He expressed himself

[illegible] on Page 5.

MAYOR LUNN IN JAIL.

Refuses to Pay a Fine for "Quoting Abraham Lincoln."

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Mayor George R. Lunn of Schenectady will spend to-night in the Herkimer Jail. He refused to pay the $50 fine imposed upon him in the local Recorder's Court for violating a city ordinance and chose to begin serving the alternative sentence of fifty days in jail pending the perfecting of an appeal in his case.

The Mayor left town for the County Jail in Herkimer to-night in custody of Chief Long, who handed him over to Sheriff Moon. On leaving the local courtroom Mayor Lunn assisted to the automobile that conveyed him to Herkimer Walvriac Zugajpka, a woman who was bound over for the Grand Jury on a charge of stabbing Officer Kenney in a riot at the Phoenix Mills. She is charged with assault in the first degree. The Mayor tried to comfort the woman, who was crying.

Three other strikers were bound over for the Grand Jury to-night.

"This is a question of principle," the Mayor said after hearing his sentence, "and I will never spend a dollar for quoting Abraham Lincoln."

"The question of quoting Abraham Lincoln does not appear in the information that caused your arrest," replied Judge Collins.

When Mayor Lunn and his lawyer reached the courtroom this forenoon the latter asked the Court's permission for the Mayor to make a speech in his own behalf before sentence was pronounced. City Attorney Newberry objected and the request was denied. This caused Mayor Lunn to remark that the case against him had been "cut and dried."

"It is not," shouted the Prosecuting Attorney. Judge Collins interrupted by saying that Mayor Lunn would be allowed two minutes to speak.

"We don't want to muzzle any one," the Court said. The Mayor then made a brief speech in which he declared, he said, he wanted to appeal for his rights as a citizen.

HAMMERSTEIN OPERA LEASED

M. Akoun to Make a Family Theatre of London House.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Fernand Akoun, Managing Director of Luna Park, Paris, has leased Hammerstein's London Opera House for a term of years at an annual rental of $60,000. It will be reopened on Dec. 26, Boxing Day.

M. Akoun says he will convert the opera house into a family theatre, namely, a place to which parents may take their children without any fear of their hearing or seeing anything offensive.

The entertainments, he promises, will be of a distinctly novel character, neither partaking wholly of the operatic, music hall, or the cinematograph, but will be a careful blending of all three, at cheap prices of admission.

The theatre will be open all the year around, and the various seasons will be given over to different forms of amusement, including ballets of all nations and grand opera in English.

Ben Nathan, the well-known impresario, will be the general manager.

TAXICAB FULL OF THREATS.

Brooklyn Police Intervene in Family Jar with Puzzling Results.

Policeman Fred Winter, on duty at Nostrand Avenue and Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was startled yesterday afternoon when a well-dressed woman put her head out of the window of a passing taxicab and began to shout hysterically for the police. The chauffeur brought his car to a sudden stop, and Winters ran to the woman. So did half a hundred other persons.

The woman said she was Mrs. Alma Kane of Rockville Centre, L. I., and she charged that her husband, in the car with her, had threatened to shoot her. The man protested that he had done nothing of the kind. He said that his wife had done the threatening, declaring she'd stab him.

The story of the happenings of the afternoon were recited to Magistrate Voorhees. The woman hysterically repeated her story. Her husband explained that she had been in a sanitarium in Rockville Centre. Riding back from that place, he said, they had quarreled, and the climax came when his wife put her head out of the window and began to shout for the police.

Mrs. Kane was held on a charge of intoxication.

MILITIA TO QUELL STRIKERS.

Ordered Out in Two States Where Trouble Was Threatened.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 15.—Striking miners to-night attacked a passenger train on the Cabin Creek branch of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. The miners stopped the train and refused to allow it to proceed because two cars carrying alleged strikebreakers were attached.

LAKE CHARLES, La., Nov. 15.—Company K of Lake Charles was ordered to-night to proceed to Merryville, where the employes of the American Lumber Company are on strike. Local officers have been notified that serious trouble has been threatened, but so far as they know no actual clash has occurred. The company will reach Merryville about daylight.

'PHONE BOOK AS JEWEL SAFE.

Pearls Were Safe Enough, but Woman Forgot They Were There.

A woman well known in society wanted to give her husband a scarf pin on his birthday anniversary this week, so she called on a Fifth Avenue jeweler and looked at some unset pearls. She was in a hurry, and the salesman suggested that she take half a dozen of the gems home with her in an envelope and select one at her leisure.

The value of the pearls was $1,200, and the woman put them in her handbag. Later in the day she decided she would look at them. She could not find them. Search was made in the house that night and the next morning, but they were not found. She decided they were gone, and that she would have to pay $1,200 to the jeweler. This made her feel so poverty stricken that when some furs she had ordered arrived at the house she sent them back without opening the box.

Her husband decided to advertise the loss in the newspapers and offer a reward. He went to the telephone to find the number of an advertising agent. As he picked up the book a sealed envelope rolled out. It contained the pearls.

Then his wife remembered that just as she had taken the envelope from her bag the day before she had been called to the telephone. There she had been interrupted by the call of a workman and had hastily slipped the envelope into the directory for safety.

She was so pleased over the recovery of the pearls that she went to the jeweler and bought a much finer pin for her husband than she had intended.

PLANTED A ROBBERY, POLICE PAYING HIM

Burglar Tells Curran Inquiry Dougherty Gave Him $125 to "Get" a Crook.

POLICEMEN STOLE THE LOOT

Took Stolen Feathers and Gave Him Some—Flynn, His Pay Held Up, Quits Inquiry.

Benjamin Levy, a young man with a heavy, undershot jaw, told the Curran Investigating Committee yesterday that he had been a "stool pigeon" for the police; that he had planned several burglaries with the knowledge of the police, and had led young men to participate in these burglaries. Levy said that Deputy Commissioner Dougherty had set him to work and that he had received money from the Commissioner to buy burglars' tools and as pay for his services. Warrants from the Commissioner's office seemed to bear out the truth of Levy's story as to the payment of money to him.

In the course of his story, Levy said that policemen had stolen many ostrich plumes from one of the looted places. All of the looted plunder the thieves had packed up to carry away was taken from them at the door of the building where the burglary occurred and carried to the Mercer Street Police Station. Harvey Shapiro, the man who was robbed, got back from the police $2,500 worth of property. He received in addition from the National Insurance Company $1,550. Mr. Shapiro said this represented the value of the property which disappeared. Levy was examined by Harold S. Deming, an assistant to Emory R. Buckner, the chief counsel for the committee.

Opened Door for Thieves.

Levy testified that a burglary was committed at 781 Broadway on June 23. He said he let the burglars into the building with a key which he obtained from his father, who was in business there. He persuaded Louis Kessler, Abe Housman, Morris Fishman, and a chauffeur named Earl to commit the robbery, he declared. His testimony on this point was:

Q.—And you told the other men it was a soft job, and told them how they could pull it off? A.—Yes sir.

Q.—Where did they get the burglar's tools? A.—I was called down by Joe Daley, a detective of the West 125th Street Police Station, and he said Commissioner Dougherty wanted to see me because he knew I had acquaintance with different burglars and I knew them pretty well. Commissioner Dougherty, when I came down there, took out three Rogues' Gallery pictures from his drawer and said, "Do you know them?" I said "Yes, I do."

Q.—Who were they? A.—They were Louis Kessler, Joe Goldstein or Abe Houseman, and Abe Weinstein. They were three professional burglars. He said "I want you to get those men," and gave me $25 for expenses. I met Louis Kessler, and he spent $15 for some burglar's tools.

Q.—With some of the money that Dougherty gave you? A.—Yes, sir. For burglar tools. The balance of $10 I used with the men in gambling houses so that I could be near them. After I had planned with Kessler about the firm we were to rob, he looked the place over and said "It is all right. It is easy." And I reported back to Commissioner Dougherty's secretary, Mr. Young.

Q.—What did you tell him? A.—I told him that we have located a place to rob and I would get Kessler. Young said to me: "If you get Kessler, I will give you $125."

Q.—Did you tell him you had invested some of the money in burglar tools? A.—Yes, sir. I told him that they had looked over the place, and they were going to do it the next day. This was Friday.

Told Police of Robbery Plot.

In the course of his testimony, Levy mentioned the names of all of the detectives who, he said, were concerned in catching the burglars, and also the name of Police Captain Henry. All of these men were connected with the Mercer Street Police Station. The names of the detectives mentioned were John B. Botti, James W. Murray, John Glynn, G. W. Beck, Charles E. Savage, and a man named Clair. Levy said he telephoned to Clair's house and arranged to meet him the next morning at Forty-seventh Street and Third Avenue. Levy testified that the appointment was kept and that he told Clair the job was ready.

Q.—Did you tell him the job was going to be pulled off? A.—I certainly did.

Q.—Did you tell him how you were going to get into the building or anything like that? A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—Tell the committee. They want to know. A.—I told him I had got Louis Kessler and he was going to get these other two men to get into the lofts of the African Feather Company, and to be on hand. So Clair said to me: "I cannot go over anybody's head. I have got to see the Lieutenant." I said: "All right. In the meantime I am going down to see Secretary Young." When I went down and saw Secretary Young he said: "You go down and meet Mr. Glynn.

Q.—That is Lieut. Glynn. A.—That is Lieut. Glynn, who has charge of the Detective Bureau in the Sixteenth. I met Lieut. Glynn at the Broadway Central Hotel. I told him that I was going to open the door with a key and how I should get away. I told him the automobile was going to be used.

Q.—Did you give him the number of it? A.—I gave him the number and told him the man's name and told him who was going to be on the job.

Q.—Who engaged that automobile? Who made the arrangements for the chauffeur and the automobile? A.—Louis Kessler and Goldstein. The chauffeur was supposed to get $50 for the job.

Q.—Did Glynn know that you had planned the robbery? A.—I told him how I was going to get in, and he said to me when the automobile faces north I should go south. For me to get away from the building so I should not be arrested. I said to Glynn, "I have the men ready, and there will be a robbery to-night at that place," and he said he would have his men there on the job. After I had the conversation with Glynn I went to meet Kessler on Second Avenue at 1 o'clock. I had lunch there with him, and from there I went to his house. He got a valise with the burglar tools.

Q.—Those were the burglar tools that you and he had bought with the money Commissioner Dougherty gave you? A.—Yes, Sir. With those burglar tools I went to the loft with Kessler, and I put the tools in the building. Then I went back to Kessler's house, 80 Third Street. We waited until 4 or 4:30 o'clock to go to that job. Joe Goldstein or Housmann telephoned to the firm to see if anybody was in. No answer being given I went in with them. I opened the door with the key, and closed the door.

Q.—Where were the detectives at this time? A.—The detectives I did not see at that time. They took about two hours or two and a half hours to blow the wall. They used dynamite to blow the wall. It was about a twenty-inch wall. And they got in. I was outside, supposed to be watching for them to see that no police was coming. And they took three valises, and a bundle of the feathers.

Sleuths Watched Robbers at Work.

Levy said he discovered that the detectives were waiting in a store on the opposite side of the street. He and his two companions, he testified, carried the feathers down to the street. He said that Kessler got the automobile, and that Earl was driving it. At this point Levy got mixed up in the names. He frequently mentioned a strange name, but he explained this by saying that his companions had so many names that it was hard to call them always by only one. The valises filled with ostrich feathers and the bundle of ostrich feathers were put in the automobile, which faced south. Levy said that according to Lieut. Glynn's directions he went north. After the automobile started, Levy said he heard a shot. Some fifteen minutes later, Levy said, he returned to the building, and

Continued on Page 5.

A DEFENSE OF THE COLLEGE GIRL

Dean Gildersleeve of Barnard College replies to the attacks made by Frances Aymar-Mathews. Read what she says in

To-morrow's Sunday Times.

GUSTAV H. SCHWAB SUICIDE BY HANGING

Ex-Head of Oelrichs & Co. Killed Himself While Insane in a Sanitarium in Connecticut.

HE HAD LONG BEEN ILL

Hanged Himself with Cord of Bathrobe —Disease of Brain Led Him to Take His Life, Says Son-In-Law.

This statement relative to the cause of the death of Gustav H. Schwab, ex-head of Oelrichs & Co., agents in America of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, in a sanitarium in Litchfield, Conn., on Tuesday, was given out early this morning by his son-in-law, Dr. W. W. Herrick of 41 West Forty-seventh Street.

"For two and a half years Mr. Schwab had suffered a severe nervous breakdown from overwork. This had lately taken the form of melancholia, with occasional suicidal tendencies, so characteristic of this disease. With this there had been marked cerebral arterio sclerosis, or hardening of the arteries of the brain. It is believed that in an attempt at self-destruction, not in itself suicidal, a cerebral hemorrhage ensued and was the direct cause of death."

Further light on Mr. Schwab's death was cast by Dr. Charles I. Page of Litchfield, Conn., the medical examiner there, who explained over the telephone early to-day that the death had been caused by strangulation. Mr. Schwab was found on Tuesday morning hanging by the cord of his bathrobe in his room in Dr. John H. Buel's sanitarium.

When the news of Mr. Schwab's death was published that day and the next, it was supposed that it had followed natural causes, as it was known that he had suffered greatly from overwork and general nervous breakdown. The exact circumstances did not become known until last evening, when Dr. Page filed the death certificate in Litchfield, and the fuller explanation was made here in New York by Dr. Herrick, in behalf of the family.

CAN'T WAKE YOUNG SLEEPER.

Doctors Say Poison Was Given to Boy Found Lying in Vestibule.

Persons on their way home at midnight last night in Atlantic Avenue, near Henry Street, Brooklyn, discovered a boy asleep in the vestibule of a dwelling house at 141 Atlantic Avenue. Several men attempted to awaken him, but did not succeed. "He must be very tired," said one of the men, who summoned a policeman from the Adams Street Station. The policeman shook the boy vigorously, but had no better success in awakening him, so he sent in a hurry call for an ambulance, and Dr. Sternberg from the Long Island Hospital responded. The physician took him to the hospital. There the physicians, after vainly attempting to awaken him, decided he was suffering from the effects of some kind of poison. At the hospital they said the boy would probably die.

The boy is about 15 years old, and was dressed in a dark suit of clothes. The police found no identification marks on his person, and detectives from Brooklyn Police Headquarters and the Adams Street Station late last night were trying to find out how he came to be in the vestibule of the house, where he was unknown.

KIOSK AGREEMENT FILED.

Plan Clearing Times Square Walk Made Binding on Successors.

Register Max S. Grifenhagen received yesterday and placed on file in the Hall of Records an agreement among five different bodies under which the Subway kiosks were removed from the east side of Broadway on the north side of Forty-second Street. Those involved were the city, the Public Service Commission, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which operates the Subway; the Astor estate, which owns the premises on the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street; the Long Acre Land Company, which owns the building, and the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, which made the alterations.

The owners of the building assumed under the agreement all responsibility for damage actions arising from injuries or losses in the new approach to the Subway through its premises. It also agreed to furnish and display signs, and keep them illuminated at night at the direction of the Public Service Commission.

The Astor estate gave to the Interborough Company a permanent easement through its property, because, the agreement related, of the substantial benefit of the improvement to the estate and to all persons interested in it. The agreement was made binding on all successors of the signers.

FIREMAN SAVES TRAIN.

Gropes Through Scalding Steam to Halt Crippled Engine.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 15.—Quick action by John Garrett, a fireman on one of the two-hour New York-Philadelphia trains over the Pennsylvania, averted what probably would have been a serious accident this afternoon. The train was bound for Philadelphia and was going at a speed of fifty miles an hour when the driving shaft on the right side of the engine broke and a steel fragment was hurled up through the boiler. Escaping steam scalded Engineer Barber so badly that he was overcome before he could reach the throttle.

The train was near Monmouth Junction, and Garrett climbed into the cab and over the prostrate body of Barber, and, reaching the throttle, brought the train to a stop. Barber was so badly scalded that he was taken from the train at Trenton and sent to a hospital. His condition is serious. None of the passengers knew of the danger they were in until told about it after the train was stopped by Garrett.

OIL DIVIDENDS 52% IN DISSOLUTION YEAR

Which Is Four Per Cent. More Than the Undissolved Trust Ever Paid.

AND ALL PROFITS NOT IN YET

Eight of the 34 Companies Which Formed the Combination Split Up by the Court Have Not Yet Reported.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, from whose control thirty-four subsidiary companies were taken by the decree of the United States Supreme Court, to be distributed in many cases in small fractional parts among the 6,000 or more individual stockholders, with the declaration yesterday of another quarterly dividend of $5 a share, completed the first year of dividends since the dissolution of the trust. Within the year the Standard Oil Company has paid $20 a share to its stockholders, and, counting the payments made by the subsidiaries of the old trust, the holders of Standard Oil stock have within this period received more than $52,000,000 in dividends. This is equivalent to more than 52 per cent. on the parent company's stock. The highest dividend ever paid by the trust before its dissolution was forced by the Government's suit under the Sherman law was 48 per cent. In the year immediately preceding dissolution the trust paid only 37 per cent.

It was in 1900 and 1901 that the high-water mark of 48 per cent. was reached.

In 1902 the four disbursements totaled 45 per cent., in the year following 44 per cent., and in 1904, 38 per cent. In six of the seven years immediately prior to the dissolution the trust distributed in round numbers $40,000,000 a year among its stockholders.

The 52 per cent. paid so far has been made up by 26 of 34 companies, which with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey formed the old Standard Oil Trust.

No cash dividends have been declared so far by the Atlantic Refining Company, the Borne-Scrymser Company, Colonial Oil Company, Union Tank Line Company, the Washington Oil Company, Waters-Pierce, Standard Oil Company of Kentucky, or Swan & Finch. Well informed people believe that all or most of these companies will shortly begin the payment of dividends as is indicated in the prevailing quotations for their shares. The Atlantic Refining Company, par value $100 a share, is quoted around $600; the Standard Oil of Kentucky, par value $100, at close to $400, and Waters-Pierce, with a par value of $100, at between $1,400 and $1,600 a share. Union Tank Line is quoted below par, but all of the others are selling well above their nominal value.

Below is given a list of the members of the Standard Oil family which have paid dividends so far this year, with the cash disbursement a share, and the total amount in round numbers paid out by the several companies:

Company.	Dividends Per Share.	Amount Paid.
Buckeye Pipe	$20.00	$4,000,000
Chesebrough	40.00	200,000
Continental	70.00	210,000
Crescent Pipe	6.00	360,000
Cumberland Pipe	6.00	60,000
Eureka Pipe	30.00	1,500,000
Galena Signal pf.	8.00	160,000
Galena common	12.00	960,000
Indiana Pipe	10.00	1,000,000
National Transit	2.25	1,300,000
New York Transit	30.00	1,500,000
Northern Pipe	5.00	200,000
Ohio Oil	3.75	2,250,000
Prairie Oil & Gas	25.00	4,500,000
Solar Refining	20.00	100,000
Southern Pipe	25.00	2,500,000
South Penn. Oil	30.00	750,000
S. W. Penn. Pipe	15.00	525,000
Standard Oil of Colorado	2.50	1,125,000
Standard Oil of Indiana	13.00	3,900,000
Standard Oil of Kansas	5.00	50,000
Standard Oil of Nebraska	20.00	160,000
Standard Oil of New York	25.00	3,900,000
Standard Oil of Ohio	5.00	175,000
Vacuum Oil	6.00	900,000
Standard Oil of New Jersey	20.00	19,667,000
Solar Refining	20.00	100,000
Total		$52,252,000

A number of the subsidiaries in addition to the eight which have so far paid no dividends began dividends late in the year, and hence do not figure in this total except for part of the twelvemonth. One of the companies, the Standard Oil Company of California, announced its first dividend, amounting to $2.50 a share, yesterday.

If the rate of dividends established by the several companies this year are maintained, the aggregate dividends on the stocks formerly included in the Standard Oil Trust will amount this coming year to a still higher figure than the 52 per cent. declared since dissolution. This fact explains the enormous increase during the past year in the market value of the stocks which made up the Standard Oil Trust before the Supreme Court adjudged it guilty of violating the anti-trust law.

THIEF SLASHES HER FINGERS.

Gets Woman's Purse, Fastened to Wrist, by Hacking at Her Hand.

Mrs. Yetta Lanes, mother of Dr. Maxwell Lanes of 136 Second Street and the owner of considerable real property on the lower east side, went out last evening to collect $150 rent from a saloon at Thirteenth Street and Avenue A. She got the money, stowed it carefully in a purse which was fastened to her wrist by a leather strap wound around and around, and started home along Avenue A.

Two men sprang at her as she was crossing Twelfth Street, and snatched at the bag, but the strap around her wrist held. Mrs. Lanes cried for help, and they knocked her down. Then the shorter of the two—he seemed little more than a boy—bent over with an opened knife and slashed at the leather till the wrist guard was cut.

But Mrs. Lanes's hand still gripped the purse fiercely. The youth slashed again, and he was up and away with the purse, for he had hacked at her hand so savagely that four of the fingers were almost severed.

As men and women ran toward her from every direction, the taller of her two assailants bent over her, and in the most deferential voice said:

"Madame, is there anything I can do for you?"

This change of front so confused her that in her pain and alarm she allowed him to escape in the crowd a moment later. But she turned her case over to the police, and before long a detective had picked up Joseph Schultz of 515 East Thirteenth Street as the offender who had remained to soothe her. Mrs. Lanes identified him, and he was locked up, charged with robbery and assault.

SIX DEMOCRATS STAND PAT.

Massachusetts Congressmen Will Oppose Lowering of Shoe Duties.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—Six Democratic Congressmen-elect from Massachusetts are on record as supporters of the present duty on boots and shoes.

At a conference held in Mayor Fitzgerald's office to-day an agreement was entered into to oppose any reduction of this duty.

KAISER'S OIL PROJECT OUT.

Stock Company Under State Control to Oust Standard Oil.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The Government to-night made public its proposed law to create a State petroleum monopoly, which is to oust the Standard Oil Company from Germany. The monopoly covers only illuminating oils.

In a brief, the Government declares the Standard Oil Company first conquered the wholesaler and is now exterminating the retailer. It will be possible, the brief asserts, to supply Germany with oil, without the Standard Oil Company, from Galicia, Rumania, Russia, Germany and American independents.

The new law calls for a stock company with a thirty-year charter, under the supervision of the Chancellor, who will appoint an imperial commissioner, vested with oversight of the company's transactions.

The capital stock is to be 60,000,000 marks ($14,280,000) divided into registered stock and scrip. Both share equally in the profits.

If the wholesale price of oil is 20 pfennigs (4.76 cents) a liter the stockholders will receive 5 per cent. of the profits and the Government the rest. Above twenty pfennigs the Government gets nothing and the stockholders' profits fall progressively, but not lower in any case than 4 per cent. The stockholders' profits mount at the same ratio for each tenth of a pfennig the price is brought below twenty, and the Government receives fourfold as much.

The Chancellor may dissolve the company if it endangers the public welfare.

SENATOR RAYNER WEAKER.

Has Spells of Consciousness, Delirium, and Pain—His Death Awaited.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The condition of Senator Isidor Rayner of Maryland, who is critically ill at his Washington residence, has not changed materially since last night, beyond increasing weakness.

The Senator is conscious at times, but has frequent spells of delirium and suffers great pain. The physicians hold out no hope of his recovery.

CONGRESSMEN AT PANAMA.

Members There to See Canal—Stimson and Helen Taft Due Wednesday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Nov. 15.—The Congressional Committee which is visiting the Isthmus to inspect the Panama Canal arrived here late last night on the steamer Cristobal.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and Miss Helen Taft, daughter of the President, are due on Wednesday next.

GO VISITING AND LOSE HATS.

Overcoats, Too, Missing When Riverside Drive Guests Depart.

Theodore Rosenwald invited three friends to spend Thursday evening with him at his home, 151 Riverside Drive. His guests left their hats and overcoats in the hall on the ground floor.

After an evening of games and refreshments Mr. Rosenwald escorted his guests downstairs and was about to say "Good evening," when the three visitors showed reluctance at leaving without their hats and overcoats. A thief had pried open one of the front windows and made off with them. Mr. Rosenwald's guests went away with hats and overcoats from their host's wardrobe.

MARRIAGE KEEPS MEN SANE.

Government Report Shows Bachelors Become Demented More Easily.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Insanity seizes the bachelor with greater ease than the benedict, despite the worry the married man is supposed to undergo, according to the report of the Government Hospital for the Insane just submitted to Walter L. Fisher, Secretary of the Interior. Another fact stated in the report is that of almost 3,000 patients in the institution only three are being treated for insanity brought on by the use of alcohol. That is contrary to the generally accepted theory, which attributes to alcoholism a large proportion of lunatics.

It also is stated that there is a far greater proportion of foreign insane patients than American, and that most of the foreigners are Germans.

That insanity in a large measure is hereditary in indicated by the statement that the asylum scientists have discovered a family in West Virginia whose history has been traced back through 675 individuals, of whom 54 were defective mentally.

SHIELDS FOR INFANTRY.

New German Invention Said to be Proof Against Rifle Shots.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—A light metal shield, described as capable of rendering infantry practically invulnerable against rifle bullets, is said to have been invented by a German engineer named Schaumann.

Volleys fired at a distance of eighty-five yards by the men of a guards regiment in the course of experiments on the Dahlem Rifle Range only slightly dented one of the newly invented plates, which was equivalent in weight to a plate of nickel steel of six millimeters thickness, or just under a quarter of an inch. On the other hand, bullets fired by the same men from a similar distance at a plate of nickel steel seven millimeters thick, or over a quarter of an inch, smoothly penetrated the metal.

The composition plate, which, according to Die Post, has proved far superior to nickel steel, is much less costly than that metal, while its weight is less than one-third.

The Prussian War Minister is taking a lively interest in the invention, but it is said that the United States, Russia, and Austria were represented at the experiments, and are making active efforts to obtain the invention.

400,000 BATTLING ALONG TCHATALJA

Bulgarian Host Are Reported Breaking Through the Centre and Flanking Their Foe.

LONDON INCLINED TO DOUBT

English Correspondent at the Scene Believed the Moslems Could Not Be Driven Back.

CALLS TURKS' FRONT STRONG

Nazim Pasha's Troops Recovering from Defeat and Might Make a Good Stand.

PEACE PROSPECTS LESSEN

Bulgaria's Terms Called Too Harsh for Acceptance—New Hope Seen for Turkey's Cause.

VIENNA, Nov. 15.—The correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse telegraphs his paper as follows:

"North of the Tchatalja lines Macedonian volunteers have captured the town of Derkos and are besieging Ak Bunar and Agacla. In the centre, where the railway makes a wide turn to the north, the Bulgarians also have succeeded in capturing various positions and in breaking through the chain of defenses.

"An artillery duel is still raging. The Turks have about 150 guns of the largest calibre, which, however, are fairly old, so that the Bulgarians are able to compete with them both in quality of weapons and men.

"On the southern wing the Bulgarians have considerable difficulties to overcome. Their advance is prevented by the extensive swamps of Birjuk Chekmeje Lake, and the Bulgarians, therefore, are directing the whole force of their attack upon the centre. The entire battle line is about fifteen miles long. There are 200,000 men on each side. This means about eight men to every yard, so that tactical movements are impossible and the battle necessarily will assume the character of savage butchery.

"The losses are enormous, especially on the Turkish side. As the troops are driven back in disorder, fleeing down the spurs on the Tchatalja side of the heights, they are pursued by the Bulgarians, who pour a pitiless artillery fire into them. As the Bulgarian cavalry is too weak, in order to carry through the energetic pursuit the task has been taken over by the artillery.

"The Turks are fighting with the utmost bravery and desperation. Every soldier is fighting not for the success of the whole army, but for his own individual existence."

REPORTS CONFUSE LONDON.

Some Correspondents Deny That Big Battle Is Proceeding.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 16.—King Ferdinand's reply to the Turkish appeal for peace will be given to-day, it is expected, and meanwhile there seems to be good reason for believing that in effect an armistice exists along the Tchatalja lines, although not yet formally arranged.

In spite of previous reports that the Turkish lines have been pierced, one English correspondent, who has visited Tchatalja recently, even asserts that nothing more serious has occurred there this week than an intermittent artillery fire. So many confused and conflicting reports have been received, however, that it would be rash to pin one's faith to any particular one.

The chief interest of the moment lies in the terms of peace which the allies will offer the Porte. A Vienna dispatch says:

"A statement, received from Sofia as to the Bulgarian conditions of peace, indicates that they are so hard that Turkey is unlikely to accept them at once. On the other hand, Bulgaria has no intention of entering into negotiations intended only at first to bring about a truce.

Bulgaria's Hard Terms.

"Bulgaria is said to have communicated the following seven conditions of peace to the Turkish negotiator:

"First—Capitulation and withdrawal of the Tchatalja Army, guarded by the Bulgarian troops.

"Second—Evacuation of Adrianople, Scutari, Monastir, and Janina.

"Third—Payment of a war indemnity.

"Fourth—Surrender of the conquered territories.

"Fifth—Internationalization of Constantinople.

"Sixth—Opening of the Dardanelles.

"Seventh—Declaration of Salonika as a free port."

There is no official confirmation of

the accuracy of this report, and Numbers 5 and 6 are improbable on their face.

Dr. Dillon of The Daily Telegraph sends a dispatch saying that, judging by the outlines sketched by Dr. Daneff, the President of the Bulgarian Parliament, during his visit to Budapest, the Allies' conditions of peace will include: A commercial treaty, regulation of the religious endowments of the Moslem population, assumption of a certain portion of the Turkish debt, exchange of prisoners, retention of conquered territories with the exception of those which the great powers will deal with themselves, and lastly a war indemnity on which Bulgaria lays special stress.

Cholera Will Hasten Peace.

The rapid spread of cholera among the Turkish troops at Tchatalja has introduced a new factor, which is likely to exercise great influence on questions of both peace and war.

Reuter's dispatches on the ravages of the disease are fully confirmed by special correspondents.

The question of peace is seriously affected by the news received in London yesterday, which gave a truer perspective of the campaign in Thrace than was hitherto possible and tended to show that the Bulgarian victories were won not so much by military superiority as by the total failure of the Turkish organization.

The slowness of the Bulgarian attack on the Tchatalja lines is now thought explicable by causes other than bad roads, the necessity of bringing up heavy guns and such reasons, which have been hitherto advanced. They hesitated to pay the price which their capture would probably cost.

The Turks have evidently been putting up a better fight than the world gave them credit for. As The Times says editorially this morning, the problem of Tchatalja must be gravely perplexing the Bulgarians. The Turks are presumably no longer starving and "it is clear that they have been fighting only in Vienna telegrams and Sofia reverberations of an imaginary battlefield which has filled all Europe with the roar of guns and the dying cries of the slain."

Armistice May be Turkish Trick.

Remembering the Turkish character, it remains to be seen whether Kiamil Pasha's application for an armistice is anything more than a move to gain time. In any case, the Turks are hardly likely to accept peace on any terms proposed. They want peace, but they want it on acceptable conditions.

King Ferdinand has transmitted Kiamil Pasha's request for an armistice with a view to direct discussion of terms of peace to his Government, which in turn transmitted it yesterday to the three other Governments of the Balkan league.

Peace or a continuance of the war will probably depend chiefly upon whether the Bulgarians insist on realizing their ambition to enter Constantinople.

SAYS ARMIES ARE WAITING.

Ward Price Reports Tchatalja Forces Idle and Only Occasional Shots.

By WARD PRICE.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 15.—The Porte is still awaiting a reply from Bulgaria to its demand for a suspension of hostilities, after which a formal settlement of the terms of peace will be undertaken.

Meanwhile, and presumably until that reply is given, the armies lie at the Tchatalja lines with no more than an occasional exchange of shells.

I went out to-day to another point on the lines. Now and then a Turkish battery near by would fire a round at an invisible mark, and from the north toward Derkos there was at times a fitful cannonade, but as yet there are no signs of the fierce general attack which the London newspapers describe to us from the Bulgarian side as having taken place a week ago.

TURKISH FRONT STRONG.

Visitor to Tchatalja Believed It Could Stop Bulgarian Advance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 16.—A special correspondent of The London Times, telegraphing from the Tchatalja lines under date of yesterday, says:

"I have been able to ascertain from personal observation that the Bulgarians are constructing field works west of Papas-Burgas. These operations attract occasional shell fire from the Turkish warships off Kalikratia.

"The Turkish front appears to me to be capable of disputing any further advance. The evidences of disorder which marked the rapid retreat of a fortnight ago are not to be found in this part of the lines. The position is being intrenched along the entire front, and the warm weather has greatly helped the Turks to recover from the effects of the past three weeks.

"The masses of fugitives and villagers congregated in the environs of Stamboul defeat description.

"All is quiet along this front to-day. The Turkish officers talk of a combined Greek and Bulgarian descent on the Dardanelles as likely to be the closing episode of the war."

Turks' Rear Guard Unmolested.

Another dispatch from the same correspondent, dated Nov. 12, says:

"It is extremely disheartening, after making every sacrifice possible, to find that the entire British press has been deceived by the spoon-fed information published from the Bulgarian side by the Vienna Reichspost. If this information is to be believed, there has been a running rear-guard fight and hot pursuit from Lule-Burgas to Tchatalja during the last week.

"As a matter of fact there was no pursuit whatsoever. The Bulgarians did not advance beyond Lule-Burgas before Nov. 7. The Turkish rear guard left Tchorlu without having fired a shot for six days, and the following day the Bulgarians began a forward movement and the Turkish independent cavalry division evacuated Tchorlu before them.

"Of all this the writer was an eyewitness, as he was nearly bagged by a Bulgarian patrol as he retired on Rodosto. The Bulgarians on this flank certainly lost one of the greatest opportunities ever presented to a victorious army in the field. Why? Because of the resistance shown by that moiety of the Turkish Army which remained stanch.

"Unfortunately only three correspondents with the Turks saw anything of the fighting, while the remainder saw nothing but the disorderly flight, themselves being hurried back by their official sponsors amid the disorganized retirement. The stories they supplied gave color to the Reichspost correspondent's, no doubt, intelligent anticipation of events; hence the false reports to the effect that Rodosto was occupied Nov. 3 and that there was fighting at Tchatalja a week ago."

Armies in Contact Thursday.

Further the same correspondent says: "The Turkish left fell back during the ten days from Nov. 2 to Nov. 12, first to Tcherkesskeui, then, on the information of Mahmoud Mukhtar's success on the right being negatived, on Tchatalja. On the left no shot was fired at this army in its retirement after Oct. 31 until yesterday when the now advancing Bulgarians are said to have come into touch with the Turkish advance guard division at Kabakje.

"As far as I could learn when in a unique position between two hostile armies, there was a similar failure on the part of the Bulgarians to follow up the retirement of the Turkish right wing.

"The reading public must dismiss from their minds all stories of cavalry charges and of positions carried with the bayonet. With the exception of the battle at Kirk-Kilisseh, and the wasteful counter stroke by Mahmoud Mukhtar, nearly every issue has been decided by fire supremacy, especially by the efficient Bulgarian shrapnel, added to the supremacy which the Bulgarians established by their superior fire tactics."

Praise for the Hampered Turks.

The correspondent continues by giving a picture of Turkish lack of organization which is even blacker than that already painted by other correspondents.

"Yet on the front at Lule-Burgas," he continues, "this maladministered army, in spite of fugitive units of the First Corps tumbling upon it, in spite of the lack of direction, the lack of officers, and the lack of food, gave pause to the Bulgarians for four solid days and retired without pursuit.

"The chief staff officer of the Fourth Corps told the writer that if he had had food and ammunition or any chance of getting further supplies his skeleton battalions would have held each succeeding position back to Tcherkesskeui. But most of the troops had had no bread for from forty-eight to seventy-two hours, and the ammunition supply had broken down completely. Nothing was left, therefore, but to fall back as narrated.

"The reason why the Bulgarians gave a respite to enable the Ottoman Army to pull itself together the events of the future alone can explain.

"Whether on a restricted front, so near their base, the Turkish Army will ever be able to sort itself out from the stupendous muddle and establish any adequate system of administration I do not pretend to prophesy. At last they are having resort to the spade, the best friend of the soldier when intelligently used.

"Personally I do not believe there will be a battle at Tchatalja of any magnitude. The allies will shortly be taking measures to possess themselves of the Dardanelles, a step which may well avert a price in blood possible at Tchatalja which the Bulgarians can ill afford."

BULGARS SAID TO HAVE KILIOS.

Report of Capture of Town Near Constantinople Not Confirmed.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 16.—Indefinite reports of important events in the field of war have reached London during the last twenty-four hours, but the censorship is so severe that little actual news is available.

One story came from Constantinople that the Bulgarians, either by sea or land, had reached the vicinity of Kilios, on the Black Sea coast, only about twelve miles from Constantinople. There is no confirmation of this report.

If a strong Bulgarian force has reached Kilios, the fate of the Ottoman Army is sealed, for it means that the Bulgars have managed to creep around behind the Forest of Belgrade on the outskirts of Constantinople, and are now close to Therapia, the Summer resort of the residents of Constantinople.

A Sofia newspaper reiterated the report that the Bulgarians had captured six forts near Tchatalja, two being regarded as important. Still other dispatches asserted that the Bulgarians had captured Hademkeui, the headquarters of the Turkish Commander in Chief, and that Nazim Pasha, the Turkish Generalissimo, had capitulated. For all these reports there was no confirmation.

A Constantinople dispatch to the Cologne Gazette declares that Bulgaria has abandoned her intentions to enter the Turkish capital, being thus advised by Russia and Great Britain.

Reports from Bucharest that an armistice has been arranged have not been confirmed, but all the indications point in that direction, and it may be supposed that the famine and destitution prevailing among the refugees in the neighborhood of Constantinople, which are calculated to provide a hotbed for the spread of cholera, may have had something to do with Bulgaria's decision.

A report received at Berlin asserts that disorders are occurring at Salonika. Bulgarian and Greek soldiers are said to be plundering and maltreating the Mohammedan inhabitants, who are besieging the foreign Consulates for protection.

The Turkish Government has issued a batch of dispatches signed by war correspondents of the Paris Temps and Journal des Desbats, the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger and Tageblatt, The London Daily Mail, and other European papers, all denying reports of atrocities alleged to have been committed by the Turkish troops.

RIVALS ATTACK LIEUT. WAGNER.

And the Reichspost's Editor Defends the War Correspondent.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 16.—In view of various statements made here and elsewhere by newspapers which have no correspondents at the Bulgarian front, calling into question the accuracy of the information contained in Lieut. Wagner's dispatches, Dr. Funder, editor of the Vienna Reichspost, has issued the following statement:

"The journalistic success attained by Lieut. Wagner, the war correspondent of the Reichspost, at the Bulgarian headquarters, with his reports from the scene of war, owing to his special military qualifications and his special knowledge, have given rise to the circulation of different reports concerning him and his trustworthiness.

"Lieut. Wagner never asserted that he personally witnessed all the battles and fights on which he reported. On the contrary, he repeatedly said that he had obtained his reports from well-informed persons.

"It is a matter of course that he was dependent on the way in which these persons represented the events.

"Nor must we overlook the fact that a modern battlefield is far too extensive for one single observer to be able to form a comprehensive opinion.

"I am not in a position to decide whether Lieut. Wagner has sent any misleading news, but so far as I know there is no correspondent with a greater claim to infallibility."

DISGRACE MADE GENERAL DIE.

Toscheff's Suicide Followed Blunder That Lost 7,800 Lives and Cost Him His Epaulets.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 16.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent in Bucharest sends this dispatch:

"I have learned the following details of the suicide of the Bulgarian General, Toscheff.

"A great disaster took place between Kirk-Kilisseh and the village of Raklitza. Two regiments of the élite of Sofia, No. 1 (Tarnova) and No. 6 (Czar Ferdinand) were destroyed owing to a mistake by Gen. Toscheff.

"He ordered the Tarnova regiment to pursue the Turks, who had retired from Kirk-Kilisseh to the fortified positions at Raklitza. In order to give the Turks the impression that they were attacked in great force, Gen. Toscheff divided the regiment into ten companies, and it was cut up. A similar fate befell the Czar Ferdinand regiment, which was dispatched as reinforcement. Two other regiments then advanced, and put the Turks to flight.

"Of the two Sofia regiments, consisting of 9,000 men of the middle and upper classes, only 1,200 were left alive, most of these being wounded.

"By this disaster nearly every house in Sofia was put in mourning. When King Ferdinand learned the sad news, he was deeply moved. Sending for Gen. Toscheff, the King reproached him for the disaster and deprived him of his epaulets. This was the cause of Gen. Toscheff's suicide. It is stated that he was guilty of a similar mistake at Slivnitza during the Bulgaro-Servian war."

SERVIAN ARMY REACHES SEA?

Vienna Has Report and Also That Austrian Warships Have Sailed.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 16.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Vienna says that Servia, instead of abating in her demands, now claims Avlona on the Gulf of Avlona in the Adriatic Sea, thirty-three miles southwest of Berat. The correspondent adds that Servia's answer to the Austrian representation is still not known, but it is reported that Servian troops have reached the coast.

It is reported also, says the correspondent, that taree large ships under command of naval officers have left for the South under sealed orders. It is uncertain whether they are transporting recruits to Bosnia and Dalmatia, or are on a mission connected with the Servian occupation of the Albanian Coast.

ALLIES MOVE ON MONASTIR.

Greeks Leave Salonika to Join the Servians, Surrounding the City.

ATHENS, Nov. 15.—The Greek army, commanded by Crown Prince Constantine, left Salonika to-day and is proceeding to Monastir. The Servian troops have succeeded in practically surrounding that city, where it is believed a large Turkish army is concentrated.

Twelve thousand men of the Bulgarian army, which recently reached Salonika after the city had surrendered to the Greeks, left there to-day. There are only 6,000 Bulgarian troops remaining in Salonika.

Greek forces occupied to-day the Turkish peninsula of Mount Athos, below Salonika, according to a wireless dispatch from the commander of the Greek fleet in the Aegean Sea.

The British steamer Annetta, which was reported captured while conveying war stores from Philadelphia to Albania, was, it is learned, on the way here with ammunition for the Greek War Department.

BELGRADE, Nov. 15.—Another Turkish force surrendered to the Servian cavalry near Monastir yesterday.

The Servians attacked the Ottoman troops at Dobremira, about five miles northeast of Monastir, and in spite of a galling fire dislodged the Turkish advance posts from their strongly intrenched positions.

The Turks retreated and were pursued as far as Morabi, close to Monastir, by the Servians, who surrounded them there and poured in such a heavy fire that the Turkish officer ordered his men to throw down their arms.

The advance of the Servian army has been temporarily stopped by floods.

SOFIA, Nov. 15.—The Mir says the Bulgarians occupied Kavala, on the Gulf of Kavala, eighty miles northeast of Salonika, after they captured Sonos.

The commander of the Greek fleet reports that boat parties from his ships have landed in the Gulf of Monte Santo and occupied Mulyani Island and the Port of Dagni on the Athos Peninsula, near Karies. On Mulyani Island and at Dagni are monasteries in which are 10,000 monks.

The royal yacht Amphitrite, carrying Queen Olga and escorted by twenty-seven Greek merchant vessels, arrived at Salonika Wednesday and was saluted by the foreign warships in the harbor.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 16.—The Daily Telegraph's Uskub correspondent under Thursday's date says:

"The Crown Prince, who left here yesterday to rejoin the Servian army before Monastir, arrived at Prilep this afternoon. He received an enthusiastic welcome from the inhabitants of the city, who strewed the road with flowers. While the reception was in progress the sound of guns, about twenty-five miles to the southwest, announced that the battle of Monastir had begun."

PRIEST SANG AS FOE FIRED.

Encouraged Montenegrins to Hold Turks Until He Was Killed.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 16.—A correspondent of The Morning Post with the Montenegrins describes an act of heroism by a priest who led the soldiers in battle when their commander was killed. This occurred Thursday during an unsuccessful attempt by the Turks to storm a position held by the Montenegrins in the valley of the Boyana River. When the commander was taken to the rear, mortally wounded, the chaplain gave him a benediction.

"Then," says the correspondent, "he snatched up a rifle and cried to the soldiers, 'Forward, Sons of Chernagora, in defence of the cross and the glory of King Nicholas!'

"The priest, brandishing his cross like a banner, had reached the firing line when a fresh and more furious volley came from the Turkish column. He stood alone among the recumbent soldiers, who continued to fire. Then he began to chant the hymn, 'God Against the Infidel.' He reached the lines which in English run:

> Tribulation shall not avail
> To bend the army of the Lord.

when his voice suddenly died away. He waved his arms about his head and fell on his face with a bullet through his heart."

ADRIANOPLE FORTS ARE STILL UNTAKEN

Turks Hold a Large Area Around the City and Rain Hinders the Bulgar Operations.

MAY STARVE OUT GARRISON

Time and the Influence of Defeats Elsewhere Are Expected to Bring the Final Surrender.

By FREDERICK PALMER, Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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MUSTAPHA PASHA, Tuesday, Nov. 12 (Delayed).—As we wait here before Adrianople interest centres on the news from Tchatalja, and the result of the final stand of the main Turkish army.

No news comes from the outside world except through the Sofia newspapers.

The rise of the Maritza and other rivers in the Adrianople plain continues. This strongly affects the operations around Adrianople. The roads are in terrible condition, owing to the rain, but then wet ground, which means colds and pneumonia to most troops, seems not to affect these Bulgarians, who are living practically the outdoor life to which they are accustomed.

The Turks still hold a large area around Adrianople. None of their forts has been taken.

There are no signs of a general attack, though nobody can tell what the Bulgarians here may not attempt.

Evidently the plan remains to hold in the Adrianople garrison, trusting to time, starvation, and events elsewhere to bring about the desired end.

TURKS RESIGNED TO DEFEAT.

Population of Thrace Expects to Emigrate to Asia.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Telegraphing from Constantinople on Tuesday by way of Kustendje, Rumania, The Daily Telegraph's correspondent says:

"I am leaving for the Tchatalja lines to watch the final stages of the drama of Turkey's graceless exit from Europe after six centuries of misrule, persecution, wasted opportunities and commercial stagnation.

"An atmosphere of resignation at the inexorable decree of fate has settled over the Turkish civil and military authorities. All of them seem incapable of making a further effort to save the State. They are prepossessed with the idea that it is not written in the book of fate that the State should be saved. European Turkey, including even Rumelia, is regarded as hopelessly lost, and the little emotion of which the Turkish character is capable is devoted to shedding a few mild tears over the possibility of losing even a portion of Constantinople.

"For the rest, life proceeds as usual. In Pera and in Government circles there is the same slow, even round, which no emergency can quicken. So apathetic are the Turks over the disaster of their failing empire that they seem incapable of making one final effort to save something from the wreck. Whatever Europe may arrange in distributing the spoils in European Turkey will not affect the Ottoman population, which already has made its own plans for the future. This great exodus from Thrace is not the temporary move of a mass of terrified refugees to escape the ravages of war, but a general return of a people to the land whence they sprung.

"All to whom I have spoken reply: 'We will never return to Europe. We have had enough of constant wars, massacres, disturbances, extortion, and persecution; we only seek where we may dwell in peace.' This fact may materially assist the powers in their scramble over Bulgaria's legitimate spoils.

"All reports from the front show that the Turkish Army is demoralized and disorganized to such an extent that it is now an open secret that the members of the extreme military party have given in and are urging that peace should be arranged at all costs. I hear no more of 'dying in the last ditch at Tchatalja.' The Turks know perfectly well that against the Bulgarian Army they are helpless, and that the rabble which passes under the name of 'army' will be driven back on Constantinople whenever the Bulgarians care to press home the attack.

"The Bulgarian advance necessarily has been slow, as the line has been destroyed, and even if it had not rolling stock would not have been available. The enemy is preparing for his final move with the customary care and precision, so that when the blow falls it will crush once for all the feeble remnants of the Turkish Army in Thrace."

SOFIA IS EXPECTING PEACE.

Government Organ Speaks Confidently—Bulgarian Council Conferring.

SOFIA, Nov. 15.—The Government organ, Mir, says to-day:

"Yesterday we wrote that the war had ended. To-day we might add that we are on the eve of peace, the Turks having addressed themselves to the Balkan league.

"This is the best way for making a lasting peace. The war has cleared away all the difficulties and it now depends upon Turkey alone to arrive at a beneficent peace, better relations, and a good understanding between the Balkan union and Turkey."

The Turkish request for an armistice addressed by Kiamil Pasha, the Grand Vizier, to King Ferdinand was discussed to-day by the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

It was decided to reply that the Bulgarian Government would inform the other nations of the Balkan alliance of the step taken by Turkey, and would give its reply as soon as possible after coming to an agreement with them.

After the allies have consulted, it is believed the negotiations for an armistice will be carried on by the commanding General of the opposing armies purely from a military point of view.

The negotiations can begin only after the Turks have accepted the condition laid down by the Bulgarians that in the meantime no further reinforcements of Turkish troops may be brought into the field of operations.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—An official note, issued to-night, says that the Ministers of the powers have approached the various Balkan States with a view to mediation, and that the Foreign Ministers of the allies replied that they would refer the suggestion to their Governments.

The Montenegrin Foreign Minister, however, added that his Government regarded itself as unable to consent to an armistice except on the condition that the Turks surrender Scutari.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 16.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Constantinople says:

"Kiamil Pasha, the Grand Vizier, called at the Russian Embassy to-day and conferred with M. De Giers, the Ambassador, on the subject of peace, in the presence of M. Popof, First Dragoman of the Bulgarian Legation, who has been staying at the Russian Embassy since the outbreak of the war.

"The Bulgarians demand the surrender of the Turkish army at Tchatalja as a necessary condition o the cessation of the advance on the capital, and allowed the Turks forty-eight hours in which to arrive at a decision. This period having elapsed, and the Porte growing uneasy, Kiamil Pasha visited M. De Giers.

"News arrived here to-night that Rodosto, a port on the Sea of Marmora, held by the Bulgarians, is in flames, and that Turkish cruisers are bombarding all along the coast, but to no useful purpose."

OVER 6,000 CHOLERA CASES.

Disease Said to Have Spread from Turks to Bulgarian Army.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (by way of Kustendje,) Nov. 15.—The cholera epidemic among the Turkish troops holding the line of fortifications at Tchatalja, in front of Constantinople, is rapidly becoming worse. More than 500 cases are reported daily, and the total number already exceeds 6,000.

Whatever hope the Turks may have had of maintaining the defenses at Tchatalja have been dissipated by this outbreak. An eye witness declares that he saw 263 corpses buried Tuesday in one big trench at Hademkeui, the headquarters of the Turkish Commander in Chief. The bodies were dragged to the spot on hooks and dropped into the trench, which was not nearly deep enough for the purpose, the covering of earth being very shallow.

While cholera has been undermining the Turkish defenses, it also constitutes a most formidable opponent to the Bulgarian advance, and it is generally believed here that the outbreak has disposed of the question of even a temporary occupation of Constantinople by the Bulgarian troops. It is thought unlikely that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria will risk the lives of his soldiers in this way if he can avoid it.

It is stated on good authority that cholera has already appeared among the Bulgarian troops. This would not be surprising, as they occupy the positions where the disease claimed its first Turkish victims.

The sullen resignation with which the Turks face the series of overwhelming disasters deserves comment. It is true the severe application of martial law prevents public expression of any criticism or demonstrations of resentment. The great mass of Moslems, however, are inclined to bow to the inevitable and accept without opposition what they regard as the dictates of fate.

WOMEN AID WAR VICTIMS.

Fund of $95,000 Raised in New York for Relief of Sufferers.

A committee of New York women has been organized to raise funds for the relief of the stricken women and children who have been left destitute through the depredations of the Turkish troops before abandoning the villages and towns to the conquering armies. Up to yesterday the records show that forty-one villages, inhabited almost exclusively by Greeks, have been destroyed by fire set by the retreating Turks.

Queen Olga of Greece appealed to the Greek newspaper published in New York for aid. Breck Trowbridge, the architect, of this city, who is well acquainted in Athens, was also asked by Her Majesty to co-operate in the work of interesting Americans directly in the helpless women and children of her country.

Mr. Trowbridge organized a committee consisting of Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Edmund Bayles, Mrs. Cortlandt Bishop, Mrs. R. Burnside Potter, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, and Mrs. Breck Trowbridge. Mr. Trowbridge is Treasurer and Demetre J. Vlasto Secretary.

The fund is to be known as the "American Fund for the relief of the destitute families of the Greek-Turkish war." It has the authority of Her Majesty, Queen Olga, and the Union of Greek Women of Athens. The Greek Minister at Washington has attached the official seal to it. The money is to be transmitted through the National American Red Cross Society.

An appeal was sent out by the committee yesterday, and with it was a reprint from a cable dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES of the day before which told of the suffering in the Zagora country, where women and children were dying from hunger and cold in the mountains, whither they had fled from the villages to escape the atrocities of te Turks.

The fund amounted yesterday—less than thirty days after it was started—to $95,541. Further contributions may be sent to Breck Trowbridge at 527 Fifth Avenue.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Lord Mayor, in response to a request signed by 312 members of the House of Commons, has opened a public fund for aid of non-combatants who are suffering from the effects of the war in the Balkans.

SCIENTISTS HEAR AMUNDSEN.

Brilliant Audience in London Told of South Pole Journey.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Capt. Roald Amundsen delivered at Queens Hall to-night a lecture on his historic journey to the south pole. The big hall was packed with members of the Royal Geographical Society and their friends, who listened with the keenest attention to every word that was uttered by the Norwegian explorer.

Earl Curzon presided, and with him on the platform were Prince and Princess Louis of Battenberg, the Norwegian Minister, Earl Brassy, Gen. Sir R. S. Baden-Powell, Sir Ernest Shackleton, Sir James Crichton Browne, Sir Frank Younghusband, Dr. W. S. Bruce, Dr. J. Scott Keltie, and many other notabilities.

Lord Curzon, in introducing the lecturer, dwelt on the magnificent nature of his performance, at the same time introducing in his speech a reference to Captain Robert F. Scott, in order that the latter should have a share in the honors of the evening.

"In the field of exploration," said Lord Curzon, "we know no jealousy. Even while we are honoring Capt. Amundsend I am convinced that his thoughts, no less than ours, are turned to our own brave countryman, Capt. Scott, who is still shrouded in the glimmering in the half light of the antarctic and whose footsteps reached the same pole doubtless only a few weeks after Amundsen. The names of these two men will perpetually be linked, along with Shackleton's, in the history of antarctic exploration."

Capt. Amundsen delivered his lecture in the great voice of a man accustomed to shout against the winds and swiftly carried his audience of savants into the very atmosphere of the explorer's exploits.

Sir Ernest Shackleton proposed a vote of thanks to Capt. Amundsen and it was seconded by Dr. Bruce and heartily accorded.

PILGRIMS HONOR PHILLIPS.

Club Gives Luncheon to London Embassy—Secretary on Year's Leave.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—William Phillips, until recently Secretary of the United States Embassy here, who has received a year's leave of absence, was the guest of honor at a farewell luncheon given by the Pilgrims' Club to-day.

Sir Gilbert Parker presided, and in drinking to the health of Mr. Phillips said he hoped he would return to the American Embassy in London in a more important position. The toast was accompanied by the singing of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

SAYS WE'VE AGAIN VIOLATED TREATY

London Post Finds a Third Infraction in Canal Tolls for Foreign Warships.

BUT THINKS PROTESTS VAIN

Recognizes We Can Enforce Our View of the Treaty, but Foresees Future Difficulties for Us.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 16.—The Morning Post bases upon a dispatch from its Washington correspondent an editorial charging fresh infraction of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, in that by the schedule of tolls on ships passing through the Panama Canal, foreign warships will be charged 50 cents a ton, while American warships are exempt.

"Since the treaty was signed," it says, "we have already had three breaches of its terms: (1) The fortification of the canal; (2) The differentiation between American and foreign mercantile shipping, and (3) this latest differeniation in the cases of ships of war.

"This is surely a record, even in American foreign policy; but the whole treatment of this matter serves to remind us that we had a long series of similar incidents in our relations with the United States. Questions of boundday, questions of shore hights, and questions of armament on the great lakes have always been treated in this way.

"In the present case we have been induced to give up certain rights in exchange for paper guarantees. These guarantees now turn out to be worthless. If we had remembered the history of our treaty negotiations with the United States, we should not have consented to any such arrangement.

"Americans might ask themselves if it is really good foreign policy to liwer the value of their written word in a such way as to make negotiations with other powers difficult or impossible. The ultimate loss may be greater than the immediate gain. This is not the way that friendship between powers and mutual co-operation for common ends are promoted.

"There is no doubt that the United States can enforce its view of the treaty, and there is no question of Europe making anything but diplomatic representations on the subject. But there might come a time when the United States might desire to establish a certain position by treaty, and might find her past conduct a serious difficulty in the way."

C. W. MORSE IN LONDON.

With His Wife Will Go to the Continent to Take a Cure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Charles W. Morse, former head of the American Ice Company, has arrived in London, accompanied by his wife. He will spend a few days here before going to the Continent to take a cure.

NOBEL PRIZE TO HAUPTMANN.

Author of "The Sunken Bell" and "Hannele" Will Receive $40,000.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 15.—The Nobel prize for literature was awarded to-day to Gerhart Hauptmann, the German poet, novelist, and dramatist. He lives in Berlin.

It has been freely predicted in Europe for some time that Gerhart Hauptmann would win the Nobel prize for literature, and that the announcement would be made on his birthday. The prize carries with it $40,000, and is awarded for the most excellent work of an idealistic tendency. Hauptmann is the third German to win the prize. It was awarded to Maurice Maeterlinck last year.

Hauptmann was born on Nov. 15, 1862, in the Silesian town of Obersalzbrunn, the son of a Silesian peasant. He made his first step in literature as a poet with "Promethidenlos," which he wrote at the age of 23, and was full of the restless subjective unhappiness of his years. He scored his first real triumph when his play "Before Dawn" was produced on Oct. 20, 1889, on the stage of the Free Theatre. With that performance the naturalistic movement was launched in Germany, and he was hailed as the standard bearer of the new German drama.

He visited this city in 1894 to superintend the production here of "Hannele," his dream play of the beggar girl's soul. He later scored a success with "The Sunken Bell." As he approached 50 he turned his attention to the novel. He wrote "The Fool in Christ," his first novel, and Germany stirred uneasily as the cry of blasphemy was raised. He followed this novel with "Atlantis."

ROBS CLIENTS OF $2,000,000.

Blind Banker of Paris Confesses and Surrenders to Police.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—Augustin Max, known throughout France as the "blind banker of Paris," has created a mild sensation in financial circles here by surrendering himself to the police and confessing that he had misappropriated $2,000,000 of his clients' money.

M. Max declared that he had invested the depositors' funds in copper and nickel mines in New Caledonia. The enterprises were complete failures.

M. Max, who enjoyed the highest reputation in banking circles here, declared that he had decided to commit suicide, but was persuaded by his family to give himself up to the police.

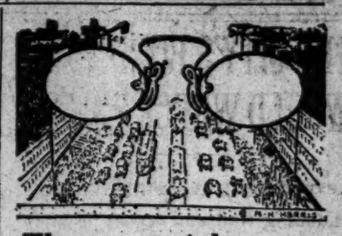
PERU-ECUADOR AMITY NEAR.

End of Boundary Dispute in Sight—Treaty Likely to Follow.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 15.—It is believed that the long-standing frontier dispute between Peru and Ecuador is in a fair way of settlement. The Argentine Minister, who is acting as arbitrator, returned from Quito, Ecuador, to-day, and it was understood that he brought with him the basis of an agreement suggested by the Government of Ecuador. He had a long conference with President Guillermo Billinghurst, as a result of which it was thought the proposals would be accepted.

Both press and public express their satisfaction, the more so as it is believed that a settlement of the frontier question between Chile and Peru is also practically assured, and that a commercial treaty between the two countries will follow.

The [illegible] Chinese Curio Co. [illegible] porcelains and potteries [illegible] are—Adv.



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SPECIAL SALE
We are closing out a splendid lot of Second Hand HARPS at greatly Reduced Prices. Many of the Instruments are by Celebrated Makers.
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Really depends on the boiler you buy—or someone else buys for you.
Begin right with a Kewanee Firebox Boiler and side-track all heating troubles permanently.
Kewanee Firebox Boilers
for heating apartment and loft buildings, are made of mild steel in one piece, tested at high pressure, have no joints and wear as long as the building.
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The brilliant orator, and business efficiency expert.
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Tickets, One Dollar.
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PURE RYE WHISKEY
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SOLD EVERYWHERE

If You Are **DEAF**
The HARPER ELECTRIC ORIPHONE will enable you to hear perfectly. Free demonstration.
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Situations Wanted 15c a line
LAUNDRESS.—Needy widow wants day's work; experienced; best references. Address Box 8, 1,563 3d Av.
I wish to inform you that I got very good results and satisfactory work from the advertisement in The New York Times Saturday and Sunday. Mrs. E. W.

THE CITY'S BOND TAX WOULD WRECK PRICES

Levy of Last Year Applied to 25 Leading Railroad Issues Would Lessen Their Value 35%.

A SHRINKAGE OF $600,000,000

Applied to Stock Exchange List, Loss Would Be $4,200,000,000—Why Carnegie Exempted His Bonds.

Andrew Carnegie, in his statement published yesterday explaining why he had his bonds exempted from the personal tax, said that the enforcement of New York City's bond tax rate meant not taxation but confiscation. If all the holders of some twenty-five standard railroad issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange were forced annually to pay the 1.83 per cent. tax rate levied against personal property last year it would result in a reduction of income value which would force a depreciation of more than $600,000,000 in these twenty-five issues, the present market value of which is $1,731,800,000. This would be a depreciation of about 35 per cent. If this same depreciation were applied to all the taxable bonds listed on the Stock Exchange, some $12,000,000,000 in all, the loss would amount to $4,200,000,000.

The effect of the rigid enforcement of the tax against the holders of all these bonds, assuming them to be subject to taxation in New York City, would be to cut down the interest on a 4 per cent. bond to 2.17 per cent., and the interest on a 5 per cent. bond to 3.17.

To permit of these bonds yielding to the investor the net income which they now yield the price would have to decline in some cases to a figure close to 50 cents on the dollar. Under such conditions Pennsylvania Railroad 4s of 1948, a first lien on the main line of that road, would sell in the neighborhood of 67, and Union Pacific 4s, one of the strongest bonds in the railroad list, would sell still lower.

The Way It Would Work Out.

Just how the prices of twenty-five prominent bond issues of railroad and industrial companies would be effected by the enforcement of the tax is shown in this table:

Bond.	Present Price.	Net Interest Yield P.C.	Value if tax were paid.	Value if tax were not paid.
Atchison 4s	97⅛	4.10	2.17	54½
At. Coast 4s	95	4.26	2.17	60¾
B. & O. 4s	97¼	4.18	2.17	62½
Central of N. J. 5s	118½	4.15	3.17	78½
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	99⅝	4.50	2.67	60½
C., B. & Q. 4s	93¾	4.60	2.17	82¼
C., M. & St. Paul 4s	97¼	4.10	2.17	55
C. & N. W. 4s	97	4.13	2.17	54⅝
D., R. I. & P. 4s	94½	4.55	2.17	49¼
Denver & R. G. 4s	86¾	4.95	2.17	61½
Erie 4s	87	4.60	2.17	48¾
Illinois Central 4s	94¼	4.30	2.17	60¾
L. & N. 4s	97⅝	4.30	2.17	67
M., K. & T. 4s	93½	4.30	2.17	52½
St. L. I. M. & S. 5s	104½	4.63	3.17	81¾
Norfolk & W. 4s	92¼	4.15	2.17	53¾
Northern Pacific 4s	98¾	4.06	2.17	55
Pennsylvania 4s	102¼	3.88	2.17	67
Reading 4s	96⅛	4.15	2.17	58¾
Southern Pacific C. P. 4s	94¼	4.30	2.17	60¾
Southern Pacific 1st 4s	93⅝	4.35	2.17	57⅝
Texas & Pacific 5s	107½	4.65	3.17	73½
Union Pacific 4s	99¾	4.00	2.17	65⅝
American Tobacco 6s	121½	4.70	4.17	91¼
U. S. S. Corp. 5s	102	4.90	3.17	67¾

As Market Values Would Shrink.

How the market value of these same bonds under the enforcement of the tax would compare with the present value of these bonds is shown below:

	Present Market Value.	Value if Tax Were Paid.
Atchison 4s	$146,440,000	$82,924,000
At. C. L. 4s	47,047,000	29,889,000
B. & O. 4s	72,915,000	46,673,000
C. of N. J. 5s	52,040,000	34,260,000
C. & O. 4½s	48,129,000	28,877,000
C., B. & Q. 4s	206,617,000	176,486,000
St. Paul 4s	47,375,000	26,862,000
Northwestern 4s	21,825,000	12,375,000
Rock Island 4s	57,886,000	30,174,000
Denver 4s	33,282,000	23,675,000
Erie 4s	30,450,000	16,900,000
Long Island 4s	22,567,000	14,404,000
L. & N. 4s	56,999,000	39,370,000
M., K. & T. 4s	9,300,000	5,250,000
Iron Mountain 5s	38,414,000	29,918,000
Norfolk & W. 4s	37,168,000	21,412,000
No. Pacific 4s	103,816,000	58,865,000
Pennsyl. 4s	26,400,000	13,400,000
Reading 4s	90,058,000	53,082,000
So. Pac. C. P. 4s	85,280,000	54,434,000
So. Pac. 1st. 4s	115,398,000	69,975,000
Texas & Pac. 5s	26,750,000	18,250,000
Union Pac. 4s	99,750,000	65,750,000
Am. Tobac. 6s	63,376,000	47,663,000
U. S. Steel 5s	192,490,000	126,439,000
Total	$1,731,800,000	$1,126,860,000

The Unalterable Fact.

The loss on these twenty-five bonds would amount to $604,940,000.

The point will, of course, be made that if the personal tax were enforced against any such amount of bonds as the $12,000,000,000 listed on the Stock Exchange the tax rate would be reduced to a fraction of the 1.83 per cent. It could be argued, too, that many of these bonds are held by institutions which are exempt from the payment of the tax, and that still others of these bond issues are not subject to tax here.

None of this, however, alters the fact that the enforcement of the tax against the amount of bonds held by any individual would in reality lower the value of his holdings, approximately, to the extent indicated in these estimates.

The tax laws of the State offer, however, a simple escape from any tax liability of bonds held here, for under the amendment known as the secured debt tax law the holder of a bond can free it of tax in this State for all time by paying one-half of 1 per cent. Upon the payment of that amount to the State Controller a bond is made tax exempt.

MOTHER KILLS CHILDREN.

Father Returns to Find Mrs. Raices Unconscious and Boy and Girl Dead.

When Leon Raices sat down to his breakfast yesterday morning in the Raices's apartment at the Chauncey, in Westminster Road, Brooklyn, he watched his wife with some concern, for in the last two weeks she had been suffering from a melancholy which she had seemed unable to shake off. For four years she had been an invalid. There had been two operations, and only two weeks before the doctors had told her that she would have to face another. It had seemed to take away all her courage, and the night before she had gone to bed quite broken and despondent.

But Mr. Raices saw yesterday morning that she had brightened. She smiled at him over the coffee pot and talked quite gayly. She was unusually demonstrative, too, and kissed him three times. She insisted that he tiptoe into the children's rooms and kiss them both before he went off to work—Sidney, their fourteen-year old son, who went to the public school around the corner, and Florence, who was in the Erasmus Hall High School. Mrs. Raices walked with him to the door, and he was more lighthearted than he had been for days when he started for work yesterday morning.

He came home after 6 o'clock. As he approached his own door he smelled gas and his heart sank. He did not dare to go into the apartment alone. He went upstairs and got his neighbor, Daniel Bryers, to accompany him, and then the two entered. Down the corridor to his wife's room the two men went and opened the door only to fall back before a stifling outpouring of gas. On the bed, dressed in their night clothing and with arms folded as though they were quietly sleeping, the children lay and the mother between them. She was unconscious but Sidney and Florence were dead.

The father learned this much when the ambulance surgeon arrived from the Kings County Hospital. He was there in a very few moments after the discovery of what had happened, for while Mr. Raices felt his way to the gas jet, shut it off, and put up the windows, his neighbor ran to the street and bronught in Patrolman Cummings of the Parkville station. Mrs. Raices was taken to the hospital where, at midnight, the doctors said they expected she would live to face the charge of murder made against her by the police. The patrolman rode with her in the ambulance to the hospital, where she went as a prisoner charged not only with having attempted to take her own life, but with having killed her boy and girl.

The detectives from the Parkville Station, who went to the apartment to question Mr. Raices, were inclined to believe that the children had voluntarily joined Mrs. Raices in seeking death. It seemed to them that the children must have learned of her plans and agreed to die with her. It was difficult otherwise to account for their both being in her bed.

It seemed certain that the boy and girl had never got up and dressed at all yesterday, and that the gas had been turned on early in the day. The doctors said that the girl had been dead for at least three hours when Mr. Raices came home and that the boy had been dead a little longer.

Mr. Raices has a cigar and news stand business, which he has been ambitious to extend into a chain of stands. He has been largely balked in this and has had business worries in addition to his concern over his wife's health. On Thursday night she asked him how things were going. He was obliged to answer her somewhat discouragingly and then she reverted to the impending operation.

"I have been such an expense to you," she said tearfully, "I cannot bear it."

But he patted her on the back and told her that everything would be all right. And she had seemed comforted.

91,000 GAVE TO WILSON FUND.

Campaign Cost $1,100,000, the Least of Any Successful Canvass in Years.

In the aggregate 91,000 persons contributed a little more than $1,100,000 to elect Woodrow Wilson President of the United States. This is said to be the greatest number of individual contributions that ever went to make up a campaign fund of any kind. The grand total is said to be the smallest on which a successful National campaign has been made in recent years. In the first McKinley campaign the Republican fund reached the amazing total of $6,000,000. In 1904 the Republicans, as a matter of common knowledge, spent $2,000,000 to send Col. Roosevelt back to the White House, and it is generally understood that money was spent of which the public was not informed.

It was in accordance with the expressed wishes of Gov. Wilson that Henry Morgenthau, Chairman of the Finance Committee, who spent four months raising the campaign fund, decided to worry along on a little more than $1,000,000 in running one of the most aggressive and businesslike National campaigns in the political history of this country. The campaign fund was a topic for discussion at a conference with Gov. Wilson early in the campaign. One of the campaign managers suggested that $3,000,000 was a conservative estimate of what would be needed. Gov. Wilson said he hoped it wouldn't cost anything like that. He hoped the National Committee would be able to get along with less than $1,000,000.

The largest amount from one individual was contributed by Charles R. Crane of Chicago, who helped to finance the La Follette ante-convention campaign before he went to the support of the Democratic ticket. He contributed $40,000. Cleveland H. Dodge, head of the Business Men's Wilson and Marshall League, came next with a contribution of $35,000. The names of the large contributors were made public by Mr. Morgenthau while the campaign was in progress.

NEW YACHT FOR ZEIGLER.

Craft to be Launched Next June Will Use Oil for Fuel.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—William Zeigler, Jr., of New York is having a fine yacht built at Lawley's yard here. It will be launched next June.

The craft will be 165 feet long and will have twin screws and two triple-expansion engines of 100 horse power each, which will be run with oil burners.

Roosevelt Has 99 in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The official canvass of San Francisco County late this afternoon gives Roosevelt a net gain over the earlier figures [illegible] making his plurality in [illegible] 00, with only Los Angeles [illegible] be heard from officially.

BULL MOOSE TO HORN ALBANY LAWMAKERS

Permanent Committee Will Prod Legislature in Interest of Progressive Laws.

FULL PROGRAMME PREPARED

Ranges from Direct Primary to Hours of Labor—Conference to be Held Here on Tuesday.

The National Progressive Party in this State will keep a watchful eye on legislators and legislation during the coming session at Albany. Not only will the Bull Moosers follow the example of the Citizens' Union and maintain a permanent legislative agent to "keep tab on the lawmakers," but yesterday a Legislative Committee was appointed, which will draft legislation, based on planks in the Bull Moose platform, for introduction in the Legislature.

The Progressives will have a representation of less than ten in the Legislature of 1913. Being in such a small minority, there is not much prospect that any bill introduced by the Progressives as a party measure will be passed. At the same time, the leaders think a lot of political capital may be made out of the failure of a hostile Legislature to pass progressive bills.

The Bull Moose Legislative Committee will consist ultimately of fifteen members. At present it consists of nine, who have power to add six more. The committee was appointed by Oscar S. Straus, who, besides being the Bull Moose candidate for Governor, was Permanent Chairman of the Bull Moose State Convention at Syracuse. Here is the committee:

CARLOS C. ALDEN of Buffalo, dean of the Buffalo Law School, former counsel to Gov. Hughes and lately candidate for the Court of Appeals on the Progressive ticket.

FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT of Clinton, formerly State Senator for the Oneida District and lately candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Progressive ticket.

JAMES J. FITZGERALD of New York, former Democratic member of Assembly, and at the last election candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District.

WILLIAM H. HOTCHKISS of New Rochelle, until February last, superintendent of insurance of New York, and now Progressive State Chairman.

SAMUEL McCUNE LINDSAY of New York, Professor of Political Science at Columbia University and Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions of the first Progressive State Convention of 1912.

WILLIAM L. RANSOM of New York, former Assemblyman from Chautauqua County, and author of "Majority Rule and the Judiciary."

Miss LILLIAN D. WALD of New York, head of the Henry Street Settlement.

HORACE S. WILKINSON of Syracuse, President of the Great Lakes Steamship Company and Chairman of the Progressive County Committee of Onondaga County.

HERBERT E. COOK of Canton, dean of the School of Agriculture of Lawrence University.

To Keep an Eye on Every Plank.

The functions of the committee were outlined in the resolution under which it was appointed as follows:

That the said committee be authorized and directed to draft such bills or amendments as in its discretion will carry out the pledges of our platform, and to appear as the representatives of this convention and of our party in the before the legislative and executive branches of Government for the purpose of demanding that the pledges of our platform be enacted into law.

That this committee hold office until the convening of our next State Convention, and that it be empowered to fill any vacancies in its membership caused by death, resignation, or otherwise.

That this committee have power to do whatever is necessary and proper for the carrying out of these purposes.

The committee will meet in this city next Tuesday. This is the day of the Bull Moose conference. All the members of the State Committee, the County Chairmen with five representative Progressives from each county, as well as the successful and unsuccessful candidates on the Bull Moose ticket, have been invited to attend. Col. Roosevelt and Oscar S. Straus have been asked to make addresses.

It will be an all day affair, at which the future of the party in this State will be considered. The conference will be held at the Holland House in all probability. An attendance of something like 300 Bull Moosers is expected.

In connection with the committee's announcement, made last night, the legislative programme of the Progressives leaked out. This includes:

Direct primary legislation; a resolution providing for the direct election of United States Senators; Presidential preferential primary legislation; strengthening of the Corrupt practices act to place the burden of proof on political leaders pleading ignorance of corrupt practices at elections or primaries in their respective bailiwicks; reform in legislative procedure especially to abolish the Committee on Rules in the Assembly, which controls all legislation during the last two weeks of every legislative session, and the abolition also of all executive sessions by working committees of the Legislature; corporation control; hours of labor; minimum wage; enactment of a workmen's compensation law; reform in the making up of the State budget and legislation looking to the establishment of a State printing plant to do away with the present costly system of having the extensive printing of the State done by contract.

The Progressives will also recommend the immediate calling of a Constitutional Convention to make possible the short ballot, the inauguration of woman suffrage in this State, initiative, referendum, and recall, and other Progressive planks for which amendment of the Constitution is required.

At Work in Pennsylvania.

A committee similar to the one appointed by the Progressives in this State has been at work for some months in Pennsylvania, and already has drafted several bills which will be introduced when the Legislature meets in that State. In Pennsylvania the Progressive machine of Boss Flinn will control the next Legislature, and Chairman Hotchkiss of the Progressive State Committee said last night that the Pennsylvania Progressives expected to put their entire legislative programme through. It is likely that within a few days the Bull Moose law drafters from this State will meet the men from the Keystone State for a conference. Mr. Hotchkiss said the Progressives invited suggestions from citizens regarding reform legislation.

The Bull Moose leaders will meet on Monday night at the Hotel Manhattan to organize a National Progressive Club.

BECKONS MRS. CLEVELAND.

Wells College Asks Her and Dr. Preston to Make Home In Aurora.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Eastern Association of Wells College, held here yesterday, a resolution was passed extending to Mrs. Grover Cleveland the good wishes of the association through the following letter, which was sent to her:

"The Eastern Association of Wells College sends you love and all good wishes, and, through you, warmest congratulations to Dr. Preston. We selfishly venture the hope that your highest happiness, as well as that of Dr. Preston, may be worked out at Wells College."

One of the members of the Executive Committee said:

"The admiration felt for Dr. Preston by the present body of students, as well as the affection of all Wells girls who have known Mrs. Cleviand in regard to college matters, give rise to the hope that Aurora and not Princeton will be the future home of Dr. Preston and his bride."

"None better made"—and we wouldn't dare say it if the Hats did not prove it. They do.

Young's Hats

Derbies and Soft Hats $3 & $4

PLANTED A ROBBERY, POLICE PAYING HIM

Continued From Page 1.

saw Lieut. Glynn, who seemed to want him to go away. Levy said he went away, and a short time afterward he went to the Mercer Street Police Station and asked for Clare. Clare came out, according to Levy, and told him to wait awhile. Then Levy testified:

"Clare came out and said: 'You wait awhile.' He was in his shirt sleeves, and I came back and waited there about twenty minutes, and we went back to the store together with Lieut. Glynn. I think it was Beck and Clare went back, and I saw the door was smashed.

Q.—Was it the door that you had opened with a key? A.—Yes, Sir. I said, "Glynn, who smashed the door?" and he said, "That is all right. You will be covered up. We have to make it look like a burglary, as if somebody else got in the building." So I went upstairs with him and I saw Murray was in the other loft in 781, where the firm was that they robbed, taking out feathers.

Q.—Officer Murray? A.—Yes, Sir, Detective Murray, and he was taking them through the hall, where that dynamite was; taking them through the loft there, and I helped to pack up those feathers which they took out and made a bundle of them and tied up the burglar tools, and Botti said to me, "Here are some feathers for you."

Q.—Officer Botti? A.—Officer Botti, I said, "What do you want to do, frame me up?" He said, "No, take them, it is all right." So I noticed one officer, I think his name was Beck, a big fat fellow, take and put feathers between his coat and down his pants. Well, I got ten feathers. I went down stairs after I tied the feathers up for the police, and then I showed him there was some dynamite. He said, "Oh, yes, that is dynamite," so they put it in a pail of water, I think, and halted a sight-seeing car and took the package of feathers together with the tools and dynamite, and Botti said to me, "You had better beat it home," and I said "All right."

Q.—What feathers were those, the ones you had packed up yourself? A.—No, I got those ten feathers for Botti.

Q.—These feathers they took off in the sight-seeing car were those feathers in the three bundles down stairs at the time of the arrest? A.—No, that was another bundle.

Q.—Do you know what became of it? A.—I never saw it after it left the sight-seeing car.

Q.—Did you see anybody take any feathers except those you took and those Beck took inside his coat, as you described? A.—I do not know. They may have taken them, but I did not see them.

Q.—Did you meet Dougherty afterward? A.—Yes, I met him, I think, the first Saturday in July. I went down there. Young gave me the money in front of Commissioner Dougherty.

Q.—How much did he give you? A.—He gave me $75, a fifty-dollar bill, two tens, and a five. He said to me, "You are getting like a pair of old shoes around here, and I want you to beat it out of town until this case is over," and I said "All right." He gave me the $75 in front of the men who were in the arrest. They were there making out a report on white sheets of paper.

Q.—What did Daly say? A.—Daly says, "Commissioner Dougherty was a fool to hand you $75 in front of those men." I was promised by Daly after the men were sentenced, I would get 20 per cent. of the amount involved from the insurance company. I would get a divide on that. Also I will get a thousand dollars, but I never got no divide from the insurance company, or any part of a thousand dollars.

Stool Pigeon Himself Arrested.

Levy said that later he was arrested on another charge, tried, and acquitted, and that now there was no charge pending against him. Then he testified:

Q.—Was this the first time you had framed up a job in that building for the police? A.—Oh, there were two jobs previous to that.

Q.—(Mr. Buckner) How many policemen were there when you wrapped up the feathers with the policemen? A.—There were Capt. Henry, Lieuts. Glynn, Clair, Botti, Savage, Murray, and Beck.

Q.—When was the other burglary? A.—About two weeks before that.

Q.—How did you frame up that one? A.—There was no arrest that time. They got away.

Q.—Who were the men you tried to get caught? A.—Louis Kessler. Under the directions of Secretary Young. He wanted Kessler. He said if I got Kessler he would give me $125.

Q.—Did you get Kessler to commit a robbery? A.—I did.

Q.—What did he steal? A.—Oh, he stole about $7,000 worth of silk and ties.

Q.—From what place? A.—From the third loft in that building.

Q.—You let him into the building? A.—I did, by the directions of Officers Daly, Botti, and Murray.

Escaped After One Robbery.

Levy explained that the morning after this burglary he telephoned to headquarters to ask if the men had been caught, and he was told that the men had escaped, but that the stolen stuff had been recovered. It was found in the hands of a fence, Levy said, who was known as "Sly Fox," who had a place in Third Street. Asked the exact address of this fence, Levy said he thought it was 120 Third Street. The fence was arrested Levy told Mr. Deming, but he declared he did not know whether he was convicted or not.

Q.—This was your first attempt to get Kessler? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Now what was the job before that? A.—That was in a clothing store at Clinton and Leavitt, the same building.

Q.—When did that happen? A.—The early part of May.

Q.—Did you frame somebody up there? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What is his name? A.—Issy Goldstein, I guess he was arrested under the name of Joe Goldstein.

Q.—Was he caught? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was he convicted? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Is he now doing time? A.—Yes, sir, in Elmira Reformatory.

Q.—You got him into that job? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You planned it for him? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You let him into the building? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—The same as this? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Who asked you to do that? A.—Daly and Botti and Murray.

Q.—What did they say to you about it? A.—They wanted to have a burglary committed and they asked me to go out and get somebody to do it.

Several of the members of the committee asked Levy questions, but he stuck close to his story. The Aldermen called attention to the fact that the policemen who gave feathers to Levy were participants in the burglary.

"What did you do with the feathers that were given you?" Alderman Folks asked.

"I gave them to one Edward Klein," Levy replied.

"You are a self-confessed burglar?" said Alderman Dowling.

"Yes, Sir," the witness answered.

Levy explained that the police knew that he was acquainted with burglars and that was why, he thought, they got him to do the work. Levy said he was a little afraid of the police now. He then identified the receipts he had given Mr. Dougherty for the money he had received.

Joseph Goldstein testified before Levy. He is under a prison sentence and is held here under a stay procured by his counsel. His story of the burglary and the capture of the thieves was the same as that told by Levy. Harvey Shapiro, the owner of the looted feather loft, told of the damage to his property. The police returned $2,500 worth of feathers, he said. The loss was made up by the insurance company.

Policeman Cava Testifies.

Angelo Cava, one of the policemen accused by the three convicts of planning the robbery in front of the Germania Bank last March, who was called as a witness, was a stalwart, brown-faced young man. Mr. Buckner read the affidavits made by the convicts, and Cava admitted the truth of nearly all the statements made in them with the exception of those parts that charged him with participation in the bank robbery and in the robbing of Mrs. Annie Sugar at her cider saloon in Sixth Street. Among his admissions were many damaging ones. Mr. Buckner sought to show that the thieves with whom he consorted knew he was a policeman. But Cava declared they did not know it, and that he mingled with them in order to discover their plans.

Cava said he was appointed a policeman in 1910.

He did not say anything in his application papers about having been arrested twice for disorderly conduct he admitted. Then Mr. Buckner asked him how he came to know Frank Parisi, Peter Remaglio, Rafael De Biase, and Charley Rossi. These are the men who charge in their affidavits that Cava and Policeman Gamberdela participated with them in robberies. Parisi and Remaglio are serving terms in prison for the bank robbery, and De Biase was sent to prison, on a sentence for another offense which had been suspended, for his participation in the crime. Rossi is serving a sentence imposed after his conviction in another case. Cava said that he was introduced to the men by Policeman Gamberdela.

Gamberdela had been a policeman for many years and had been doing secret service work longer than Cava. Under a heavy fire of questions Cava's story became confused and rambling. Mr. Buckner asked Cava if he had reported the robbery of Miss Sugar's saloon in Sixth Street to Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty, and Cava replied that he had.

"Mr. Dougherty said you did not," retorted Mr. Buckner.

Cava said he got most of his information as to the case from the blotter of the Fifth Street Police Station. Asked what work he did on the case, Cava said he just "looked around." He had heard the thieves had gone to Harlem, he said, but he did not go there, because "Harlem was a pretty big place." Pressed for an explanation as to why the thieves were permitted to proceed with the bank robbery and why they were not arrested before it was committed, Cava answered that it was up to Mr. Dougherty.

The affidavit of one of the convicts was to the effect that while the plans for the bank robbery were being laid in Jones's cigar store, in Fourteenth Street, Policemen Gamberdela and Cava listened, and so learned everything that was to be done. Cava denied that he heard the men "put up the job." Asked if the thieves trusted him, Cava said he supposed they did. Then a little later he explained that he won their confidence by talking to them of crimes that had been committed. He also told them, he said, that he had once snatched a purse in a robbery. He said the thieves found out that he had lied about this. But notwithstanding this, Cava said, the thieves still trusted him and had no suspicion that he was a spy.

"I got them to like me," said Cava, "by talking a good fellow of myself."

"Is that one reason why the crooks trusted you and Gamberdela so thoroughly as to take you into their confidence?" asked Mr. Buckner.

"I guess it was also because they were opium smokers," replied Cava.

Cava admitted that he was the man in the mask who identified the thieves in the Fifty-seventh Street Court. Mr. Buckner knew this to be the fact, and he tried to discover why the witness had not testified at the trial of the prisoners. But Cava had no information to give on this point except that he had not been called as a witness. Mr. Buckner called attention to the danger of permitting robbery to go on with its accompaniment of revolver shooting and the danger to innocent persons, and again Cava said it was up to Mr. Dougherty.

Asked Sleuth to Pawn His Revolver.

Mr. Buckner then read an affidavit made by Charley Rossi Chifalo, who was known as Charley Rossi and as Charley Young. The affidavit was to the effect that Rossi knew both Gamberdela and Cava and that on Rossi's opinion both of them were crooks. Rossi told how the police pursued him and about his arrest for the taxicab robbery. This charge against him was not proved, but he was sent to the Workhouse for five days. Mr. Buckner could not understand why this sentence was inflicted unless it was on general principles. Rossi said he often saw the two policemen in the pool parlor on Third Avenue, near Fourteenth Street, and in Jones's cigar store. In his affidavit Rossi said:

I was afraid they would frame me up and when I got home I told my sister to take the gun out of the drawer and take out the bullets and then I saw Policeman Cava and asked him to do me the favor of pawning the gun. That was in Jones's cigar store and Cava wanted to know why I wanted to get rid of the gun and I told him I was afraid they would frame me up. He said I needn't be afraid and that nobody would hurt me. But Cava took the gun and pawned it in a pawn shop on First Avenue between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, and got $6 for it. Cava gave me the ticket. Two weeks after that I was arrested at Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, near the bank. The policemen who arrested me were Crotona, Carrao, Dandero, and Quarnlere. I did not have a gun on me as true as I am here now. If I had I would have shot. I was taken to the Fifth Street Police Station, where a charge of carrying concealed weapons was made against me. One of the policemen took a gun out of his own pocket and laid it on the desk. It was a brand new gun. That gun never belonged to me and I never saw it before. Inspector Hughes gave orders to keep me locked up and in the morning I was taken to the police court. I was tried at General Sessions and three of the cops testified against me. The other one was afraid to come up. I was convicted by the jury and sent to prison for a term of from two and a half to seven years.

As he read this affidavit, Mr. Buckner frequently stopped to ask Cava about its accuracy. The witness corroborated practically all of the statements.

"Had this man Rossi anything against you?" Mr. Buckner asked.

"I heard he was going to frame me up," the witness replied.

"Oh, yes," cried Mr. Buckner, impatiently, "I know all about that."

Then Mr. Buckner asked Cava why Rossi got him to pawn the gun. Counsel for the committee explained that only a policeman could pawn a gun under the Sullivan law. Cava insisted that Rossi did not know he was a policeman, and Mr. Buckner asked him why Rossi should ask him to pawn the gun if he did not know he was a policeman. Cava could not explain this.

Mr. Buckner then asked:

"Did Commissioner Dougherty criticise you for not making enough arrests?"

"Yes," Cava replied.

"That's what I thought, although Mr. Dougherty denied it," Mr. Buckner declared.

From a representative of the pawnbroker where Rossi's gun had been pawned Mr. Buckner discovered that the date of the transaction was March 21, 1912, the fifth day after the bank robbery. Mr. Buckner also produced the pawn ticket, showing that Cava had pawned the gun in his right name, but that he had given a false address.

The committee will meet again next Wednesday.

FLYNN QUITS COMMITTEE.

Resigns as Investigator Because Mayor Holds Up His Pay.

William J. Flynn, who got a temporary leave of absence from the New York Division of the United States Secret Service to aid the investigation of the Curran Committee, will quit the service of the committee on Nov. 20. Mr. Flynn will probably be made Chief of the United States Secret Service to succeed John E. Wilkie, who is now a supervising special agent in the customs service.

It was said yesterday that he would have discontinued his work for the Curran Committee soon in any event, but that his departure at this time was due to the fact that Mayor Gaynor had held up the bills of the committee. Some $800 is due Mr. Flynn for his services. Emory R Buckner, counsel for the committee, declined to discuss the matter yesterday beyond saying that Mr. Flynn's relations with the committee were of the most pleasant character. The committee had not yet decided who would replace him, he said.

NOT STOLEN IN THE STATION.

Feathers from Looted Loft Were Kept Under Lock, Capt. Henry Says.

Police Capt. Henry, who has since been put in charge of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, said last night that the robbery in the feather loft to which Levy testified before the Curran Committee yesterday was first known to him after the prisoners had been taken to the Mercer Street Station. It was a detective case in which he had no part.

"As I recall it the thieves entered the building at 779 Broadway and then dynamited the partition wall, and in that way entered the building adjoining," said Capt. Henry. "The goods recovered from the thieves were taken to the Mercer Street Station, wrapped in bundles which couldn't be tampered with, as some of the newspaper reporters present when the bundles were brought in may be able to corroborate. In the same condition in which the bundles were delivered at the station they were put in the Captain's room under lock and key, and so stayed until turned over to the property clerk. I know nothing of the case beyond that. Not a single thing was taken while the property was in my care, for no one could get at the goods."

TO PUSH STANTON'S CASE.

His Lawyer Says Revelations Will Hit High Police Officials.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—David M. Neuberger, the New York lawyer, who is sailing home on the Mauretania tomorrow, told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that he was hurrying back to take up the case of Lieut. Stanton, whom Police Commissioner Waldo dismissed from the police force.

"Immediately on my return," said Mr. Neuberger, "proceedings will not only be taken for his reinstatement but against certain persons in the Police Department which will be of a very drastic character and may be criminal as well as civil. The revelations to be brought out in such proceedings will be the least expected and may well be described as sensational."

Asked to be more definite, Mr. Neuberger said he was not in a position at the present moment to divulge any more, but he hinted that certain persons high up in the department would be incriminated.

Ex-Police Lieutenant John F. Stanton was put at the head of the Bureau of Investigation at Police Headquarters when Gen. Bingham was Police Commissioner. He continued in the place under Commissioner Cropsey. When Commissioner Waldo came to Police Headquarters the bureau was abolished and Stanton was sent to desk duty at the Bath Beach Station.

When the Curran Committee began its sessions Lieut. Stanton testified before it. Detective Richard F. Oliver then brought charges of attempted extortion against Stanton, saying that he had been approached by Stanton in November, 1909, and informed that it would cost him $250 to be appointed to the force. Oliver had never mentioned this before. After the charges were made Stanton was transferred to the Elizabeth Street Station and subsequently suspended pending his trial. He was dismissed from the force following his trial on Oct. 19.

TO EDIT THE CHURCHMAN.

The Rev. Herbert Britton Gwyn, a Chicago rector, has been elected editor of The Churchman, the Episcopal weekly published in this city, it was learned yesterday. He will not assume the position for some time because of inability to quit his present work.

The new editor is a Canadian and a graduate of Trinity College, Toronto, in 1893. Ten years ago he became rector of St. Simeon's parish, Chicago. Those said to be financially interested are the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning of Trinity Church, the Rev. John Mockridge of Trinity Chapel, the Rev. George Alex Strong of Christ Church, and the Rev. Howard C. Robbins of Incarnation Church. George Zabriskie is Secretary of the corporation. Its present editor, Silas McBee, is said to be responsible for an attack on Bishop Greer for permitting Trinity parish to abandon St. John's Chapel in Varick Street.

Insist on
F. CHAUVENET'S
Red Cap
THE NATURAL RED SPARKLING BURGUNDY OF FRANCE
H. P. Finlay & Co., Ltd., New York, Sole Agents for the United States.

A Proposition You Ought to Get Into

¶ In a world where there are so many propositions one should leave alone, it is a pleasure to submit one which every man can get into with profit.

¶ The proposition in question is a double breasted blue chinchilla overcoat which, for distinctiveness of lines, has no counterpart in double breasted overcoat styles.

¶ It is a copy of an English model—the creation of a fashionable London tailor, and there never yet was a double breasted garment with half its style.

¶ A dressy overcoat, practical for day and evening wear, with a military spryness in its lines—a sort of civilian garment with a chip on its shoulder!

¶ Plain or belted back, a trifle more than knee length, and made with extremely soft revers that are a radical departure from the obsolete iron-clad fronts.

¶ Has just a suggestion of shapeliness through the waist and back, contributing to the garment as a whole, yet barely noticeable alone.

¶ Fashionable in fabric, correct in color, faultless in fit and finish, a triumph of tailoring, and the soul of style!

$35, $38, $40.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

J. M. Gidding & Co.
OUTER APPAREL ✦ MILLINERY ✦ FURS
FOR WOMEN, MISSES and JUNIORS

Outer-Apparel for Misses and Juniors

Styles that are more than merely stylish—that are *becoming* to an unusual degree, because designed *especially* for the debutante and her younger sister in school—are offered here at very moderate prices—

Tailored Suits, from $28. *Morning and School Dresses*, from $20. *Party Frocks and Evening Gowns*, from $35 and $45. *Coats* for motoring and general wear, from $25. *Hats* in exclusive styles, from $15.

Millinery that undeniably possesses *rare individuality* of style—yet is *sensibly* priced—is bringing to this establishment the most fastidious Metropolitan women—

Fur and Fur-trimmed Hats in all the fashionable furs and late Paris styles— $25, $30, $35 and upward

Dress and Semi-dress Hats in many other charming new effects—imported models and adaptations— $18, $22, $25, $28, $35 and upward

Fifth Avenue at 46th Street

Guaranteed Knitted Neckwear for Men
regularly one dollar
today 55c
a sale in which every little guarantee has a meaning of its own

¶ Guaranteeing knitted neckwear is something new. But to be perfectly frank with you, the maker of these scarfs is not taking any chances. His neckwear is too well made for that. Still, to get a knitted scarf at half price, and a guarantee along with it, is better than fighting for Durazzo and losing it after all.

¶ These beautiful knitted scarfs are designed with four color cross stripes and they look as smart as the Balkan Allies feel. We really cannot say too much about the quality, nor enough about the value. They are dollar scarfs anywhere—but at Saks' today. And any scarf which is not on the job will be replaced by one that is.

Men's Two Tone Silk Half Hose
regularly 50c and 75c
today 29c
4128 pairs of two tone silk hose that is good value from calf to toe

¶ *It is beautiful hose.* Let that go in italics. Beautiful in lustre and looks and quality. Accordeon ribbed effects, in the following combinations: Black and red, black and white, purple and black, and navy and green. A heavy weight silk, seamless, and made with double lisle heels and toes where the wear is hardest. A match for your knitted neckwear, and more than a match for any other two tone hose we know of.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

CORPORATION HEADS SING 'PHONE SONGS

Pioneers Vie with Cabaret Folk at Astor Dinner Closing Their Convention.

WOMEN AMONG THE VETERANS

Visitors in a Hundred Autos Enjoy Outing Up the Hudson—Athletic Contests for Cups.

The second annual convention of the Telephone Pioneers of America came to a close with the dinner given to the members at the Hotel Astor last night by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and some 600 staid pioneers dined and cabaretted in the grand ballroom. A few favored women were allowed to sit with the men in the main room because they, too, happened to be workers of twenty-one years' standing or more, but the 150 wives, sisters, daughters and other feminine guests of the others were relegated to the laurel room across the corridor, where they had a nice little dinner all by themselves.

As each guest located his seat at the round tables, decorated with chrysanthemums and Fall foliage, he found a unique favor, a boutonniere of bluebells, clematis, edelweiss or roses made of copper telephone wire taken from an underground cable, and of the paper used in insulating the wire. Each pioneer, too, found a facsimile telegram from Theodore N. Vail, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, reading:

> The Western Union Telegraph Company extends a greeting to the Telephone Pioneers of America and expresses the hope that cooperation in the use of the facilities and forces of the telephone and telegraph throughout the country may afford the public a universal service hitherto unequaled, the accomplishment of which may well be an inspiration to us all.

It was largely a bald-headed dinner, and the veterans of the telephone service took a keen interest in the doings on the palm-banked stage, where continuous entertainment competed with the menu. While the pioneers juggled the slippery oyster on their forks, a juggler on the stage manipulated a half dozen apples and lemons, amid loud applause.

Sing "Blue Bell Song."

Blank pages for autographs had been provided in the souvenir menus, and they were passed from table to table to be signed as the dinner progressed. After coffee had been reached the women were invited to migrate from the Laurel Room into the ballroom, there to witness offerings on the part of the pioneers. A merciful unwritten law of the society had tabooed after-dinner speaking, but not after-dinner singing, and everybody joined in the singing of telephone songs. There was the "Blue Bell Song," to the tune of "America," of which the first verse ran:

> Blue Bell, it is of thee,
> Symbol of unity,
> Of thee we sing.
> Let's all co-operate
> In each United State
> To make our service great—
> Let Blue Bells ring.

Another much-appreciated number was the "Get-Together Song," in the course of which, at certain periodic intervals, all hands roared out "Ha! Ha! Yell! Yell! Boom! Boom!" The 600 Presidents, Vice Presidents, General Managers, Chief Engineers, and lesser officials also sang "Everybody Telephones, Telephones, Telephones" to a popular tune.

Some of the Notable Diners.

Among those present last night were Belvidere Brooks, General Manager of the Western Union; T. A. Watson, the associate of Alexander Graham Bell; Dr. Emil Berliner of Washington, U. N. Bethell, President of the New York Telephone Company; J. J. Carty, chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegrapn Company; E. F. Houston, Vice President of the New England Telephone Company; Henry W. Pope, who installed the first telephone in New York City, in 1877, and W. T. Gentry, President of the Southern Bell Telephone Company. Practically all the prominent figures in the telephone world were present or else sent messages of regret.

In the morning the pioneers, with their wives and families, motored in 103 automobiles to Briarcliff Manor, where they luncheoned at the Lodge. In the afternoon athletic contests were held for prizes of silver loving cups. Mrs. E. B. Rogers of Albany and Mrs. E. W. Bigeler of Newburg won the women's first and second prizes in the putting contest, and the men's prizes were captured by A. S. Hibbard of New York and E. B. McDonald of Boston. In baseball throwing at dog targets S. Brooks, general commercial superintendent of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and an old-time Yale athlete, was easily first. With Henry C. Bates, transfer agent of the Western Union, second.

Would Stop M. P.'s Pay.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The payment of Members of Parliament was heartily condemned to-day at the conference of Unionist Associations now meeting in London. A resolution was carried inviting the "next House of Commons" to restore the principle of gratuitous Parliamentary service.

GIBBS MARRIES HER AGAIN.

Weds Miss Bennett a Second Time—May Escape Bigamy Term.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., Nov. 15.—Tyler M. Gibbs, the Newark contractor under indictment here for his marriage to Miss D. C. Bennett last June, was remarried to her on Tuesday at New Haven, where he is engaged in the construction of a Federal building. A decree of divorce to Gibbs's first wife, Mrs. Edith Sims Gibbs of 2 Dusenberry Place, White Plains, N. Y., was signed by Justice Morschauser in the New York Supreme Court on Saturday. This left Gibbs free to marry again, and Miss Bennett went to New Haven to meet him, and they were married there.

Gibbs met Miss Bennett while on a visit in Metuchen. He heard her sing in the choir of the First Presbyterian Church.

The remarriage this week does not relieve Gibbs of the bigamy charge. His trial is set to take place here next Monday. It was said to-day, however, that he might enter a plea of non vult and receive a nominal sentence or a suspension of sentence if Judge Daly could be convinced that he acted in good faith when he married Miss Bennett the first time.

NO AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA.

Administration Has Not Arranged a Modus Vivendi Pending a Treaty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—No modus vivendi has been arranged to keep Russia and the United States on a friendly footing after the expiration on Dec. 31 of the treaty between the two countries which was "denounced" by President Taft under a joint resolution of Congress growing out of the refusal of Russia to recognize passports issued by this Government to American citizens of the Jewish faith.

While exchanges of some sort have been going on, their conclusion is involved in doubt. The statement about a modus was probably put out as a feeler to test public opinion in the United States. Investigation to-day showed that this Government did not wish to be regarded as having countenanced such a statement.

No doubt is felt in official circles that Russia and the United States could exchange notes setting forth an agreement not to engage in tariff reprisals pending the negotiation of a new treaty, but even this, it is admitted, might be construed as a clear violation of the direct instruction of Congress that no treaty should be arranged with Russia that did not recognize the right of all American citizens to enter the Czar's dominions.

TARRING GIRL ONLY ASSAULT.

Conviction of First of Six Men Accused by Minnie La Valley.

NORWALK, Ohio, Nov. 15.—The jury in the case of Ernest Welch, charged with participation in the tarring of Minnie La Valley at West Clarksfield on the night of Aug. 30, to-night returned a verdict of guilty of assault and battery.

Welch was the first to be tried of six men indicted on a charge of "riotous conspiracy."

WIFE SUES F. G. EDDY.

Charges Former New York Confection Manufacturer with Non-Support.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., Nov. 15.—An action for divorce has just been instituted here by Ione Cortley Eddy against her husband, Franklin George Eddy, formerly of New York, alleging non-support for several years past. Mrs. Eddy came here last April, and has been devoting much time to outdoor exercise in the saddle.

According to her complaint, she married Mr. Eddy in Saratoga Springs, where both were well known, in 1898. There are no children. Three years ago, she recited, she gave up all hope of her husband again supporting her, and left him in New York, where he was then a manufacturer of confections. Later he went to Portland, Ore., where he is now engaged in a similar business.

It is understood that Mr. Eddy will not contest the suit. There is no mention of property or alimony in the papers.

MURPHY SPENT $4,000.

Gave $2,000 to Wilson and Marshall College Men's League.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—The Union League Club of New York City, which advocated the election of the Republican National and State candidates, received and spent $22,430, according to a statement filed with the Secretary of State to-day. It contributed $10,823.97 to the Republican National Committee and $10,923.97 to the State Committee.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, certified that he spent $2,000 as a Presidential Elector. He gave $1,000 to the New York County Committee, $500 to the State Committee, and $500 to the Twelfth Assembly Committee of New York. He says that this money was contributed "by me in aid of my candidacy as an Elector; as a citizen I contributed the sum of $2,000 on or about Oct. 31, 1912, to the Treasurer of the Wilson and Marshall College Men's League."

Judge Frank H. Hiscock, Republican candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, spent $2,609.28, and Judge Emory A. Chase, Republican candidate, $1,930.24. The money was used for advertising, printing, and postage.

Martin H. Glynn certified that his election as Lieutenant Governor cost him $4,227.98. Frederick M. Davenport, Progressive candidate for Lieutenant Governor, spent $2,369.35. T. Alexander MacNicholl, Prohibition candidate for Governor, expended $316.

LAND SHOW BEATS STRIKE AND CUSTOMS

Agricultural Exhibition in the 71st Regiment Armory Makes Good Opening Showing.

RAILROAD DISPLAY DELAYED

Canadian Pacific Offering Slow in Getting Release from Uncle Sam—Many Interesting Exhibits.

New York's second annual land show opened yesterday at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. The exposition will continue until Nov. 30. It was not opened without trouble. Last Thursday night, when a large gang was working to prepare for the opening, a small exhibitor employed nine non-union men to decorate his stand. When the others found this out 140 union men laid down their tools and went on strike. The strike lasted only three hours, but it delayed matters so that yesterday when the show opened workmen were still engaged in putting the finishing touches on the stands.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is to have a $20,000 exhibit, but part of it had not arrrived at the armory yesterday. A representative of the railroad said it had been impossible to get all of the collection from the Custom House. He said he would get the rest of it today.

The exhibits are divided into four classes, including live stock, products of the soil, farming machinery and equipment, and exhibits demonstrating modern scientific methods of farming. Twenty-five of the States and Canada, Mexico, and Porto Rico are represented. Three railroads, the Canadian Pacific, the Pennsylvania, and the Long Island, have exhibits of agricultural products.

Prizes worth more than $8,000 have been offered to successful exhibitors. Andrew Carnegie leads the list of donors with a $1,000 silver cup for the best exhibit of cotton. Other prizes of cups and cash have been offered for potatoes, apples, barley, sugar beets, corn, hops, and wheat. At the first land show a year ago the lion's share of prizes went to the West.

The two largest State exhibits are those of New York and New Jersey. Both States hope to win the $750 cup for Eastern apples, to be awarded to-day. The New York exhibit was collected by Prof. W. J. Greenman of the State Department of Agriculture. It includes samples of garden truck and live stock. The New Jersey exhibit is in charge of Prof. Maurice Blake of the State Experiment Station at New Brunswick.

The exhibits from Long Island show the farmer there is keenly alive to the possibilities of scientific farming. That of the Long Island Railroad, gathered by H. B. Fullerton, director of the railroad's agricultural development, shows best the versatility of the island's soil and climate. Mr. Fullerton has grown peanuts, tobacco, and cotton successfully on his farms. He exhibited yesterday wonderful specimens of fruit and vegetables grown on farms which in 1906 were pronounced worthless by the United States Government agricultural experts, and sold for $1 to $5 an acre. He displayed sugar beets which are 4 per cent. higher in sugar than the best beets of Canada. The exhibit also proves that Long Island is producing the Soya bean which is not supposed to mature north of Mason and Dixon's line; the French artichoke, alfalfa, peppers of every variety, sweet potatoes, and corn the equal of the best from the West.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has an interesting display of bottled fruits and vegetables in charge of H. S. Lippincott.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has a large exhibit from British Columbia. There are some splendid specimens of the grizzly bear, mountain lion, and panther. Ten different varieties of apples are displayed, and specimens of timber and minerals.

The exhibit of live stock is an interesting feature of the show. Pedigreed cows are milked by electricity. Across the aisle are numerous pigs and prize poultry of all kinds to be seen.

The Suffragettes are represented by the Women's Political Union, and young women are on hand to distribute suffragist literature, and explain the principles of the cause.

Prof. Eugene H. Grubb, the potato expert, who wars on tainted potatoes, is attending the show.

Flying from Omaha to New Orleans.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 15.—Tony Jannus, an aviator, who is flying from Omaha to New Orleans, arrived here this afternoon in his hydro-aeroplane, one hour and fifteen minutes after leaving Boonville, Mo., fifty-six miles away. He will remain here until to-morrow afternoon, when he will depart for St. Louis. According to his own figures, he has traveled approximately 600 miles since he started on his trip and has been actually in the air eleven hours and thirty minutes.

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LAWYER SENT TO JAIL.

Attorney Darling Gets a Sentence of 30 Days for Contempt of Court.

Joseph F. Darling, a lawyer, of 116 Nassau Street, and a former Deputy Attorney General, was sentenced to thirty days in the Tombs yesterday by Judge Swann in General Sessions after the jury in the case he was defending had brought in a verdict of guilty against his client and denounced his actions in court as "mean and contemptible."

Mr. Darling defended Mrs. Annie Fleming, alias Beaver, alias Blood, of 458 West Fifty-second Street, who was convicted of grand larceny in that she had stolen $13 from William A. Delaney of 1,288 Amsterdam Avenue on Aug. 10. The larceny took place at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. At the trial Mr. Darling insisted that the wife of the complainant be called to testify as to her husband's character, and attacked Judge Swann and Assistant District Attorneys Ellison and Press, who were appearing for the prosecution.

He repeatedly declared that those charged with crime in this city could not get a fair deal, and interrupted both Mr. Press and Mr. Ellison on many occasions with what Judge Swann termed "frivolous objections." He was warned repeatedly that his conduct was unbecoming a member of the New York Bar. Mr. Darling in the opening address said:

"If I had the time and money I would devote myself to defending these people who do not get a square deal in these courts."

"Explain what you mean by a square deal," demanded Judge Swann. In continuing his address, Mr. Darling was repeatedly rebuked by Judge Swann, who warned him not to make political speeches.

The lawyer closed, and called Mrs. Delaney, but was unable to get anything out of her testimony. After the case had been presented Mr. Press summed up, and Mr. Darling interrupted by saying:

"This is the most disgraceful conduct I have ever seen."

"I command you to discontinue your remarks to the jury," thundered Judge Swann.

The jury then went out to consider the case, and in two minutes brought in a verdict of guilty. The Judge then asked the jury if they did not think as he did, that Mr. Darling's course was a deliberate attempt to intimidate the complainant witness.

The foreman, Charles Genscher, said that he thought Mr. Darling's conduct mean and contemptible, and all the other jurors agreed with him.

"Joseph Darling," continued Judge Swann, "I find you guilty of criminal contempt of court in that you have tried to embarrass the court in the conduct of this case. You brought the wife of this complainant witness into the case, and did so in the presence of the complainant witness for no other reason than to intimidate him." He then sentenced Darling to thirty days in jail. Darling made an address to justify his course, but all of the jury agreed with Judge Swann that the sentence was deserved.

Darling was then committed to the Tombs, but was allowed ten days in which to prepare his case for appeal.

PREMSELAAR A GAS VICTIM.

Ex-Asylum Head, Missing 20 Months, Recognized in Newark Hospital.

Simon Premselaar, 51 years old, formerly head of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of Newark, who disappeared on March 6, 1911, was found unconscious yesterday in a rooming house at 392 Broad Street, Newark, with illuminating gas escaping from two jets in the room he occupied.

Smelling a strong odor of gas coming from a room on the fourth floor of the house, Mrs. Sadie Young tried unsuccessfully to get a response from the occupant. She then called in Patrolman Linnett. After sending in a call for an ambulance the patrolman returned to the house and applied artificial respiration to the man. At the City Hospital the man was recognized as Premselaar, and admitted his identity.

On the day Premselaar disappeared he told his wife that he intended to seek information about a position as head of a Hebrew Orphan Asylum in St. Paul, Minn. Premselaar's condition is not serious, and he will probably recover.

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(MAIN Building, Fourth Floor.)

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SCIENTISTS BELIEVE IN ARCTIC CONTINENT

Gen. Greely and Dr. Harris Convinced There Is New Land for Stefansson to Discover.

MAY BE 500,000 SQ. MILES

Dr. Harris So Computes in Contesting Nansen's Theory of an Uninterrupted Polar Basin.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Just why he hopes to be able to discover a new continent in the arctic, as planned in his proposed new pola trip, details of which have already been published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, was explained to-night by Vilhjamnur Stefansson, the discoverer of the blonde Esquimos. In a further interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES'S correspondent, Mr. Stefansson asserted that the whole trend of the known data respecting the direction of the currents and tidal lines of the Arctic Ocean indicated the existence of a vast barrier which obstructed and influenced the flow of the currents and tides. He believed, he said, that this barrier would prove to be a continent under which the currents could not move, but around which they must swing, and that if there were no continent the direction of the currents would be wholly different in the light of known scientific data.

Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U. S. A., retired, who was in command of the United States expedition to the arctic in 1881, sent to establish one of a chain of thirteen circum-polar stations, and who nearly lost his life in the frozen region, shares the conviction of Mr. Stefansson that there is an undiscovered arctic continent.

Dr. Rollin A. Harris, tidal mathematician of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, who has recently completed for the Government a map showing the co-tidal lines of the arctic regions, is also convinced that there must be some great uncharted continental obstruction in that region. Both Gen. Greely and Dr. Harris have reached this conclusion independently.

The discovery of such an arctic continent would destroy Dr. Nansen's hypothesis of an unobstructed polar basin. The flood tide at Point Barrow would, according to Dr. Nansen's theory, have to come from the north, not from the west, as observation has established. So confident is Dr. Harris of there being a vast arctic continent that on his latest map showing the co-tidal lines for the arctic regions he has made an imaginary plotting of the probable extent of this continent.

May Extend 500,000 Square Miles.

From various scientific indications Dr. Harris assumes that the land in question is trapezoidal in form, and that it contains nearly 500,000 square statute miles. Dr. Harris's computations have the backing of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and will be published in an official bulletin. Dr. Harris has utilized the latest arctic tidal data in his study, and this includes that obtained by Rear Admiral R. E. Peary on his last trip to the north pole. Before his departure in 1908 Admiral Peary was ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to report for duty to the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and, by direction of the President, was also instructed to make tidal observations on Grant Land and the Greenland shores of the polar sea. It was believed that such observations might throw light upon the possible existence of a considerable land mass in the unknown area of the arctic.

"Since Nansen's discovery of ocean depths along the track of the Fram it has been quite generally assumed," says Dr. Harris in his new bulletin, a copy of which has been handed to Mr. Stefansson, "that deep water covers all or nearly all of the unknown arctic territory situated to the northward of the known land masses. That such is not the case can be conclusively proved. But there is difficulty in showing with certainty whether land or very shallow water is responsible for certain observed phenomena. There are now a few well-established facts which show at once the necessity of land or shoals. At Point Barrow the flood stream comes from the west and not from the north, as the hypothesis of an extended and deep polar basin implies; the range of the semi-daily tide at Bennett Island is 2.5 feet, while it is only 0.4 feet at Point Barrow and 0.5 feet at Flaxman Island. The observed tidal hours and ranges of tide show that the semi-daily tide is not propagated to the Alaskan coast directly across a deep and uninterrupted polar basin.

Doubt Polar Basin Theory.

"The tides along the northern coast of Alaska could not, under the hypothesis of an uninterrupted deep basin, differ materially in time from those occurring on the northern coast of Bennett Island. For, while the distance from the Spitzbergen Islands, Northeastern Greenland, to the Alaskan coast somewhat exceeds that to Bennett Island, the shoals around this island greatly exceed any likely to occur off the Alaskan coast. Notwithstanding the shoal around Bennett Island the observed tidal hour at Rudder Point, the island's southern extremity, is 6.00, while the tidal hour at Flaxman's Island is 9.50."

Discussing the shape and size of the hypothetical continet, Dr. Harris says:

"From various indications, it will be assumed that the land in question is trapezoidal in form and that it contains nearly 500,000 square miles. One corner has been placed northward of Bennett Island. This appears to be necessitated by the direction and velocity of the Jeanette during the last five months of her drifting. The small range of diurnal tide at Bennett Island indicates the existence of a large tract of land between this island and the arctic archipelago of America.

"Another corner has been placed to the northward of Point Barrow. This assumption assists in explaining the eastward set of the flood tide at Point Barrow; also the westward drifting of the ice, well off the Alaskan coast, observed by Mikkelsen and Leffingwell. From this corner the coast line is assumed to trend in an easterly direction nearly to Banks Land, thus forming the northern boundary of Beaufort Sea. Such a boundary is indicated by the westward drifting just mentioned, by the age of ice in Beaufort Sea, by the probable course taken by a cask set adrift off Cape Bathurst and picked up on the northern coast of Norway, also by the magnitude and range of the diurnal tide at Point Barrow and Flaxman Island.

"Another corner has been placed to the northwest of Banks Land. But whether the unknown land approaches nearest to the known lands at Banks Land, Prince Patrick Island, or at some point further eastward, seems to be an open question. The fact that the time of tide is but little later at the mouths of the McKenzie River than in McClure Strait indicates that the tide in the former locality is not greatly influenced by the tide coming from the latter. This may indicate that the polar land approaches nearer to Banks Land than to Prince Patrick Island.

"Another corner has been placed northwest of Grant Land. This is indicated by the discovery of Crocker Land by Peary, by a shoaling north of the eighty-fifth parallel observed by Peary and perhaps by the eastward drift encountered by Peary in 1902 and 1906.

Boundary at Pole Uncertain.

The coast line next to the pole is somewhat uncertain in position.

"The existence of early tides at Cape Sheridan does not prove the insularity of Greenland as had been claimed by some. The sledge journeys of Peary, however, dispelled all doubts on this subject, which had been a question of long standing."

Concerning Nansen's hypothesis that deep water extends continuously from Spitzbergen to Alaska, Dr. Harris said:

"The flood tide at Point Barrow would, according to Nansen's hypothesis, have to come from the north and not from the west, as observation has established. The fact that the diurnal tide reaches Point Barrow nearly an hour earlier than it reaches Flaxman Island cannot be accounted for by Nansen's hypothesis. The diurnal hour at Bennett Island would, according to Nansen's hypothesis, be sixteen, and for Cape Columbia four hours. The computed and observed times are in fair agreement for Bennett Island, but the discrepancy is significant for Cape Columbia.

"The decided westward drift observed by Mikkelsen and Leffingwell off the northern coast of Alaska is alone strong evidence against Nansen's hypothesis of an unobstructed polar basin. The westerly direction taken by the Jeannette, especially during the last five months of her drifting, does not suggest unobstructed deep water to the northward of Eastern Siberia. The time required by casks deposited off Point Barrow and off Cape Bathurst to reach their destination on the northeastern coast of Iceland and the northern coast of Norway, about five and a half and eight and a quarter years respectively, while not disproving, certainly does not favor the hypothesis in question."

WANT MOORE REPORT ITSELF.

Public Education Association Says People Should Judge.

In a letter addressed to THE NEW YORK TIMES on the controversy over Dr. Moore's report on the relations of the Board of Education and the Board of Estimate severe criticism is passed by the Public Education Association on the action of the School Inquiry Committee of the Board of Estimate in issuing a pamphlet of 20,000 words on the report without circulating the report itself. The association says:

As the Moore report was not published in any form available to the public, this procedure naturally produced a complete mystification as to its contents and its value, and its purpose could have been defensive only. If the Moore report contained valuable matter in which the public might take an intelligent interest, this treatment of the report was to offer the public less than a shadow of its demand. If the public view of the inquiry as something transcending departmental investigation was the sound one, why not give it that which it had a right to expect and let it judge of the value of the result achieved?

The association goes on to point out that in similar inquiries into school systems in England, the reports of Sir Michael Sadler have been, as was Dr. Moore's, in the nature of an essay, and that they were published by the municipalities to whom they were made whether they were favorable or not.

Speaking of the appointment of Prof. Goodnow and Dr. Howe to undertake the work which has already been done by Prof. Moore, the association declares that neither of them has made, as has Dr. Moore, a life-long study of educational administration. Doubtless they they will do valuable work, but they cannot, the association thinks, fill the hiatus made by the rejection of the Moore report.

TURN SLEEPLESS NIGHTS INTO BRIGHT mornings. Red Cross Cough Drops. 5c.—Adv.

WILSON TO CALL EXTRA SESSION

Continued From Page 1.

as unqualifiedly opposed to a free trade policy, which, he said, was not advocated by any thinking Democrat. But he was just as determined in his attacks upon the high tariff on the necessities of life, which permitted monopoly to exist at the expense of the consumer.

In a statement made soon after his election as President of the United States he said again, as he had a hundred times in his campaign, that nothing would be done which honest business men need fear.

Gov. Wilson is confident that the Democratic House of Representatives and the Democratic Senate will work in harmony to carry out the party's pledges and adjust the tariff for the benefit of the people of the country as a whole, and not for a privileged class. It was with that in view that he decided on the extraordinary session. He said that he expected the Ways and Means Committee, which compiled the last tariff bill, would remain practically unchanged, and he could therefore see no reason to put over action until the regular session in December of next year. To wait until then would mean that the benefits of tariff revision would be postponed for practically two years.

In giving out his statement last night, Gov. Wilson simply said that he had nothing to add to what the announcement contained. He had come to the conclusion that it was advisable to set at rest all conjecture before he went away.

WASHINGTON GLAD OF IT.

Democrats of One Mind and Even Dixon Says Extra Session Is Wise.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—General approval was expressed in Democratic circles to-night over President-elect Wilson's decision to call an extra session of Congress to revise the tariff. The announcement was in line with the almost universal recommendation of Senate and House leaders. It met instant response to-night from Speaker Clark, Senator Williams, William Jennings Bryan, and from Senator Dixon, Col. Roosevelt's campaign manager.

Earlier in the day Speaker Clark had voiced his desire for the extra session in strong terms. A similar statement had been made early in the week by Senator Martin, Democratic leader of the Senate. The news from New York to-night cleared the Congressional air of the uncertainty that had existed, and paved the way for active work on the part of Democratic managers during the coming weeks in preparation for the April tariff session.

Some Republican opposition to the special session was apparent among members in the capital to-night. Although the White House would not comment upon the announcement from New York, friends of President Taft said he had hoped the Democrats would not bring on any further "disturbance of business." Senator McCumber of North Dakota, Republican, expressed another Republican view, namely, that he favored "getting it over with." In all Democratic quarters, however, the extra session was strongly approved.

With the attitude of Gov. Wilson known, Congress will begin within a few weeks the task of preparing for the arduous work of another tariff revision. The approaching short session, which ends March 4 when the Republican Administration goes out, will be engrossed with annual appropriation bills and routine legislation; but the Ways and Means Committee of the House will probably begin work on the new tariff bills early in January.

Democratic Leader Underwood, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, is expected in Washington next week. This committee, which is charged with the duty of framing all tariff bills, agree with the position taken by President-elect Wilson, that repeated investigations of tariff schedules have made unnecessary a long investigation preliminary to making new measures for the extra session.

The Ways and Means Committee probably will begin on the wool, cotton, and metal schedules.

William Jennings Bryan, when informed of Gov. Wilson's announcement, said that the President-elect had "done the wise thing."

Senator Dixon of Montana, Chairman of the Progressive National Committee, said: "I think Wilson is wise in calling an extra session. The country will soon have an opportunity to judge of Democratic performances."

"Will the Democrats receive the support of the Progressives in revising the tariff?" Mr. Dixon was asked.

"That will depend upon their performances," he said. "There are about twenty-five Progressive members of the House, who will caucus separately and be a separate political entity, and no doubt they will be glad to support the Wilson programme if it squares with their own belief.

"But remember the Progressives are protectionists," added the Senator, laughing.

Senator McCumber of North Dakota expressed the Republican view, saying:

"I suppose the sooner he starts the disturbance the better. I do not think the Democrats will attempt to put through such a measure as their platform calls for. I do not think they dare to do it."

Representative Henry George of New York said: "The extra session of Congress should be very short and confined altogether to a tariff legislation so as to reduce the cost of living."

Speaker Clark reached the city early in the day, coming from West Virginia. He had prepared a short statement pledging himself to an extra session.

Speaker Clark declared business men were confident of continued prosperity and "nobody pays any attention to the croakers, except to laught at them." The Speaker said the currency laws also should be so revised so as to afford greater elasticity in the money volume.

CLASSMATES DINE WILSON.

Seventy-three Men of Princeton, '79, His Hosts at University Club.

Seventy-three of the members of the class of '79 of Princeton University, classmates of President-elect Woodrow Wilson, gave a dinner in his honor at the University Club last night. There are 100 members of the class living. Mr. Wilson had the seat of honor, and although he said he didn't want to make a speech, he found he couldn't escape.

Mr. Wilson had intended to get back to the Collingwood Hotel not later than 10:30 o'clock last night, but it was just 12:30 this morning when he hurried out of the University Club to a waiting automobile.

"We had a bully time," he exclaimed; "there were just seventy-three of my classmates present. There ought to have been seventy-nine."

The dinner was private and the newspapermen were not admitted. Among the members of the class there was Supreme Court Justice Mahlon Pitney of New Jersey, Cyrus H. McCormick, Cleveland H. Dodge, Dr. A. Woodruff Halsey, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church and President of the class; Lynn Helm, President of the California State Bar Association, and Congressman Charles Talcott of Utica. Justice Pitney and Mr. Talcott welcomed the Governor in the name of the class.

"We just got together to have a good time," was the description of the dinner given by the men there. It was an informal affair and the talks were about the fun they had in their college days.

The members of the class of '88 was holding a dinner in an adjoining room, and sent an invitation to Gov. Wilson to join with them for a few minutes. He made a very brief address, one of the members announced laughingly.

"You were so quiet I didn't believe you were here," he told them. "You scarcely upheld the reputation of the class of '88 at college."

Gov. Wilson went directly from the University Club to the Collingwood Hotel.

WILSON SAILS ON BERMUDIAN.

He'll Feel Like Dancing a Jig, He Says, When He Gets Aboard.

President-elect Woodrow Wilson will sail this afternoon at 2 o'clock for Bermuda on the steamship Bermudian of the Quebec Steamship Line. He endeavored to keep the exact time of his departure a secret until last night, so that he could avoid office-seekers. In that he has succeeded, for on the sailing list of the steamship there is not the name of a single man prominent in politics, and every berth in every stateroom is taken.

It is the Governor's intention to seek, so far as possible, seclusion and rest. He has obtained from a friend the possession of a little cottage—Glen Cove—on Salt Kettle Creek, a three-mile wagon road trip from Hamilton. It can be reached by ferry, too, but the ferry runs at infrequent intervals. On his arrival in Bermuda Gov. Wilson will try to avoid all publicity. Bermuda is British territory, and, while he can hardly hope to avoid the official salute or a warm reception by the people of Hamilton, he will call immediately upon the Governor and American Consul and ask that as far as possible he be permitted to spend his time there as an unobtrusive dweller.

Gov. Wilson left Princeton yesterday afternoon at 3:37 o'clock by train, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and their daughters, Miss Jessie and Miss Eleanor Wilson, and three maids. J. C. Taylor, a secret service man, who has years of experience in looking out for the welfare of Presidents and Presidents-elect, and Charles Swem, Gov. Wilson's personal stenographer, complete the party.

Miss Margaret Wilson will remain in New York to continue her study of music. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and their daughters went immediately to the Collingwood Hotel in West Thirty-fifth Street on their arrival here from Princeton.

The cottage which the President-elect will occupy in the Bermudas is typical of the island, small and unpretentious, and built of coral, the material used in the construction of most of the buildings there. He visited the Bermudas three or four times in former years. He is going there now prepared to have a good time, while giving thought to the problems which confront the country.

When he left Princeton yesterday afternoon the last person to board the train was Sam Gordon, his bodyguard at Trenton. He was carrying a collection of golf sticks. Horseback riding and bicycle riding are other sports to which the Gov. expects to devote part of his vacation.

Most of the time yesterday he spent in packing. He was interrupted frequently by old Princeton graduates who came on for the Princeton-Yale football game today. Among them were Cleveland H. Dodge of this city, and Peter J. Hamilton of Mobile, Ala., both of them classmates of Gov. Wilson at Princeton. He had his picture taken with the Princeton Woodrow Wilson Club.

The Governor will go shopping this morning with Mrs. Wilson.

"I'll feel like dancing a jig when I get aboard that boat," was his last laughing remark to the newspaper correspondents last night. Ten of the correspondents will accompany him on the vacation trip.

Governor-elect Sulzer was invited to accompany him to Bermuda, but he felt obliged to decline, owing to the pressure of public business ahead of him. His term begins Jan. 1.

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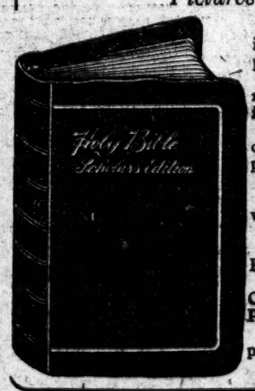

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GRAND TRUNK FIGHT GOES BEFORE TAFT

President Agrees to Hear Railroad Commissions of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

CONFERENCE HERE A FIZZLE

Pothier's Agents Quote Chamberlin as "Disgusted" with New Englanders—"Disappointed," His Correction.

Developments yesterday in the dispute about the negotiations between the New Haven Railroad and the Grand Trunk Railway and the discontinuance of work on the Grand Trunk's extension into Providence, which began with a conference between President E. J. Chamberlin of the Grand Trunk and the representatives of Gov. Pothier of Rhode Island, left the two sides more at loggerheads than ever. After the conference the Rhode Island emissaries telegraphed their report to Gov. Pothier and made it public. In it they asserted that President Chamberlin had expressed disgust with the attitude of the people of New England, and of Rhode Island especially. Mr. Chamberlin last night issued a statement in reply in which he stated emphatically that he had said he was disappointed, not disgusted, and characterized their report of the interview as harsh and unfair.

Gov. Pothier in Providence, after receiving the telegraphic report, said the conference had not been at all satisfactory. He wired to Gov. Foss of Massachusetts suggesting that the Public Service Commissioners of the two States lay the case before President Taft in Washington on Monday next with a view to its investigation by Attorney General Wickersham, the Interstate Commerce Commission, or the Pujo Committee. He also telegraphed President Taft, who replied promptly that he would see the officials at 10:45 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The chief complaint of the Rhode Island officials was that Mr. Chamberlin would make no explicit statement as to whether the line to Providence would be completed. To a TIMES reporter last night Mr. Chamberlin denied that the project had been abandoned, but when asked whether it ultimately would be completed he declined to commit himself further.

"The negotiations with the New Haven," he said, "have nothing to do with the Providence line. Mr. Mellen wanted to get trackage rights on the northern lines of the Grand Trunk system, and in return he offered concessions on his system both to Boston and to New York. We asked him to submit a proposition, which we are awaiting.

"There have been no negotiations with the New Haven during my present visit to New York, and there will be none. I have not seen Mr. Mellen to-day, nor do I expect to see him to-morrow. I saw him for a short time when I first reached New York, but there have been no further negotiations. There is no possibility that the proposed agreement with the New Haven will be finished up on this trip, and nothing is being done to that end.

"I came here to negotiate with the Wabash in regard to the renewal of the agreement for trackage rights between Buffalo and Detroit, which is about to expire. The details of that agreement are being worked out and there are no particular difficulties in regard to it."

Mr. Chamberlin was asked about a report that his road was to get trackage rights over the New York, Ontario & Western. He said there was no foundation for it, and laughed at the idea.

The Grand Trunk's President said his statement was the final word, so far as he was concerned, on the subject of the Providence extension. In the office of President Mellen of the New Haven, it was announced that the statement made by Mr. Mellen a few days ago was his last word in the controversy.

Gov. Pothier's representatives—Herbert A. Rice, Attorney General, and C. W. Bliss, Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission—met Mr. Chamberlin by appointment in the Waldof-Astoria at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The conference lasted about an hour. Afterward Mr. Chamberlin said he had a very pleasant interview with the Rhode Islanders, but that any statement of what took place must come from them. They hurried back to the Belmont, looking far less pleased than Mr. Chamberlin, and got right to work on their report to Gov. Pothier.

In their report Messrs. Rice and Bliss represented Mr. Chamberlin as saying the suspension of work on the Providence extension was part of a general curtailment ordered by the Directors in London. Its resumption depended on the Directors, and he could not say when it would take place. On the resumption of general construction work, there would be no discrimination in regard to the Southern New England, so far as he knew. Its abandonment had not been discussed with the New Haven officials, and would not be. The report that reimbursement had been discussed with them was a lie.

The people of Rhode Island, Mr. Chamberlin further was quoted by the Rhode Islanders as saying, seemed to think they were doing the Southern New England a favor by permitting it to spend $8,000,000 or $9,000,000 on the extension. The harbor improvements were for the benefit of the city and State, and not for that of the Southern New England. He never had favored the extension as a financial proposition. The general criticism aroused would be likely to influence his Directors unfavorably.

Attorney General Rice, after giving out the report, said he had learned from Mr. Chamberlin that the proposed arrangement between the Grand Trunk and the New Haven provided for both traffic and trackage arrangements for the Grand Trunk on the New Haven System generally throughout New England.

It was several hours afterward that Mr. Chamberlin saw the report made to Gov. Pothier. He expressed great astonishment. He said he had supposed that he and Gov. Pothier's representatives had come to a friendly understanding of the situation and that matters had been smoothed out.

After explaining that he had said he was disappointed, not disgusted, the Grand Trunk's head, in a formal statement replying to the Rhode Island officials' report, said his remark about the possibility of resumption of the extension work was an answer to their urgent request that he state definitely when the work would be resumed. Referring to his alleged comment, that the people of Rhode Island seemed to think they had done a favor to the Southern New England, he said:

This is not a fair statement of what was said. Mr. Bliss dwelt on the fact of Rhode Island having granted a charter to the railway company and great obligations on the part of the company on account of that charter. I acknowledged the obligation so far as the company is concerned, but also suggested that as our stockholders had furnished the Providence line $2,000,000 in the past season and expected to furnish more in the future, they had a right to be considered in the prosecution of the work.

Mr. Bliss stated that Rhode Island and Providence had made large harbor improvements on account of the Southern New England. I asked them whether they had given the Southern New England any exclusive use of them, and they replied that they had not, and admitted that they were public property. I did not say that I had never personally favored the Palmer extension as a financial proposition. The gentlemen must have misunderstood me.

I did not mention that the extension would be abandoned. Mr. Bliss himself made the statement that if traffic agreements were made with the New Haven Road, there would be less reason for the construction of the Palmer extension. It was not my statement. Mr. Bliss said that the extension from White River Junction to Boston would be paralleling existing lines, but he did not consider that this was so with the Palmer extension, and I stated that he was probably right. I stated that under normal conditions the road was amply able to finance the extension, and that local financial assistance could not be considered.

Mr. Bliss wanted to know if general criticism of the suspension of work on the Palmer extension would influence the Directors unfavorably, and I replied, "It might."

On the whole, I consider the statement of Mr. Bliss and Mr. Rice harsh and unfair. No notes were taken in the conference, which they say was an hour's interview, and, as they were quoting from memory, I think they should have taken greater care in drawing up their statement.

Messrs. Rice and Bliss late in the day were called home by Gov. Pothier. Mr. Rice said Mr. Bliss would go to Washington on Monday. The suggestion that the Pujo Committee should be brought into the case, he explained, was based on statements that large financial interests were putting a "squeeze" on the railroad situation in New England. The committee is to meet its counsel, Samuel Untermyer and E. H. Farrar, next week to make plans for resuming its investigation of the so-called Money Trust.

HE'D HAVE STATE BUY ROAD.

Codman Will Ask Legislature to Take Over Boston & Maine.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—Whether Massachusetts will exercise its right stipulated in the Boston & Maine Holding act now on the statute books to buy the stock of that road in the event that the New Haven maintains its monopoly of the field is "up to" the Legislature. Edmund D. Codman, formerly President of the Fitchburg Railroad, to-night informed THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that he would present to the incoming Legislature a bill providing for that purchase, his hope being that local interests thereafter would be developed to repurchase the stock and thus free the Boston & Maine from what he termed its Morgan ownership.

Gov. Foss, unsuccessful heretofore in his attempt to procure the passage of a bill creating a Board of Public Utilities, will renew his efforts in this session. He advocated the repeal of the Holding act, calling it an iniquitous device to give the Boston & Maine to the New Haven.

Asked to-night whether he thought the Commonwealth would buy the Boston & Maine, the Governor said:

"I have not sufficient information at present on which to base an opinion."

Members of the Chamber of Commerce declined to say what the attitude of the Chamber would be in case State ownership should become a vital question. The Executive Committee had not considered the subject in that light.

A report, as yet unconfirmed, but which attracted much attention, dealt with what was considered a very significant condition of the agreement by which the Grand Trunk relinquished its Boston extension construction, and, it was reported, agreed to come here under a long-term trackage concession over the New Haven rails. That report ran that under the alleged agreement the Grand Trunk was to complete its line to Providence and assume control of the steamship lines now under the New Haven's control. The agreement, it was said, also contemplated institution by the Grand Trunk of a line of steamers running from Boston to South American ports through the Panama Canal.

Two large vessels for such canal service were said to be building, a loan having been placed in New York.

POTHIER APPEALS TO TAFT.

Arranges for Railway Authorities to Meet President Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 15.—Gov. Pothier, after receiving the report of the conference between his personal delegates and President Chamberlin of the Grand Trunk, to-night gave out a statement in which he said he had wired President Taft and would put the situation up to the Nation's Executive at 10:45 o'clock next Tuesday morning, Mr. Taft's private secretary having set that time.

The Governor's statement in part follows:

I do not consider the conference between the Rhode Island representatives and Mr. Chamberlin at all satisfactory. Not only does Mr. Chamberlin give absolutely no assurance that the work on the Grand Trunk extension into Rhode Island will be resumed, according to the report made to me, but there is just as much reason as ever for supposing that the consummation of a traffic agreement between the Grand Trunk and New Haven systems will mean the permanent withdrawal of the Grand Trunk from this State.

I cannot go further with Mr. Chamberlin. I have instructed the members of the Public Utilities Commission to cooperate with the Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts in making full presentation of the matter of the Grand Trunk's New England extensions to President Taft when they visit Washington next week, with a view of putting the machinery in motion which will result in prompt action by the Department of Justice, the Inter-State Commerce Commission, or the Pujo Committee—which last-named body is investigating the so-called Money Trust—or all three, if necessary.

Immediately on receipt this afternoon of the report from Mr. Rice and Mr. Bliss, I wired Gov. Foss of Massachusetts advising him of my determination to proceed as I have indicated. I suggested to Gov. Foss that Chairman MacLeod of the Massachusetts Railroad Commission and his delegation be requested to get in touch with the members of the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission in Washington, that they might wait upon President Taft together. I also immediately wired President Taft asking if he could make an appointment to meet the representatives from Rhode Island in Washington.

After telegraphing Gov. Foss this afternoon, I sent him a letter inclosing a copy of the report made to me of the interview between Messrs. Rice and Bliss and Mr. Chamberlin, and setting forth practically the same suggestions for future action as I have outlined. I already have the assurances from Gov. Foss of his readiness to cooperate with Rhode Island in every possible way in this matter.

ORDERS INQUIRY INTO DEAL.

Wickersham Thinks New Haven Agreement May Violate Sherman Law

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Attorney General Wickersham to-day ordered an investigation of the facts relating to the reported traffic agreement between the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, with the purpose of determining whether the proposed arrangement would be a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

UPTOWN PIERS COSTLY.

Tomkins Puts Three Years as Shortest Time for Construction.

Dock Commissioner Calvin Tomkins, discussing yesterday the possibility of the city's establishing 1,000-foot piers along the North River between Forty-fourth and Fifty-sixth Streets, gave it as his opinion that the docks could not be built before three years at least.

"All of them could be constructed just as quickly as could one or two," he said, "but it is not necessary to go to the expense of building all of them at once. It would take several years—three years at least—to get any of them ready for use. The great disadvantage of going uptown to Forty-fourth Street is the great expense.

"There are two items which will contribute to this expense. We will have to acquire immensely valuable properties that are now held by the New York Central Railroad, and there is the cost of rock excavation under water. What I regret is not so much the cost of the excavation into the already narrow Island of Manhattan, but the excavation into the dock fund, which will be narrowed by many millions before we get through with the pier development between Forty-fourth and Fifty-ninth Streets.

"I wish that we knew the policy of the city regarding the west side. Then we could much more readily decide regarding the present situation. The railroad and water front development of that part of the city are inseparable, but the railroad problem should be the first dealt with. For that reason I think it is very unfortunate that the Board of Estimate has not already adopted some policy with regard to the west side tracks. I regard the lack of public discussion of this matter, too, as deplorable. The question is whether or not lower Manhattan shall be cut off from the State of New York. That is the most important consideration, I think, of the whole problem."

MORGAN MUST TESTIFY.

Court Order for Financier in Suit Against Southern Railway.

Judge Mayer signed an order yesterday in the Federal District Court directing J. Pierpont Morgan to appear at 11 o'clock on Friday morning at the office of Thornton Earle, 38 Park Row, as a witness in a suit which Thornton M. Motley is bringing against the Southern Railway Company in the District Court of the Northern District of Georgia. Mr. Earle is the referee in this case, and Mr. Morgan is directed to take before him all the papers and books of J. P. Morgan & Co. dealing with the merger of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company with the Southern Railway.

Mr. Motley was abroad at the time this merger occurred, and on his return asked that his Georgia Pacific holdings be exchanged for stock of the Southern Railway in accordance with the terms of the reorganization. This was refused, and although there has been no default in the payment of interest on the Georgia Pacific stock, Mr. Motley instituted this litigation to protect his interests.

Rollin M. Morgan, counsel for Mr. Motley, informed Judge Mayer that Mr. Morgan would be a most important witness, as he was the sole surviving member of the Reorganization Committee of the two Railways.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-Second Street.

Save an Average Third on Fine Ostrich Plumes.

Velvet and Plush Untrimmed Hats. Special Value.

THE DRESS HAT for all winter occasions may be planned today at a very small cost, provided due advantage is taken of this remarkable sale of fine Ostrich Plumes and high class untrimmed Millinery.

THE OSTRICH PLUMES are at an average of two-thirds of their usual prices. They are long, thick Plumes, glossy and smooth, with extra long thick flues. They are not only in black and white, but in the best and most fashionable colors. At their regular prices, even, it will be difficult to match them for quality. These are the prices:

15 Inch Plumes, Regularly $3, at $1.98.
17 Inch Plumes, Regularly $5, at $3.25.
19 Inch Plumes, Regularly $6, at $3.75.
21 Inch Plumes, Regularly $7.50, at $4.98.

None Sent C. O. O. or Credited.

$5 Untrimmed Velvet and Plush Hats, $2.98.

Black Hats in all the best shapes and styles, large and small, covered with velvet, with plush and with silk hatter's plush with plush facings. They are well made and smart, Hats of distinction that will be fitly trimmed with these Ostrich Plumes.

Other Untrimmed Hats of every fashionable variety, a full range and overflowing stocks, 98c to $13.50.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

$4 and $5 Genuine Seal Hand Bags, $2.98.
$3 Genuine Goat, One-Piece Bags at $1.98.

THE BALANCE OF THIS REMARKABLE PURCHASE has come in, and today will go on sale on one of the special main floor tables at prices which make these leather Bags the record values of the season.

We bought the surplus of a large manufacturer, who has decided to give up the business. The Bags are all new and fresh and perfect. It is an occasion when some early Christmas buying can be done to very good advantage.

The Bags at $2.98 are mounted on gilt, gray finish and leather covered frames. All are lined with leather, fitted with purse and double strap handles.

Also some imported velvet calf Bags, walrus pressed and pin seal Bags. The $1.98 Bags are mounted on 7 and 8 inch German silver frames, lined with leather, fitted with purse and finished with strap handles.

All on special main floor tables at ..... $1.98 and $3.98

Main Floor.

A Sale of Men's Silk Socks.

Holiday Boxes for the Asking.

BECAUSE WE WERE KEEN to take advantage of market opportunities, we can now offer

35c. and 50c. Silk Socks at 25c.
Black pure thread silk Socks; also a wide range of the popular plain colors; all made with fine mercerized soles and tops to insure service.

50c. Silk Socks at 35c., or 3 Pairs for $1.
Black pure thread silk; also a splendid range of the popular plain colors, made with full fashioned feet and with mercerized soles and tops to insure service.

$1 Silk Socks for 50c.
Black ingrain pure thread silk, of good quality and lustrous, with mercerized soles.

$1.50 Silk Socks at $1.
Black ingrain pure thread silk of excellent quality, with cotton soles.

NEW—We have just received a shipment of the "Mauchauffee" French lisle thread Socks in the accordion ribbed styles in seven of the most desirable shades. Price 75c. a pair

Men's $1 to $2 Underwear at 69c. to $1.19.

At 69c., regularly $1. Winter weight natural gray merino Shirts and Drawers; subject to slight mill hurts.
At 69c., regularly $1. Medium and winter weight ribbed cotton Shirts and Drawers, spring needle ribbed; subject to slight mill hurts.
At $1.25, regularly $1.50 and $2. "Root's Tivoli" natural gray merino Shirts and Drawers and double-breasted Shirts.
At $1.19, regularly $1.50 and $2. Combination Suits of fine cotton, very elastic and perfect fitting; subject to slight mill hurts.

In the Toy Store—Children's
White Enameled Furniture Just Half Price Today.

ONCE A YEAR—at this season—we get the samples of the best make of white enameled Furniture for children. They make the best offering of the whole year, too, for Furniture exactly like these pieces will at full prices be the very best Furniture to be bought in good stores from now until Christmas.

There are China Closets, Chiffoniers, Desks, Chairs, Washstands, Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, etc., in sizes ranging from doll Furniture up to practical, usable Furniture for children.

All in first rate condition and splendidly made.

50c. to $17 Values at 25c. to $8.50.

Basement Toy Store.

Shetland Finish Veils, 49c.
Usually Double and More.

IT IS A SPLENDID LOT, and though limited in number, think there will be sufficient for today's demand.

An importer, wishing to wind up business for the season, made us an extra concession. They are of fine quality, in plain and fancy meshes, including a number of popular shadow patterns. In black, white and good shades; 1½ and 2 yards long. 49c. each.

New Mesh Veilings, 29c. to $1.69.

Stocks include late Parisian styles in a good range of the best colorings and combinations. Tuxedo, shadow, Russian, chenille dot and fancy meshes in wide range.

Main Floor.

Christmas Gift Books Ready, And These Astonishing Values Today.

SOME OF OUR GREAT HOLIDAY BOOK stocks will have their first showing today and we will mark the occasion also by a series of very remarkable underpriced offerings.

If you have planned to give Books for the holidays, choose now and benefit by these extra savings.

The Life of Daniel Coit Gilman, by Fabian Franklin, a very interesting book with correspondence by Carl Schurz, Andrew D. White, Sidney Lanier and other prominent men. Published at $3.50; our price.... $1

Stevensoniana, an anecdotal life and appreciation of Robert Louis Stevenson, edited from the writings of J. M. Barrie, G. K. Chesterton, Conan Doyle, Edmund Gosse, Henry James and others, by J. A. Hammerton, with forty illustrations, cloth; published at $5; our price..... $2.25

African Game Trails, by Theodore Roosevelt, subscription edition, fully illustrated, cloth; published at $3.75; our price..... $1.50

Musical Memories—My Recollections of Celebrities of the Half Century, 1850-1900, by George P. Upton, with numerous illustrations, cloth; published at $2.75; our price.... $1

The Diary of Philip Hone, edited by Bayard Tuckerman. To those who are interested in the history of New York City this volume is recommended; cloth; published at $3.50; our price..... $1.25

Great English Painters, by Francis Downman, with 32 illustrations; published at $1.50; our price... 50c

Under the Trees, by Hamilton Wright Mabie, illustrated holiday edition; cloth; published at $2; our price..... 75c

A Child of Nature, by Hamilton Wright Mabie, illustrated holiday edition; cloth; published at $1.80; our price..... 75c

Holland and the Hollanders, by David S. Meldrum, with numerous illustrations; cloth; published at $2; our price..... 75c

Great Musicians, by Ernest Oldmeadow, with 32 full-page illustrations; published at $1.50; our price..... 50c

Roma Beata, by Maud Howe, with illustrations; cloth; published at $2.50; our price..... $1.25

Danny Dimes' Bank Books, a novelty book with a metal savings bank attached, bound in boards; published at 75c.; our price..... 25c

Timothy Trim's Clock Book; teaches children how to tell time; bound in boards; published at 75c.; our price..... 25c

The Kite Book, by B. Cory Kilvert, an entertaining children's book; published at $1.25; our price..... 35c

Rhymes for Wee Sweethearts, by Katharine F. Hamill; illustrations in color, by Curtis Wager-Smith; cloth; published at $1.50; our price.. 35c

WOMEN'S SIR HENRI SHOES, $3.50 & $4

34 Years Leaders of Fashion
Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET.

—IN NEW YORK'S SHOPPING CENTER—

Refined Mid-Day Cabaret Daily
8th Floor, 12.15 to 2.45 P. M. Today We Feature
Miss Corbett and Stanley Warner, Celebrated Cabaret Singers,
Mr. FRED TAYLOR Popular Tenor. ALSO MISS JEAN IRWIN
Famous Hawaiian Orchestra With their Native Music & Melodies
Victor Sorlin's Orchestra Mlle. Cantarelli, Operatic Selections

Today! We Offer A Limited Number of Webster's $1.50 Unabridged Dictionaries at 95c each.

This is a most unusual offer—one that may not occur again. This large Dictionary, new edition, complete in every detail, 1,765 pages, handsomely bound and illustrated. Just the thing for office, for the schoolroom, or for the home. Come today while this quantity lasts. ☞ Sale on Third Floor.

50 Visiting Cards

Engraved and plate shaded Old English type, name only. Reg. price $2.50, at..... $1.25

Printed from your own plate. 100 cards for..... 45c

Script Plate, 50 cards, name only; usually 89c; at..... 59c

Order Private Xmas Cards Now

The new season's book is now ready. An early order will prevent disappointment. You may have them in quantities of 12, 25 and 50, and upward, with your individual imprint. Get your order in now and avoid rush.

Stationery Specials Worth While!

Simcoe Cabinet, containing 3 quires of finest quality linen paper and envelopes; usually sold at 69c box; special at..... 45c

Scotch Linen Lawn; a fine paper of exceptional quality, 100 sheets and 100 envelopes; regular price 59c; special at..... 39c

Extra Special for Today Only!

500 Boxes of Good Quality Stationery; boxes slightly soiled; paper and envelopes in excellent condition; values up to 89c box; special at..... 10c

☞ Third Floor.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO., 19TH TO 20TH ST.

Four Leading American Artists Have Painted Pictures Especially for the

CHRISTMAS NUMBER
THE NEW YORK TIMES
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8

The New York Times, for the First Time in the History of Newspaper-Making, Has Commissioned Artists of International Fame to Execute, Especially for Its Readers,

FOUR MAGNIFICENT CHRISTMAS PAINTINGS

which will be accurately reproduced in colors on super-calendered paper, each painting the size of a full page of The Times. It will be printed on one side of the paper only, ready for framing, and in order to preserve all four it will not be necessary to buy two copies of the paper.

Readers who ordered The Times's famous Easter Edition early enough to secure it will remember Abbey's splendid paintings of The Holy Grail, which were reproduced in colors. The Times's Christmas paintings will be reproduced by the same color process.

The four pictures painted show a varied point of view. The painters commissioned by The Times to place on canvas, each from his own point of view, an artistic representation of the Christmas spirit, are

SARGEANT KENDALL, N. A.,
ALBERT EDWARD STERNER, A. N. A.,
HENRY McCARTER and
W. W. GILCHRIST, Jr.

Two of the artists are of the National Academy, one a member and the other an associate member. The other two are connected with the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and all four are exhibitors at every well-known exhibition in this country. W. W. Gilchrist, Jr., was educated at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts; traveled through Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain, France, and England studying art; settled in Munich, then studied for one year the pictures in the National Gallery. Nearly eight months spent in Haarlem copying work of Frans Hals. In Madrid studied exclusively the pictures by Velasquez in the Prado Museum. Exhibitor at all big exhibitions in this country.

The standard established by The Times's Easter Number, which was the last word in newspaper color printing, will be equaled by The Times's Christmas Number. Although the public was advised for a month previous that the Easter edition of The Times was limited and must be ordered in advance, thousands were disappointed because they did not heed the warning. In order to make sure of getting the four Christmas paintings it will be wisest, of not already a regular reader, to order your newsdealer to deliver THE TIMES to you regularly.

EDITION LIMITED TO 225,000 COPIES

The buying power of the readers of The New York Times is greater, by far, than the buying power of the readers of any other newspaper in the world.

Wet Weather Coming
Buy Your Hub-Mark Rubbers Now

You are probably like most of us—you don't buy rubbers until a sudden storm forces you to buy in a hurry whatever the nearest store offers—and rubbers bought that way are as unsatisfactory as anything else bought off-hand.

Get your Hub-Mark rubbers now, while dealers' stocks are complete. They are made in styles to fit all shoes. The wear of a rubber depends more upon the fit than you realize.

As a rule, rubbers are destroyed by abuse long before they are worn out. No rubber can do itself justice if worn over a shoe it doesn't fit or one run down at the heel.

Standard first Quality.

Hub-Mark rubbers are thoroughly well made of the best material. They will give you all the service you can reasonably expect of any rubber. You may be surprised to find how long a really good rubber wears.

The Hub-Mark Is Your Value-Mark on Rubbers

If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.

Boston Rubber Shoe Co., Malden, Mass. Established 1853

Auction Bridge in Ten Lessons

As played since the adoption of the new count

By Grace G. Montgomery

By the device of "question and answer" her great experience as student and teacher is compressed into this small volume.

$1.25 net; by mail, $1.33.

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A Melody in Perfume
MORNY LONDON
Latest Creation
PARFUM LA VALSE
Of all High Class Retailers.
Wholesale only F. R. Arnold & Co. 35 & 7 West 22d St. New York

Resinol heals sores and burns

RESINOL Ointment is an ideal soothing, healing, antiseptic dressing for sores, boils, ulcers, burns, scalds, wounds, etc. Every druggist sells it. Price, 50c and $1.

BETTER THAN A LETTER

A Telephone Message is personal.

It is more economical, too.

Don't Write—Telephone

1 HOUR & 50 MINUTES TO PHILADELPHIA VIA THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

YOUR WATCH IS YOUR TIMETABLE

Lord & Taylor
Founded 1826

Annual Sale of Men's Shoes

This Day (Saturday) the Last Day

Our $6.00 and $7.00 Shoes
$3.95
Our $5.00 Shoes
$2.95

All leathers; all styles; all sizes.
Sizes and widths marked in plain figures.

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

ORGANISTS' SOCIETY FACES DISRUPTION

President of National Association Says ex-Treasurer Has Started a Rival Organization.

WON'T GIVE AN ACCOUNTING

Dr. Marks Declares That De Vore Has Been Supplanted, but Has Failed to Surrender His Books.

The members of the National Association of Organists are much concerned over a split in that organization which, according to Dr. J. Christopher Marks, organist of the Church of the Heavenly Rest of this city and National President of the organists' body, came about through the defection of Nicholas De Vore, ex-Secretary and Treasurer of the organization. Dr. Marks declared yesterday that Mr. De Vore, who lived in Chicago, had started a rival organization, and that, although he was no longer Secretary and Treasurer of the original society, he had failed to account for the funds of the organization and to turn over the books which were still in his possession.

The National association has some 1,500 members, and it is represented by prominent organists in every State of the Union. The National officers announce that steps will be taken at once to have Mr. De Vore make an accounting and turn over his books. The association was handicapped, Dr. Marks said, as Mr. De Vore had the list of members, but to as many as could be reached this notice was sent:

> This is to notify you that Mr. Nicholas De Vore is no longer an officer of this association, nor does the paper, The Musical World, any longer represent the association. All remittances or other communications should be addressed to the regularly elected Secretary, Walter N. Waters, 311 West Ninety-fourth Street, New York. The National Executive Committee is now negotiating for a paper to represent the association.

This notice was signed by the association's officers and was sent out from the National headquarters in West Ninety-fourth Street.

The National Association of Organists was organized in 1907, and Mr. de Vore was elected Secretary and Treasurer. In August, 1911, he moved to Chicago. At the annual convention, which was held in Ocean Grove in August, it was said it was thought best to substitute a Secretary and Treasurer in place of Mr. De Vore, whom it was felt lived too far from National headquarters.

A business meeting was held on a Monday morning. Mr. De Vore had not then arrived from Chicago, but, carrying out the plan agreed upon, Mr. Waters was elected Secretary and Chester H. Beebe of 272 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, Treasurer. As Mr. De Vore was not present the meeting was then adjourned until the next Wednesday. On the Tuesday after the meeting, Mr. De Vore arrived from Chicago. He was told that the organization was waiting to hear from him. On Wednesday, according to officers of the association in this city, he appeared and made an oral statement telling of the progress that had been made in the year. He said the association was prosperous, and declared that he had not made up his statement, but would have it ready by Sept. 1.

The statement was not forthcoming, Dr. Marks said, on the date agreed upon and it had not been received up to the present time. There was some correspondence between New York and Chicago, and finally Dr. Marks said he wrote to Mr. De Vore, telling him he would have until Oct. 10 to make an accounting. The Musical World, a small magazine, was published by Mr. De Vore, and it was recognized as the official organ of the Organists' Association. Some weeks ago, after a meeting of the officers of the association, Mr. De Vore was notified that this paper would no longer be recognized as the association's mouthpiece. According to the President the members paid 50 cents each for the paper, and got nothing from the advertising. He said that a few days ago he received a copy of the paper, and it was apparently still being issued as the organ of the association.

Dr. Marks said that a few days ago a friend in New Jersey sent him a clipping announcing the incorporation in the State of Illinois of the National Association of Organists of America. The Directors were: Clarence Eddy, Wilhelm Middelschulte, Arthur Dunham, C. Gordon Wedertz, Walter Keller, and Orwin A. Morse. The officers: Arthur Dunham, President; Walter Keller, Secretary; C. Gordon Wedertz, Treasurer. Dr. Marks charged that Mr. De Vore was the prime mover in the new organization, and that its name was the same as that of the original association with the words "of America" added.

"I have received a letter from one organist, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the new organization, and he has told me that he labored under a misapprehension in regard to that body," Dr. Marks said. "That is a danger which is bound to exist with the similarity of names."

The officers of the National Association of Organists are Dr. Marks, President; Clarence Eddy and Homer N. Bartlett, Vice Presidents; Walter N. Waters, Secretary, and Chester H. Beebe, Treasurer.

ITALIAN SUFFRAGE MEETING.

Raimundo Canudo to Address Meeting To-night on the East Side.

The editors and associate editors of twelve New York Italian newspapers enrolled in the Woman Suffrage party yesterday and several of them are anxious to print weekly or monthly suffrage letters in their respective papers if writers can be found equally familiar with suffrage and the Italian language. There has been a general expression of interest among the Italian residents of New York, and this has been increased, many of them have said, by the impressiveness of the suffrage parade last Saturday night.

An Italian suffrage meeting is to be held to-night at 8 o'clock at Oak and Oliver Streets, on the east side. Raimundo Canudo will be the chief speaker and Miss Lavinia Dock, who arranged the meeting, will also speak in Italian. The meeting will be made picturesque with United States, Italian, and suffrage flags and a torchlight parade. All the women taking part will wear yellow suffrage sashes. Miss Cornelia Swinnerton has arranged for a big suffrage meeting among the Italians in upper New York, in the vicinity of 116th Street, within a few days.

FIGHT AGAINST GOMPERS.

Socialist Delegates to Oppose His Reelection at Coming Labor Convention.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 15.—A fight against the administration of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor is to be taken up next week by Socialist delegates to the convention in this city. The delegates of the radical wing number eighty-four, according to J. Mahlon Barnes of Philadelphia, National campaign manager of the Socialist Party, who is a delegate to the convention from the Cigarmakers' International Union, and who will lead the fight.

This group constitutes less than one-fourth of the delegates, but Socialists claim that many will come under their banner when the fight opens. The first skirmish is expected to take place when the Committee on Resolutions brings in its report on the resolution of Delegate Duncan of the United Mine Workers, which provides for the election of officers of the federation by a referendum vote of its 2,000,000 members.

Socialists assert that officers of the federation, including President Gompers, are opposed to election by referendum, and that if the plan is adopted the defeat of President Gompers and his associates on the executive council is certain.

It was rumored late to-day that Duncan of the United Mine Workers [illegible] endorsement of Samuel Gompers [illegible] Secretary of the federation.

SEEK POND MURDERER HERE.

Police Believe Body Found at Georgetown Came from New York.

The detectives who have been seeking to identify the murdered woman who was found last week in the mill pond at Georgetown, Conn., followed clues which led to this city yesterday and took them to an apartment at 315 East Fortieth Street, occupied until last Saturday by an Italian family. This family consisted of three men, a woman, and a young girl of 16.

The woman was Carmelina Geracci, and it was reported last night that the detectives were sure that her body was sent to Connecticut and dropped beneath the waters of the pond. The initials G. C., which were found on the sheet wrapped around the body, had led to the uncertain identification of it by the Connecticut State detectives as Grace Carbone, a New Haven woman. These initials reversed fit the name of the woman missing from the East Fortieth Street house.

Mrs. John Preston, the housekeeper of the apartment building in Fortieth Street, said last night that the detectives had been in and out of the place all day and that they believed they had found the right clue at last. She could not confirm however, the report that the traces of the murder were found all over the quarters which had been occupied by the Italian family. She also said that she had never seen the trunk which, it is now believed, served to convey the body of the murdered woman to Georgetown.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Nov. 15.—Coroner John J. Phelan positively announced today that the woman found murdered in the Georgetown pond on last Saturday was not Grace Carbone of New Haven, as identified by Ernest Dallas, the New Haven clerk, who knew the Carbone woman well. He declared that the body was that of a woman murdered in New York and shipped to Georgetown for disposition. He added that the New York police would soon have the murderers and that the State police were through with the case.

When asked if any further inquest would be held to ascertain facts about the death of the woman, the Coroner replied: "Not by us; the whole matter is now in the hands of the New York State authorities." Asked if the body was decapitated before burial, the Coroner said: "I am not sure that it was, but such may have been the case. The New York police would want the head to show the nature of the stab wounds and the fact that they caused death."

O'REILLY'S ARREST ORDERED.

Former Lawyer, Whose Conviction Was Upheld, Surrenders Himself.

The arrest of Daniel O'Reilly, the former lawyer, whose conviction on the charge of receiving stolen property was upheld recently by the Appellate Division, was ordered by the Supreme Court yesterday, and later O'Reilly, in company of William J. Wright, Deputy Commissioner of Charities, left for Blackwell's Island to surrender himself.

In March, 1911, Aaron Bancroft was knocked down in the Produce Exchange building, and he afterwards discovered that $85,000 worth of securities he carried at the time had been stolen. O'Reilly was engaged by the robbers, it was asserted, to negotiate for a return of the securities for a large reward. He was convicted and sentenced to serve seven months in the penitentiary.

Democratic Senator from Nevada.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., Nov. 15.—The complete official count of the State vote shows that Key Pittman, Democrat, was chosen for United States Senator by 89 plurality. Congressman Roberts, Republican, was re-elected to Congress by 69 plurality.

WOMEN SUE TO OUST MEN FROM SOCIETY

Say They Hold the Offices and Manage the Insurance, but Don't Pay Any Dues.

WIVES UPHOLD HUSBANDS

But the Other Women Members of the Ceres Society Ask the Supreme Court to Put Them in Control.

A writ of mandamus was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday against Jacob J. Benedict, President of the Ceres Ladies' Society, on the outcome of which case depends the continued membership in the society of Mr. Benedict and seventeen other men, none of whom, according to the women of the society, can vote at meetings or pay any dues, and yet all of whom are eligible for the highest offices. For fifty years the Ceres Frauen Verein (Ceres Ladies' Society) has been a power in German circles, and for fifty years men have been holding office in it.

The women now go into court to ask that, as they are the supporting as well as the voting power in the society, the seventeen men be ousted and the management of the society be turned over to them. The rumpus follows the incorporation of the society in October, 1907, when, according to the women, the men had themselves named as the incorporators and then proceeded to draft a new set of by-laws which made it impossible for any woman member to aspire to the office of President, Financial Secretary or Financial Trustee, while the men received the power of selecting all candidates for the Board of Directors. It was possible for a woman to be Vice President, and her privilege of voting and paying dues was continued.

The matter came to a head at the meeting held in Terrace Garden on Oct. 20. At that meeting Mr. Benedict presided, and when the minutes of the previous meeting were read there was a vigorous protest from the women, who maintained that many things that should have been included had been left out. Mrs. Rose Goldschmidt of 235 West 140th Street, who is Vice President, was one of those who was most vigorous in her opposition to the adoption of the minutes as read at that meeting.

Motions for the amendment of the minutes were offered by various women members, but President Benedict, according to the women, would not entertain them, and ruled that the minutes as originally adopted stood approved. Finally, according to the papers filed yesterday, the President brought the meeting to a close with these words:

"You ladies may go home; the meeting's over."

A special meeting was then called for Nov. 3, and the women again tried to have the minutes amended, but once again President Benedict was firm and would not admit the motions. Mr. Benedict said he had consulted eminent counsel and that the procedure was irregular.

The upshot of it all was that the women—all but the wives of some of the seventeen men members—began the fight to have the men ousted, and an amendment to the by-laws was offered which, if adopted, will make it impossible for any more men to hold office in the Ceres Frauen Verein. The amendment as proposed limits the offices of President, Vice President, and the Board of Directors and other offices to "sisters" in the society. The women have retained Harry Edwards of 15 William Street and Louis G. Frey of 31 Liberty Street to bring the action, the beginning of which was the filing of the writ of mandamus yesterday.

Mr. Edwards said yesterday that the seventeen men members were standing as a unit and that opposed to them were all of the 375 women members, with the exception of the wives of some of the men members. In the mandamus papers the men members are referred to as "male, passive, non-voting, and non-contributing" members.

The Ceres Frauen Verein was founded on March 9, 1862, the object of the society being the distribution of assistance to the needy poor. Subsequently an insurance feature was added, and to-day the society has over $10,000, which is used for the relief of widowed members of the society.

This is how the men got into the organization. The mandamus papers state that at first the women thought that the advice of the men was necessary, and accordingly they passed a by-law which provided for the election of a man to the office of President and also one for the election of eleven men Directors, with whom "to consult and advise."

The argument on the writ of mandamus will come up in the Supreme Court on the 26th of this month.

THIEF ANSWERED THE BELL.

Woman, After Discovering Her Own Loss, Finds Intruder in Friend's Flat.

Mrs. Pauline Bernstein started off yesterday afternoon from her apartment at 536 East 149th Street to pick up her little boy at the school near-by and take him for a walk. The air was so crisp that before she reached the school she decided to hurry back and get his coat. She reached home to find the door jimmied and the rooms inside all topsy-turvy as though a very company of burglars had passed that way.

She was so upset that she felt she must run upstairs and talk it all over with her friend, Mrs. Emily Schorr, on the floor above. She rang Mrs. Schorr's bell, and a strange young man opened it. He said that Mrs. Schorr was not in.

"And who might you be?" asked Mrs. Bernstein.

He said that he was a friend waiting to see Mrs. Schorr, but the skeptical Mrs. Bernstein was craning her neck, and at the sight of rooms all in a strangely similar confusion she gave forth a little shriek of suspicion. Whereupon the young man, who had been most polite up to that moment, quietly knocked her down and took to his heels. She took to hers, and then there followed a neighborhood chase of spectacular proportions. It wound in and out through the Bronx for more than half a mile, the fugitive taking and leaving a trolley car and dexterously evading capture until he was cornered, winded, in St. Mary's Park by Patrolman Tynan, who had joined the pursuit midway.

In the Alexander Avenue Station he gave his name as Angelo Romano, and said that he lived at 212 East 106th Street. An inspection of his pockets yielded two rings and a locket which Mrs. Bernstein claimed as hers.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CALLED A BUSINESS

Glover, in New Attempt to Break Mrs. Eddy's Trust, Says It Is Not a Religion.

IS RUN FOR MONEY PROFIT

Declared to be Grievously Harmful to Public Health—Massachusetts Trust Goes by Default.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 15.—Amendments alleging that Christian Science was not a religion but a privately owned business conducted for money profit were filed in the Superior Court to-day in the case of George W. Glover of Lead, S. D., who seeks to have set aside the residuary bequest, estimated at about $3,000,000, made by his mother, Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, founder of the denomination, to the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston. The amendments to Glover's bill were filed by ex-Senator William E. Chandler as attorney. The new petition says in part:

"That he intended his claims that said residuary bequest is void because not a charitable trust and because in conflict with public policy should rest upon his allegations that Christian Science is not a religion but is a worldly business; a privately owned business conducted by its owners for money profits to themselves, and that the execution of said attempted trust will result and was intended by the creator of said attempted trust to result in the private pecuniary profit of the owners of said business.

"That the business described in the foregoing amendment, viz., the owning, vending, and practicing of the so-called 'Religion of Christian Science' as taught by Mrs. Eddy, by said legatee and its members, has on the whole been grievously harmful to the health of the people of this State, and in the future will continue to be harmful, and particularly so if promoted and extended by means of Mrs. Eddy's residuary gift."

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—The contestants in Massachusetts of the will of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy failed to take advantage of the thirty-day limit allowed in which to amend their bill and to allege that the teachings of Mrs. Eddy were against public policy.

In Massachusetts the Supreme Court decided last month that the will of Mrs. Eddy did not fail because it created a public trust, but that Mrs. Eddy did not have the right to transfer two pieces of real estate in this State to the directors of the church. The case will soon come up before a single Judge for the appointment of new trustees for this property, which is valued at $155,000. With this appointment the principal contest over Mrs. Eddy's estate in Massachusetts will be settled.

A Wonderland for Grown-Ups

Pass through our doors just once and you have found it—the most unique and captivating store in New York.

Even before the street glare leaves your eyes you catch a glimpse of long counters of shining novelties, such as this big town has not known in years—

—*A Folding Chair* for outdoor shows that is carried like a cane.

—*A Reversible Card Table* in which there's *every game you know.*

—*A Walking Stick* whose tiny electric light finds the keyhole in a dark vestibule. Also one that lights your cigar on a windy night.

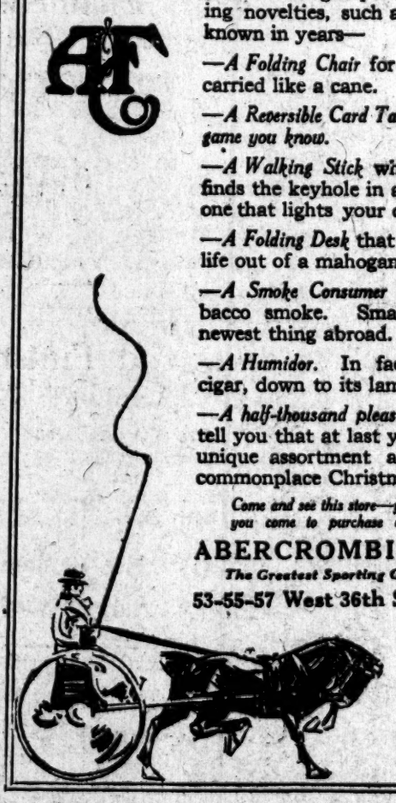
—*A Folding Desk* that springs full armed into life out of a mahogany table.

—*A Smoke Consumer* to purge rooms of tobacco smoke. Small, inconspicuous, the newest thing abroad.

—*A Humidor.* In fact, the whole *life* of a cigar, down to its lamented end.

—*A half-thousand pleasure-bringing novelties* that tell you that at last you're in a store whose unique assortment absolutely precludes a commonplace Christmas gift or a mistake.

Come and see this store—you will be welcome whether you come to purchase or merely to look around



ABERCROMBIE & FITCH CO.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

53-55-57 West 36th St. New York City

Open Saturdays Until 6 P.M.

DARN THOSE SOX!

And keep on darning them both with words and with the darning needle, if you wish to, but we can assure you that you needn't do either—that you can save yourself all that bother, aggravation and expense by wearing

Holeproof Hosiery

For Men, Women and Children

6 Pairs, Guaranteed to Wear 6 Months.

For Men, 6 pairs, $1.50; Mercerized, $2; Silk Lustre, $3
Men's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for three months, $2
For Women and Children, 6 pairs, $2; Silk Lisle for Women, $3
Women's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for 3 months, $3

We are New York Agents. Mail and phone orders promptly filled.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY, at 49th St. 279 BROADWAY, near Chambers St.
47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich. 125th STREET, at 3d Av.
UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, West of Broadway.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY

Young Men's Chinchilla Overcoats

English Guard Model, in navy, Oxford or brown chinchilla, with plaid back. Yoke and sleeves Venetian lined. Sizes 32 to 40 chest.

19.75 Value $27.50

London Made "Toga" Overcoats

FOR YOUNG MEN 32 TO 40 CHEST

Made expressly for Franklin Simon & Co.

By Studd and Millington, of London.
Buttoned through English Guard belted back Model of Vicuna Fleece Cloths, in Olive, Brown or Oxford.

29.50 Value $39.50

Shawl Collar Ulsters

Double-breasted Belted Back Model of Navy or Oxford Imported Chinchilla, Yoke and sleeves Venetian lined. Sizes 33 to 40 chest.

27.50 Value $35.00

Young Men's Suits

Made in Our Own Tailor Shop

Two or three button English Sack or Norfolk Models of imported fabrics in gray or brown checks, herringbone, navy serge; also gray or brown pencil striped worsteds, plain brown or Oxford Velour cloth. Sizes 32 to 40 chest.

12.75 18.75 27.50

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY

Young Men's English Sack Suits

Two or three button English Sack Models of exclusive imported fabrics in all desirable colors, including gray or brown Scotch Tweed; navy serge; pencil striped worsted. Sizes 32 to 40 chest.

21.50 Value $29.50

Boys' Suits and Overcoats

Boys' All-Wool Suits
With extra pair of knickerbockers. Single or double breasted Norfolks, also plain coat models, of all wool fabrics. 7 to 18 years. Value $9.75 — 6.50

Boys' Chinchilla Overcoats
Button-to-neck model, in navy, brown or Oxford, wool lined, velvet collar. 3 to 10 years. Value $9.75. — 6.95

Boys' Chinchilla Overcoats
Convertible Collar, belted back Model, of double-faced imported chinchilla, with plaid back in navy, Oxford or brown. 10 to 18 years. Value $21.50 — 15.75

SEPARATE ENTRANCE

Young Men's and Boys'
Clothing and Furnishings
8 and 10 West 38th Street
STORE FLOOR
Connecting with our Fifth Avenue Store.

FIFTH AVE., 37th and 38th Sts.

B. Altman & Co.

have effected extremely large reductions in the prices of

MISSES' AFTERNOON AND EVENING DRESSES AND WRAPS

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S TAILOR-MADE SUITS AND COATS

among which are a number which will be offered at about one-half the original prices.

B. Altman & Co.

will make a special offering this day (Saturday) of

WOMEN'S TRIMMED HATS

at the greatly reduced price of $12.00

Smart Hats trimmed with ostrich feathers will also be offered at a very attractive price.

IN THE DEPARTMENT ON THE THIRD FLOOR

AN UNUSUAL SALE OF BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING

consisting of the following special values, is now being held:

Boys' Suits . . . . at $6.75
Boys' Russian Overcoats . at 6.00
Boys' Ulster Overcoats at $8.50 & 12.50
Youths' Suits . . . at 12.75

Boys' Laundered Blouses
$3.40 per half dozen, each 60c.

LEATHER GOODS AND STATIONERY

will be placed on Sale this day (Saturday) at the following special prices:

LEATHER GOODS

Women's Shopping or Hand Bags, in assorted leathers, actual values $5.00 to 6.00, at $3.25

Traveling or Motor Cases of black morocco, silk-lined and having celluloid fittings,
Actual value $10.00 at $6.75

STATIONERY

Cabinet containing four quires of paper, with envelopes . . . . . 50c.
Cabinet containing one quire of paper, with envelopes . . . . . 25c.

B. Altman & Co.

are holding an important Sale of

WOMEN'S BUTTON BOOTS

of black Russia calf and imported patent leather, hand-sewed . . at $5.00
Regular price $8.00

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

WOULD KEEP LAW AND CHARITY APART

Legal Aid Society Refuses to Amalgamate with the Charities Conference.

AFTER DAMAGE SUIT ABUSES

This Is Pointed Out as an Important Field at Second Annual Convention.

Declaring that the mission of furnishing justice without price to the poor is more important than merely furnishing charity, the delegates to the second annual conference of the Legal Aid Society spurned by unanimous vote an offer to amalgamate with the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, at their opening session yesterday.

"Charities?" questioned Arthur von Briesen, President of the society, when the proposal to join forces with the professional charity workers was mentioned. "We do not deal in charity. We give justice to the poor. The thing that draws us together is our desire to do justice—not to do a charitable thing. We will never, I hope, be the tail end of the organizations that dispense charity.

"We must go our own way. It is true we have obtained $2,000,000 for poor people who applied to us, but in every case the money was due them, and was held back by delays of courts, and by unjust employers who oppressed and harassed them."

The convention of the Legal Aid Society was opened in the Chamber of Commerce Building, at 65 Liberty Street, by representatives from seventeen cities. Besides deciding to remain independent of all charitable organizations the delegates decided to organize a National Legal Aid Alliance to act as a clearing house. The new alliance will follow matters from the State courts into the National Congress, and will carry on an aggressive campaign against lawyers who specialize in the business of starting damage suits in the hope of gaining in the form of fees the larger portion of damages recovered.

The cities represented at the convention, which will end with a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel to-night, include Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Colorado Springs, Kansas City, Newark, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Plainfield, Rochester, and St. Louis.

Praise for von Briesen.

The delegates joined in giving credit to Arthur von Briesen, President of the New York Society, as the father of the Legal Aid idea. They related how his work here had inspired them to begin work in their own cities, and of the instantaneous support they had received.

While every delegate was a lawyer, the methods of many lawyers in handling the cases of poor clients came in for censure.

Richard H. Wiswall of Boston advocated the formation of committees of reputable lawyers in every city in the country to give free legal services to those having legitimate damage cases against corporations.

"Our Boston lawyers work a simple game in that regard," he said. "They take any and all suits that come their way, even if the claim has only the slightest shadow of justification. In most of their cases they fail to recover, but when they win a case they load upon the winning client the burden of the costs of all the cases that fail.

"The ordinary damage suit simply provides a fat lawyer's fee for the lawyer that 'puts it over.' His client comes out at the end almost as poor as he went in. He does not get the protection the money was meant to furnish.

"I think the Legal Aid Society should go into active competition with lawyers in this business. In Boston certain firms specialize in the work of prosecuting claims. We have entered into competition with these firms to give legitimate poor clients the benefit of the damages awarded to them."

"Here in New York," interrupted Mr. Von Briesen, "we have declined to go into active competition with lawyers, as we have thought such action would affront the Bar Association."

Supported by Bar Association.

"But in Boston," Mr. Wiswall replied, "the Bar Association stands with us. It sees the justice of our stand, and its prominent lawyers volunteer their services in our work."

John W. Laddey, a lawyer of Newark, was fearful that the work outlined by Mr. Wiswall would lead to the pauperization of clients and would give them gratis and to no good end the services of men who had worked long to perfect themselves in their profession. Mr. Wiswall insisted that such work was necessary until legal firms operating in damage suits were forced to realize the unfairness of leading the burden of the lost cases on the cases that were won.

Mrs. Leow Whitney, whose husband is Secretary of the Public Service Commission, joined in the debate in defense of the Boston speaker's position.

"I have observed," she remarked, "that hardly any lawyers are so reputable that they don't regard damage suits in a case by themselves to be handled under a special ethical code different from the ethics of general practice. They think it all right to assess fees against judgments won in damage cases that would be scandalous if assessed against other classes of business.

"You all know how it is. They take the damage suit up as a gamble—a fight for a prize. Once won the prize is so much booty to be 'whacked' up—not a sum honestly and rightfully due to the client to which he is entitled. By all means let us take up the business of prosecuting damage cases until we teach our lawyers, even the good lawyers, that they cannot look upon damage suits as a mere gambling game in which they are entitled to the lion's share of the booty."

Walter G. C. Otto, who attended from Westchester, told of a peculiar kind of legal aid extended in White Plains and New Rochelle. He said a kind-hearted Judge formed the habit of reading carefully the letters from patients in Matteawan who were sure they were being wrongfully held. He said after the Judge had let a few of the inmates out on habeas corpus proceedings, he was simply swamped with applications from the insane and had to appeal to the lawyers to help him out by forming a society to investigate. His society, he said, had a heavy mail from the insane asylum.

At the dinner to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria to-night, Joseph H. Choate will discuss "The Lawyer's Service to Humanity"; Andrew Carnegie, "The Inspiration to a Just Cause," and Victor J. Dowling, "The Doing of Justice as the Basis for Demanding It."

CHILD SAVED IN SUBWAY.

Hanging by His Garments on the Outside of a Moving Train.

With his mother following more leisurely toward the uptown platform of the 181st Street subway station yesterday afternoon, three-year-old Bruce Leavitt darted past the chopper and pushed his way eagerly toward a train that was just preparing to pull out of the station. He made a dive for the side door of one of the rear cars. He missed it, for the door closed in his face, but he was so close that a corner of his little overcoat was caught in the closing. Then the train started.

Mrs. Leavitt came through onto the platform just in time to see the train move off. She glanced about in search of her little boy, and then she heard his frightened cries. She saw his face turned toward her appealingly as he was dragged clear along the station platform toward the tunnel. But the guard had heard the screams, too, the emergency brakes were applied, and the train jarred to a halt within a few feet of the end of the platform. The child was taken unhurt to his home at 249 Audubon Avenue.

ENGINEER BLAMED FOR WRECK

Coroner Finds New Haven Road Also Responsible for Westport Disaster.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 15.—That criminal negligence on the part of George Clark, the dead engineer of the Springfield express, was found to be the cause of the railroad wreck at Westport on Oct. 8, which resulted in the death of Jessie Hamilton Ransom and three others, is the point of the finding of Coroner J. J. Phelan of Fairfield County, filed to-day. The Coroner finds also that the New Haven road had "concurrent responsibility" because it failed to comply with the recommendations of Coroner Wilson and of Chief Inspector Belknap of the Inter-State Commerce Commission made after the Federal Express wreck of July, 1911, to put in longer crossovers of the No. 20 type. He finds that the short crossovers are unsafe for high speed; that the fire extinguishers were insufficient to put out the fire; that the track equipment was poor, but was not responsible for the wreck. He says he found the track equipment in worse condition than any that he has been able to find in his investigations around New York. The Coroner also scores the New Haven road for not installing safety devices for stopping trains.

In his report he makes the following recommendations: First, that train crews be enlarged, so that in case of possible danger to passengers from fire or from any cause the number of the crew not needed for flag and signal duty may in emergencies be capable of using the fire equipment of the train effectively.

Second, that extinguishers be adopted for train use so simple in construction that any passenger may operate them in an emergency, whether he can read the instructions for their use or not.

Third, that the New Haven company be required to acquire all-steel car equipment for its passenger service as speedily as is consistent with proper construction.

Fourth, that the company be required to provide and install proper approach locking devices to prevent possible change of switches after a train is signaled for the main route.

Fifth, that it be required to cause all passenger trains on regular service to come to a full stop before traveling over any crossover except the No. 20 type.

Sixth, that it be required to install such automatic train stops or speed controls or cab signals as may be approved by the Public Utilities Commission, within such reasonable time as may be specified by the commission, for the purpose of stopping or regulating the speed of trains or giving audible cab warning to enginemen who shall have violated the stop or speed rule when approaching all crossovers except those of the No. 20 type.

Seventh, that it be required to install, within such reasonable time as may be specified by the Public Utilities Commission, long crossovers of the type known as No. 20, the same to be placed and substituted for the crossovers now in use on the main lines of the company at such points of travel and in such order as the Public Utilities Commission may determine.

MRS. HARRIMAN'S DOG LOST.

She Has Asked the Police to Find Her Highland Terrier.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman has appealed to the police to help her find her Highland terrier Laddie, last seen on Thursday afternoon headed at full speed for Central Park. Its green stretches are right across the avenue from his home at 1 East Sixty-ninth Street, but he never returned.

Although Laddie is a year old, that night was the first he ever spent out.

59TH ST. LINE A PROBLEM.

No One Yet Knows What Lawyer Cornell, the Buyer, Will Do with It.

The sale at auction of the Central Park, North & East River Railway Company to Edward Cornell will be confirmed by the Federal Court on Nov. 21. Within ten days of that time Mr. Cornell must furnish 10 per cent. of the purchase price, or $167,300, and by Dec. 31 he must find some one to supply the balance of the $1,673,000, which he bid for the property.

Mr. Cornell had no more to say yesterday than immediately after the sale as to the future owners of the railroad or his probable plans, and the New York Railways Company, which had counted so confidently on getting the line, was as much in the dark as to the new interests which had invaded the street railway field as anybody else. It was congratulating itself, however, that the company had managed, at any rate, to obtain par value for the $1,200,000 of Central Park bonds which it held, as well as the full accrued interest upon them.

CITY EMPLOYES MUST PAY.

Settle for Food and Clothing or Get Out, Says Mayor.

Mayor Gaynor let it be known yesterday that he was not in sympathy with city employes who do not pay their debts. In a letter to all heads of departments, he said:

> I am constantly receiving letters from persons asking me to help them collect debts due them from city employes for actual living expenses, such as food and clothing. My experience thus far in life is that a man who will not pay his bills for food and clothes and living expenses, when he is able to do so, is heartless and dishonest. In the Police and Fire Departments we deem such conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and make them pay. Do you see any objection to making that the rule in all departments? If necessary, we will consult the Corporation Counsel in respect of the legality of a rule that all employes of the city must pay such debts or get out.

The heads of departments would hold a meeting, it was said, to discuss means of ending the practice the Mayor complains about.

LAWYER HELD IN $3,000 BAIL.

Counsel for B'rith Abraham Will Have a Hearing on Nov. 22.

Alfred B. Jaworower of 1,871 Seventh Avenue, counsel for the Independent Order of B'rith Abraham, who was arrested Thursday night at the instance of Justice Leon Sanders of the Municipal Court, who is President of the association, was arraigned yesterday in the Essex Market Court before Magistrate Appleton and held in $3,000 bail for a hearing on Nov. 22. A short affidavit was drawn by Detective Lonergan of the Fifth Street Police Station, charging the lawyer with suspicion of forgery.

Justice Sanders, who appeared in court, protested against the bail, declaring that the books of the benevolent association would be gone over by accountants and that a shortage of $10,000 or more would have to be explained by the counsel.

"This defendant is a member of the bar, and for that reason I don't think it is necessary to ask for heavy bail," replied Magistrate Appleton.

Jaworower had nothing to say when arraigned.

Until Late Last Night
New Clothes Kept Coming In

The hour has arrived at this sale when stock replenishments are matters of daily necessity.

The clothes on hand at the time of the receivership have long ince been sold.

And those in work at that time are being worn today by thousands of well dressed New Yorkers.

Still there are thousands of suits and overcoats now in preparation—all to be included in the sale—that were planned many months ago.

Before the receivership, these garments had been designed, and their fabrics secured. They were to have comprised the regular Hackett-Carhart stocks for a full season ahead.

But the settlement with creditors, at 50 cents on the dollar, created such rare values that the advance stocks must go to satisfy the present-day demand.

At the Hackett-Carhart stores today you may see the result in clothes that are the last word in good fashion—the most recent creations of the finest tailors in New York.

Pay a visit here today. Examine carefully these clothes. Observe the cut and the cloth—compare them with the finest custom tailors' product you have ever seen.

And, leaving the price as the last consideration, you will find that your selection among them affords you an average

One-Half Saving

Overcoat Reductions

Today's opportunities here embrace some 15,000 fine overcoats in over 750 fabric designs. Garments for every service—dress, business, motor, travel and storm wear—in more than 60 different models. The fabrics comprise Meltons, Kerseys, Velours, Vicunas, Worsteds, Shetlands, Elysians, Chinchillas, English, Scotch and Irish Tweeds and Friezes.

$15, $18, $20 & $22.50 OVERCOATS,	$10	$32.50, $35, $38 & $40 OVERCOATS,	$21
$20, $22.50, $25 & $28 OVERCOATS	$13.50	$35, $38, $40 & $42.50 OVERCOATS,	$24
$25, $28, $30 & $32.50 OVERCOATS,	$17	$40, $45, $48 & $50 OVERCOATS,	$27.50

Suit Reductions

Here are more than 10,000 fine suits in all the fashionable models: English, Continental, Fifth Avenue, College and models that are exclusive with Hackett, Carhart & Co., Inc. Retail. In all sizes, for men, young men and boys.

$15, $18, $20 & $22.50 SUITS.....	$10	$28, $30, $32.50, $35 & $37.50 SUITS..	$21
$18, $20, $22.50, $25 & $28 SUITS...	$13.50	$32.50, $35, $37.50 & $40 SUITS.....	$24
$22.50, $25, $28, $30 & $32.50 SUITS..	$17	$35, $37.50, $40 & $45 SUITS.....	$27.50

Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail

265 Broadway, Near Chambers St. Opposite City Hall	841 Broadway, at 13th St. Near Union Sq.	119 West 42d St. Near Broadway. Open Evenings.	154 East 125th St. Near 3rd Ave. Open Evenings.

Operators
WIN PRIZES
ON
Underwood Typewriters

The Annual Business Show Co. to stimulate interest in the International events for

Speed and Accuracy in Typewriting

Made offers of four prizes to Typewriter operators.

HERE ARE THE PRIZES

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS to the operator who exceeds last year's record by writing the greatest number of words in the Professional Typewriting Contest for the **World's Championship for Speed and Accuracy.** Open to all except Professional contestants of 1911.

FIFTY DOLLARS to **any** typewriter operator for each word a minute in excess of the Professional Record of 112 net words a minute established at the International Typewriting Contest of 1911.

FIVE PRIZES of **$200.00** each to typists who write 108 net words a minute. Open to all except Professional contestants of 1911.

FIVE PRIZES of **$100.00** each to typists who write 100 net words a minute. Open to all except Professional contestants and Amateur prize winners.

All contests to be for one hour, and one prize only will be awarded to any one operator.

The NAMES of the WINNERS—*Every one the user of an*
UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

	WINNER	PRIZE	MACHINE
First Prize	Margaret B. Owen .	$1,000	UNDERWOOD
Second Prize	Florence E. Wilson	250	UNDERWOOD
	Emil A. Trefzger . .	200	UNDERWOOD
	H. O. Blaisdell . . .	150	UNDERWOOD
	Rose L. Fritz	50	UNDERWOOD
Third Prize	Bessie B. Linsitz . .	200	UNDERWOOD
	Gus R. Trefzger . .	200	UNDERWOOD

The liberal prizes offered brought together the greatest number of expert typewriter operators that have ever competed in any contest since the writing machine was invented.

The overwhelming superiority of the **UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER** for **speed** and **accuracy** is again demonstrated as shown by the results. For the seventh consecutive year these International Championship Contests have been won on **UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS,** and in every case **UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS** have been **first, second** and **third** at **least;** in this case the **first nine** are **UNDERWOODS.** Is there any further evidence needed to prove the superiority of the **UNDERWOOD** for **speed** and **accuracy**?

The Full Results for the WORLD'S TYPEWRITING CONTEST FOR
Speed and Accuracy

Writing for one hour at the Annual Business Show Nov. 12th, 1912, were as follows:

NAME	MACHINE	GROSS	ERRORS	PENALTY	NET	PER MIN.
Florence E. Wilson	Underwood	7450	88	440	7010	117
Emil A. Trefzger	Underwood	7282	69	345	6937	116
H. O. Blaisdell	Underwood	7352	96	480	6872	115
Margaret B. Owen	Underwood	7308	98	490	6818	114
Rose L. Fritz	Underwood	7104	68	340	6764	113
Gus R. Trefzger	Underwood	7065	79	395	6670	111
J. L. Hoyt	Underwood	6920	60	300	6620	110
Bessie Linsitz	Underwood	6791	51	255	6536	109
Bessie Friedman	Underwood	6812	115	575	6237	104
Bertha G. Frost	L. C. Smith	6170	86	430	5740	96
Lottie E. Betts	Underwood	5595	13	65	5530	92
Clara A. Rosenthal	Underwood	4775	183	915	3860	64
Madeline Scott	Remington	4912	250	1250	3662	61
Isidor Cohen	Underwood	4347	204	1020	3327	55
A. A. Butterman	Remington	3955	327	1635	2320	39
Anna L. Goldsamt	Remington	3648	339	1695	1953	33

UNDERWOOD
"The Machine You Will Eventually Buy"

SURGEONS FAVOR A GRADUATE DEGREE

Delegates to Clinical Congress Take Steps to Create a Special College for Their Profession.

TO RAISE THE STANDARDS

Degree Awarded Would Be Similar to the F. R. C. S. Granted in England —More Operations for Visitors.

The Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America held a business meeting yesterday afternoon, at which a recommendation, discussed quite freely in many medical publications in the last year, was put into concrete form. The matter was called to the attention of the surgeons by Dr. Franklin H. Martin, General Secretary of the congress, who said that the time had come when the surgeons of the United States and Canada should take up the question of establishing a minimum of educational and practical training of medical men who are morally and legally entitled to practice surgery.

Dr. Martin recommended that a special college of surgeons be established, with the power to grant a supplementary degree to the degree of medicine, which should be a fellowship in the proposed college. In other words, he recommended the granting of a postgraduate degree similar to the F. R. C. S. (Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons) of Great Britain.

Dr. Martin moved that the President of the Congress, Dr. Edward Martin of Philadelphia, be authorized to appoint a committee of nine members to consider the advisability of taking up the subject. The motion was seconded by Dr. John B. Murphy of Chicago, and this committee was appointed: Dr. Edward Martin (ex officio) of Philadelphia; Dr. Franklin H. Martin, Dr. Albert J. Ochsner, and Dr. John B. Murphy, all of Chicago; Dr. Rudolph Matas of New Orleans, Dr. W. W. Chipman of Montreal, Dr. John M. T. Finney of Baltimore, Dr. Emmett Rixford of San Francisco, Dr. F. J. Cotton of Boston, and Dr. George Emerson Brewer (ex officio) of this city.

These officers of the Clinical Congress were elected for the next year: President, Dr. George Emerson Brewer of New York; Vice President, W. W. Chipman of Montreal; General Secretary, Franklin H. Martin of Chicago; General Treasurer, Dr. Allen B. Kanshiel of Chicago; Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for 1913, Dr. E. Willis Andrews of Chicago.

The Nominating Committee recommended Chicago as the next meeting place.

Would Limit Size of Congresses.

Dr. Franklin H. Martin said that the fact that 2,600 surgeons had attended the Congress had shown that the organization was really too big, and that it would be necessary for the Executive Committee to devise some means to limit the Congress to 2,000 members.

The following resolution was presented by Dr. Kanavel and passed by the Congress:

> Be it resolved by the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America here assembled, that some system of standardization of hospital equipment and hospital work should be developed, to the end that those institutions having the highest ideals may have proper recognition before the profession, and that those of inferior equipment and standard, should be stimulated to raise the standard of their work. In this way patients will receive the highest type of treatment, and the public will have some means of recognizing the institutions devoted to the highest ideals of medicine.
>
> The President of the Congress is hereby authorized to appoint a committee from the profession, delegated to carry the spirit of this resolution into effect.

The President appointed the following a committee to act in accordance with the resolution: Dr. Ernest A. Codman, Boston; Dr. W. J. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.; Dr. Allen B. Kanavel, Chicago, and Dr. W. W. Chipman, Montreal.

Dr. Edville Gerhardt Abbott of Portland, Me., who has come to the front as an orthopedic surgeon in the last year and a half, demonstrated his method of curing fixed lateral curvature of the spine before many members of the Congress in the new Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled in Forty-second Street, just east of Second Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The hospital has not been formally opened, but Dr. Virgil P. Gibney, its head, invited the visiting surgeons to hold the first meeting there, and they thoroughly inspected the building. They found it probably the most complete institution of its kind in the world.

Welcomed to New Hospital.

William Church Osborn extended an official welcome to the visitors. He said he hoped it would prove a happy augury that on the occasion of this first meeting surgeons from all over the country were present. Dr. Gibney, in introducing Dr. Abbott, said:

"I think it is not necessary to tell you who this gentleman is. You have all heard of Dr. Abbott of Portland, Me. You all know who he is and what he has done. I will now leave him to direct the exercises."

Some forty boys and girls in various stages of treatment for spinal curvature were then brought into the room and examined by the visitors. A few cured cases were also exhibited. Dr. Abbott and his assistants, Dr. Pingree and Dr. Lamb, then demonstrated the Abbott method. It should be said that this treatment is not applicable to cases of deformed spine resulting from tuberculosis of the bone, where parts of the vertebrae have disappeared. It is used only in cases where the spinal column has been deflected to one side or the other, and has become fixed there; or in cases where there is a deflection to one side in the upper part of the spine and a corresponding deflection to the other side in the lower part of the spine, the double curve forming a modified letter "S." Dr. Abbott describes his method as "a simple, rapid, and complete reduction of deformity in fixed lateral curvature of the spine."

To effect a cure, he told the visiting surgeons, it was not sufficient to force the spine to a normal position and hold it there by means of a plaster jacket until changed anatomical conditions brought about the retention of a normal position permanently. That had been tried thousands of times, and thousands of times had resulted in failure, he said. He declared that the deformity must be overcorrected. For example, if the deformity was right-sided, it must be converted into a corresponding left-side deformity by rotating the vertebrae by mechanical means. No one had been able to accomplish this overcorrection until Dr. Abbott found a way to do it. With the deformity in a diametrically opposite position to the site of its inception, the body should be incased in a plaster jacket until definite anatomical changes took place in the vertebrae and ribs.

After several days or weeks had passed, as the individual case might require, the jacket should be taken off, the spine moved back to a vertical position and fixed there for a time with another plaster jacket until the vertebral column, ribs, and their muscular attachments were all normal in their anatomic relations. The last plaster jacket should then be removed, and, if the surgeon's reasoning had been logical, the patient should stand before him taller than before, straight of back and with a flexible spine.

A Student's Self-Sacrifice.

The account of the way in which Dr. Abbott proved the truth of his theories was in itself a story of heroic self-sacrifice. Oramel Stanley, a student in the Maine Medical School, consented to be made a cripple temporarily in order that Dr. Abbott might make an experiment. He permitted his spine to be twisted to one side and fixed there in a plaster jacket for several weeks. When the jacket was removed he was unable to stand upright and, in fact, was suffering from lateral curvature of the spine. The various steps just explained were carried out in his case, and at the end of the treatment he was as straight as ever.

When Dr. Abbott first announced the results of his experiments through the medical press last year it occasioned much comment. Many surgeons thought that he had overestimated the value of his work. Now, however, many of the orthopedic surgeons of the country are correcting spinal curvature by the Abbott method, and it is considered a most valuable routine procedure.

The patient used for the purpose of demonstration yesterday afternoon was a girl some 17 years old. She was put in the suspension frame devised by Dr. Abbott and a plaster jacket applied. Before the plaster was applied to the felt and bandages, which constituted the jacket, the spinal deformity was rotated to the opposite side from its origin by turning several windlasses in the upper part of the frame to which bandages were attached which passed around the patient's body. This part of the operation was seemingly carried on without any great inconvenience to the patient. There was little or no evidence of pain.

All that the visitors were able to observe at this stage was that the mass of the deformity suddenly passed over from the right to the left side with a lowering of the right shoulder and a corresponding elevation of the left shoulder.

After the felt and bandages had been converted into a plaster jacket, a part of the jacket just over the deformity was cut out with a knife, so that there was no undue pressure on the spine at this point. In addition to contributing to the comfort of the patient, this window in the jacket permitted the surgeon to examine the spine whenever it was necessary.

Dr. Abbott maintains that this treatment is not only valuable for children, but that it can be carried out with patients of any age who are not otherwise afflicted. In fact, it already has been tried in patients well past middle life. Dr. Abbott explained the various steps of his procedure as he went along, and at the conclusion of the demonstration he was heartily applauded by those present.

Delegates to the congress visited some 190 clinics yesterday, at which 800 or more operations were performed and demonstrations were given. There were many interesting operations in Mount Sinai Hospital, both in the morning and afternoon. Dr. Charles A. Elsberg discussed the theory and practice of intra-tracheal insufflation anaesthesia, especially referring to its value in thoracic and in general surgery. He gave a demonstration of the apparatus first devised by himself, and improvements that had been made upon it. He also illustrated the technique of this method of administering anaesthetics. Finally, several operations were performed under it. The first was an operation for cancer of the larynx. He also operated upon two patients suffering from goitre. Then the skull of a patient was opened for the removal of a cerebral tumor.

Transplants a Leg Bone Into the Arm.

In the same institution Dr. Walter M. Brickner transplanted a large piece of one of the bones of the leg into the arm of a patient to replace the defect in the arm bone. The missing part of the bone was removed five years ago because of a malignant tumor. Cases of this kind used to be treated by amputation, but many legs and arms have been saved since the transplantation of bone was first begun, some three or four years ago. Dr. Brickner showed several cases of ununited fracture of the thigh which had been healed by bone grafting. He also performed a bone-plating operation under local anaesthesia.

There was an exhibition of stereoscopic views in colors of the interior of the eye at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital yesterday afternoon. This was the first exhibition of the kind ever given in any part of the world, it was said at that institution yesterday.

Dr. J. A. Hartwell opened the skull of a patient in Bellevue Hospital in the presence of many surgeons by using a trephine run by electricity. This was the first time many of those present had seen this instrument in use.

Dr. Lewis Gregory Cole gave a cinematographic demonstration of serial radiography of the stomach and duodenum at 103 Park Avenue yesterday afternoon. Dr. Ludwig Kast discussed the radiological diagnosis of the gastro-intestinal tract from a clinical point of view at the Post-Graduate Hospital.

At the evening session of the Clinical Congress in the ballroom of the Waldorf, Dr. Abbott described his treatment of lateral curvature of the spine. It was discussed by Dr. John Ridlon of Chicago and Dr. Royal Whitman of this city. Dr. John B. Murphy of Chicago read a paper on the surgery of the bones and joints, which was discussed by Dr. George E. Brewer of this city. Dr. E. S. Judd of Rochester, Minn., read a paper on prostatectomy, which was discussed by Dr. J. Bentley Squier of this city.

Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, spoke briefly on the future of surgery at the meeting last night, and exhibited some interesting pictures of his experimental laboratory work. He is to be highly honored in the Great Hall of the College of the City of New York, at 10:30 o'clock this morning, when the French Ambassador, in the presence of the President of the United States, will present to him the Nobel Prize in Medicine for 1912, in recognition of the work he has accomplished in advancing the progress of medicine and surgery.

SAY CANCER WARNING MARKS A NEW ERA

Physicians of This City Applaud Campaign of Publicity Started by Clinical Congress.

WILL SAVE MANY SUFFERERS

Movement Hoped to Overcome Tendency to Conceal Symptoms Which Early Operations Would Relieve.

The action of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America in undertaking a campaign of publicity to teach the women of the Western Hemisphere that cancer of the uterus was curable by surgical means, if brought to the attention of the surgeon early enough, marked a new era in the history of medicine physicians of this city said yesterday. It indicated, among other things, they pointed out, that the profession fully realized that the public was entitled to know what could be expected of surgery. It also showed, they declared, that the physicians and surgeons in this country at least were confident that the newspapers were both ready and willing to aid them in the conduct of this crusade.

Dr. George David Stewart, the well-known surgeon, when asked if he approved of the proposed campaign, said:

"It is a fine thing, and I fully agree with the statement embodied in the resolution that the time has come when the public should be educated to the knowledge that cancer of this sort is curable in the early stages. Concealment of the fact by the patient that she is so afflicted only lessens her chance of recovery. Fully 25 per cent. of these cases can be cured by early operation."

Dr. E. B. Cragin, an obstetrician, declared that he was heartily in favor of the publicity plan, and that he believed that a step had been made in the right direction.

"The knife," he said, "is the only cure we know of for cancer, and I am certain that many lives will be saved and a great deal of suffering eliminated by the proper publication of the facts concerning the nature of this disease and its treatment. The trouble is that these patients conceal their ailments until it is too late to save them by operation."

Opinions similar to these, and couched in almost the same language, were expressed by scores of surgeons who discussed matters at the headquarters of the congress at the Waldorf yesterday.

The entire field of cancer research work in recent years was reviewed the other day by Prof. James Ewing of the Cornell University Medical College in a monograph, which contained more information on the subject than any other that has appeared for some time. A search of the entire literature bearing on the subject revealed the fact, he said, that in the history of modern medicine there were to be found records of only a few cases that have been cured by any form of treatment other than the knife. In this connection Dr. Ewing said:

"Including the cases of Vidal, Bertrand, Coca, Tuffier, Rovsing, and Gaylord, there are now recorded twelve inoperable malignant tumors which may be accepted with tolerable certainty as having been cured by some form of serum therapy. In view of the conditions in which these patients were found, wholly inaccessible to any other mode of treatment, these results might appear encouraging."

It is therefore shown that both the physicians and surgeons are agreed at this time that the only cure for malignant disease manifested in the form of uterine cancer is the knife.

It is the purpose of the committee appointed by the President of the Congress to initiate the campaign of publicity by emphasizing the fact that at the outset of this disease it is not what can properly be termed a blood disease, but a distinct local process. If it is allowed to progress, however, without surgical interference, the malignant element of the malady does get into the circulatory system and is carried by the blood stream to other parts of the body, where secondary cancers can and do develop. These unfortunate results may be easily avoided by early surgical interference in a great many cases.

In addition to this point, the surgeons who will prepare the material intended for publication in the daily newspapers of the United States and Canada, will emphasize the fact that the education of women in regard to the early symptoms of the disease is necessary. The first symptom of uterine cancer is bleeding, and when abnormal symptoms are observed women are urged to consult their physicians at the earliest moment.

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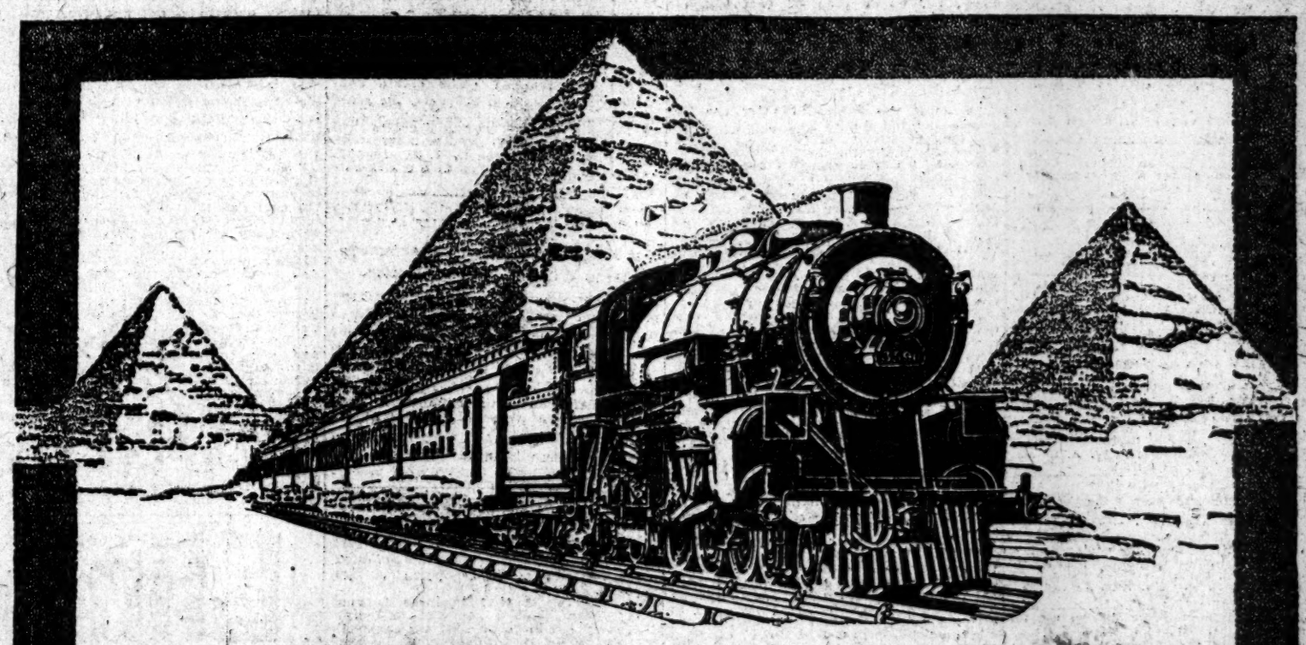

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Buick, Model 17, 5-passenger, 1910, demountable rims, two extra; electric lights, top, curtains, windshield, Jericho and electric horns, speedometer and clock, extra tubes, slip covers, new shoes; car newly painted and overhauled; must sell. W. A. Sellon, 1,382 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

Selden Limousine, 1912, equipped with cab windows, electric light system, speedometer, all necessary extras; car has had most intelligent care; will sell at substantial reduction. Stevens, 2,156 Broadway. Telephone 7802 Schuyler.

Undertaker's electric, top casket wagon, newly painted; batteries new; tires good; General Vehicle maker's; bargain, $500; reason selling, using gasoline equipment exclusively; car in service; demonstration; act quickly. FRANK E. CAMPBELL, 241 West 23d, Manhattan.

Double Truck For Sale.—6,000 pounds capacity, brand new, never been used; finest materials throughout; body painted white, running gear apple green, not lettered; reason for selling, superseded by electric truck. H. J. Heinz Company, 257 West St., Manhattan.

1912 Regal touring car, model "T", 4 mos. old. Top, windshield, speedometer clock, 2 extra tubes, prestolite tank, etc., paint like new. Motor perfect, must sell at once, any demonstration, $650. W. A. Sellon, 1382 Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn.

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Mercedes seven-passenger landaulet, good condition, $1000; 1912 five-passenger touring Flanders twenty, $500; several used electrics almost new; all rare bargains. Kenworthy, 1,794 Broadway, 'Phone Columbus 8371.

Buick 1912, Rothschild limousine and touring body; first class condition; used only six months; sacrifice $1,400; cost complete $2,600; seen to be appreciated. Sipp, 56 West 130th St. Tel., 3139 Harlem.

Chalmers 1912 pony tonneau; 40 h. p.; fully equipped; new top with doors like limousine; run only since July and has been thoroughly overhauled for $1,400; cost without equipment, $2,750. Private, Box T 49, Times.

Buick 1911, five-passenger car, top, prestolite tank, speedometer, one extra shoe, two extra tubes, etc. Perfect condition every way, will demonstrate. W. A. Sellon, 1382 Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn.

Alco 40 h. p., equipped with limousine body and extra touring body, recently overhauled; exceptional condition; will sell for one-third of original price. Lockhart, 2,156 Broadway. 'Telephone 7801 Schuyler.

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For Sale—Studebaker 40, in first-class condition; newly painted; equipped with Victoria top. Communicate with E. M. Barnes, 27 Pine St.

Cadillac, five-passenger touring car, like new, run 7,000 miles, fully equipped, price $700. W. A. Sellon, 1382 Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn.

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1912 Cole, "30," hardly detected from new; fully equipped; electric lighting system; bargain. R. M. Owen & Co., 19 W. 62d St.

Reo, two-cylinder touring car; fully equipped; $150; four cylinders; fully equipped; $350-$400. R. M. Owen & Co., 19 W. 62d.

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New Packard limousine body; maroon leather upholstery; sacrifice one-quarter original cost. 305 West 79th St.

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Benz 18-22 h. p. landaulet; most excellent car for town service. Stevens, 2,156 Broadway. Telephone 7802 Schuyler.

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CUMMINS STANDS CONVICTED ON APPEAL

Court Finds No Reason to Reverse the Verdict Against Carnegie Trust Wrecker.

TECHNICAL POINT WAS RAISED

Appellate Division Holds That Alleged Irregularity Was Not Used to Disadvantage of Defendant.

The Appellate Division affirmed yesterday the conviction of William J. Cummins, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Carnegie Trust Company, on four counts charging grand larceny in the first degree. Supreme Court Justice Davis, before whom Cummins was tried, sentenced him to serve from four years and eight months to eight years in Sing Sing prison. The thefts of which Cummins was convicted aggregated $140,000. Since his conviction Cummins has been at liberty on $60,000 bail on a certificate of reasonable doubt granted by Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan. The certificate was based on grounds similar to those on which Supreme Court Justice Page granted such a certificate to Joseph B. Reichmann, a colleague of Cummins in the Carnegie Trust Company and allied enterprises. Cummins was found guilty on Nov. 20, 1911, nearly a year ago.

In affirming the Cummins conviction, the Appellate Division demolished Cummins's contention that his constitutional rights had been invaded when he was compelled, under pain of contempt of court, to testify before the Grand Jury in the investigation which led to the indictment of City Chamberlain Charles H. Hyde. Justice Laughlin wrote in his opinion:

"Even if the defendant after the indictment was found, was compelled to testify in violation of his constitutional rights, that was no ground for dismissing the indictment. His only remedy was to refuse to answer and sue out a writ of habeas corpus to have his rights authoritatively determined or to object to the use of his testimony or any evidence taken from him on any trial against him.

"In the case at bar, no testimony which was given by the defendant before the Grand Jury, or evidence obtained from him either voluntarily or involuntarily was offered or received in evidence. The argument on behalf of the defendant on the constitutional question goes to the extent that if the defendant was compelled to give any testimony in violation of his constitutional rights, the people are thereby debarred from proving the facts with respect to which he was interrogated, even though they were in possession of the facts before he was examined, for it has not been shown that the District Attorney used the information which he obtained by the examination of the defendant. That would extend the construction of the Constitution far beyond any authoritative decision, and would in my opinion contravene public policy.

"If this contention should be sustained, then every time a mistake is made by a public prosecutor in examining a witness, whose evidence discloses that he has committed a crime or by a court in erroneously ordering a witness to answer a question in a civil suit or criminal proceedings, and a commission of a crime, is thus revealed, the witness is immune from prosecution, upon the ground that the commission of a crime or the evidence thereof might not have been otherwise discovered.

"It is not contended that the District Attorney was authorized to grant the defendant immunity, and it is evident that the defendant did not rely on any offer of the District Attorney. Of course, the District Attorney did not intend to use the defendant as a witness against Hyde and dismiss these indictments, and the defendant had no reason to believe that such was his intention."

The court also ruled adversely on Cummins's contention that an innocent construction might be put upon the financial transactions on which the larceny indictments were based, and that Cummins was authorized to use moneys in the way he had done. It held that these were questions of fact, properly for the jury to determine on the trial, and that the jury's verdict was in accordance with the evidence. This showed, Justice Laughlin wrote, that Cummins was the controlling factor in the Carnegie Trust Company, the Nineteenth Ward Bank and the Twelfth Ward Bank, and that he had exercised his power to have transferred to his personal account checks given for the purpose of acquiring control of the Van Norden Trust Company.

Cummins was indicted on March 21, 1911, and brought to trial in November of that year. While he was in the Tombs awaiting sentence he occupied the warden's private suite.

MACY ESTATE $1,820,348.

Accounting Made After Sale of Oil Stocks and Rights.

An accounting placing the value of the estate of Josiah T. Macy at $1,820,348, of which $1,274,000 was in stocks of Standard Oil constituents and subsidiaries, was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court by the trustees, William H. Macy, Jr., and John T. Willets. The last previous accounting of the estate was made on April 8, 1896. Since that time the Standard Oil Company was dissolved under a Federal decision, and one of the items in the accounting was sales of rights to purchase shares in the units of that company.

For the sale of rights to subscribe to 622 8-10 shares of the Vacuum Oil Company $28,026 was realized. From the sale of similar rights to purchase 19 8-10 shares of the Swan & Finch Company $2,082 was derived; rights to purchase 996 5-10 shares of the Standard Oil Company of California brought $47,335.64, and the estate sold 550 shares of the major company at $221, netting $121,550 or $21,450 less than the value of the stock as appraised on the last accounting, when it sold for $260.

From the sale of 15 West Fifty-third Street and sixteen lots at Inwood, in which the estate held a one-third interest, $29,000 was realized. The estate continues to hold Harlem property, the rents of which have furnished a steady source of income. The trust fund established by Mr. Macy's will for the benefit of Kate E. Ladd of Peapack, N. J., amounts to $1,741,655.53, according to the accountants.

BIG HOTELS ARE CROWDED.

Not Much Use to Expect Accommodations Without Advance Notice.

Anybody who has come to New York in the past two or three days expecting to stop at one of the big hotels without having sent word ahead has spent hours of uncertainty about where he was going to sleep, because so many others decided to drop in at the same time. One reason for the rush is that the Horse Show, according to hotel men, is drawing this year, with all its old magnetism.

About the lobby of the Waldorf yesterday was what looked like a crop of debutantes. There are places in the South where every girl looks forward to seeing the National Horse Show during her first season "out," and this obtains, more or less, in other parts of the country.

Visitors report that business is good everywhere. Nobody seemed to believe the campaign bugaboo that a Democratic victory would mean depression in business, and merchants everywhere bought heavily early in the Fall.

Congressman Henry D. Flood of Virginia, when he arrived at the Waldorf Thursday night, was told there was not a room to be had in the house. He had neglected to send word ahead that he was coming, and he was only one of many that had to be told the same thing. Fortunately, he met a friend, who introduced him to George C. Boldt, and Congressman Flood was put up for the night in Mr. Boldt's private apartment.

WATER RESTRICTION WRONG, SAYS EYDE

Government Conservation Surprises Scientist Who Invented Nitrogen Extraction Method.

LOOKING FOR FACTORY SITE

Sending 5,000 Tons of Nitrate of Lime Fertilizer Here This Year from Norway.

Dr. Samuel Eyde, who with Prof. Birkeland invented the method of extracting nitrogen from the air and using the product in the manufacture of fertilizer, and who explained his work before the International Chemical Congress in New York last September, has just returned to the Plaza from a tour of the country as far west as San Francisco, during which he looked into the availability of several localities as a site for a factory of the kind he has in Norway.

"I have made a trip practically around the country, as I went around by the South and New Orleans and Los Angeles, and came back by way of Seattle," said Dr. Eyde yesterday. "I stopped at many places to study the water power question, as it is one in which I am deelp interested. In Norway we use a tremendous amount of water power. I have 200,000 horsepower working in my industry. One factory uses 140,000 horsepower, and the other 60,000. We have one fall of 1,000 feet, where we have the biggest power station in the world. All this power is used for the fixation of nitrogen.

"I have not determined to establish a factory over here, but my investigations have been made with that as a possibility. I saw some of the stations of the Southern Power Company. Of course, I was interested in the question of long distance transmission of power, which I saw exemplified out West, but for industrial purposes we do not want to transmit power too far.

"Norway has a small population, but the immense water power of the country offers great promise for the future, in the establishment of industries where the natural resources of the country are to be utilized without requiring many laborers. However, a population of about 10,000 has grown up around our factories, and is living upon this industry alone. We have really been going for seven years only, because it took three years before that to get our theories working out on a commercial basis.

"We ship over here nitrate of lime, and within the last year have shipped it to California and Hawaii. We are sending out this year about 5,000 tons to this side, where it seems to be liked in fruit and cane growing.

"We can compete in price with the nitrate product of Chile, but there is actually no competition, for the reason that the demand for fertilizer is such that there is not an oversupply. We produce in Norway about 100,000 tons of nitrate of lime a year, most of which is sold in Europe, where the demand is heavy.

"In traveling about over here, I have not given much time to forming impressions except along one line, but I really have been impressed by what I have seen of your educational institutions. The universities and high schools appear to me to be doing wonderful work. I was invited to the universities of California and Washington. I was struck by the enormous attention that is being paid to the development of technical sciences.

"Of course, I could not fail to be impressed with the great possibilities of the West, but what they need out there are industries that bring population. But there is no water power in the West that compares with that of the East, and the way the Government has put restrictions upon the use of this last is surprising. It seems to me that it would be of the greatest value to the country if the Government would help the owners of water power in the East to develop it for public purposes.

"I have found in this tour that one gets an altogether different idea of this country by seeing it for himself, instead of trusting altogether to the impressions of others. One thing you have to realize for yourself is the large distances. What appealed to me especially in this regard was the enormous part of the country that is in the middle and South, where it seems hardly anything has been done up to now. That, of course, will come when that part of the country gets population."

Dr. Eyde expects to sail for home on Thursday.

MAYOR WRITES OF SUNDAY.

Explains a Christian Observance and Gives Respect to Jewish Sabbath.

Mayor Gaynor wrote yesterday to Miss Lillian Freund of 57 Mangin Street this letter regarding Sunday observance:

Nov. 15, 1912.

Dear Madam—I have just received your second letter to me about Sabbath observance, by which you mean Sunday observance. I agree with you about observing the day of rest. But we must be fair and charitable to others. The Christians do not observe the Sabbath day—namely, the seventh day—established by God according to the Fourth Commandment, or the Third, as some number it. The Christians abandoned that day and adopted Sunday, which is the first day of the week. It is all right for us to observe Sunday, but let us have no miserable little prejudice against the Jews because they stick to the Sabbath. Some Christian sects also adhere to the Sabbath, stoutly maintaining that no one had the right to change the day of rest ordained of God from the seventh to the first day of the week. Very truly yours, W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.
Miss Lillian Freund, 57 Mangin Street, New York City.

Miss Freund's letters to the Mayor were not made public.

Marcus Schwarz Estate, $150,000.

The attorney for the estate of Marcus Schwarz declared yesterday that there had been a mistake in the published statement appearing in the newspapers yesterday that the estate was found to consist of only $8,500 by the Tax Appraiser of Queens County, with an additional sum of $42,133 due it from the firm of E. M. Schwarz & Co., despite the fact that the testator had bequeathed sums aggregating $145,000 to his heirs. The published accounts, according to the lawyer, ignored an item of $100,000 in preferred stock of E. M. Schwarz & Co., which had likewise been owned by Marcus Schwarz.

Vote to Meet In New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The United Daughters of the Confederacy, in convention here to-day, voted unanimously to hold the 1913 convention in New Orleans. The New York delegation made an effort to obtain the convention for New York City, but when it became apparent that sentiment among the delegates was strongly in favor of the Louisiana city, the New Yorkers withdrew.

FLEES FROM RHEUMATISM.

Commodore Mills Preparing for His Annual Voyage in the South.

Merril B. Mills, former Commodore of the Michigan Yacht Club, is at the Wolcott getting ready for the voyage he makes annually to get away from rheumatism. One of his yatchts, the Cynthia III., built for cruising in shallow waters, is now fitting at City Island, and will start for Florida next week. Commodore Mills expects to get away himself tomorrow, and will join her at Jacksonville.

"The doctor told me I would have to get away from the Great Lakes," said Commodore Mills yesterday, "and I found I could not escape it in New York. That is why I head for the South at the first sign of cold weather. Last winter I delayed too long, and the consequence was that my ancient enemy went with me and stayed for two months. I shall spend the winter cruising in Florida waters and to the Bahamas and Cuba."

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"Guinevere's Lover" Better Than "THREE WEEKS!"

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Sunday American

Some of the Contents of To-morrow's TWICE-A-MONTH MAGAZINE

"1905; GUINEVERE S LOVER." A new love serial by Elinor Glyn, author of "Three Weeks" and "Why."

"THE CRIMINAL WHO WOULDN'T PSYCH." By Wex Jones. The extraordinary account of a scientific experiment in the detection of crime, and the surprising outcome. Illustrated by Raymond Perry.

"THE CRYSTAL STOPPER. By Maurice Leblanc. A detective serial of mystery and adventure—the cleverest and most interesting of the Arsene Lupin novels. Illustrated by Dalton Stevens.

KITTY DAWNE, No. 3. By Lewis Allen. The Doctor of Domestic Happiness cures a case arising from not enough mother-in-law. Illustrated by Harry Lewis.

COVER DESIGN. A drawing in pastel by Rolf Armstrong.

THE COST, by Shirley Carson, is the story of an artist who had the nerve and curiosity to test the honor of the woman he loved, and the unlooked-for result. Illustrated by Max Newberry.

WOMAN MORE APELIKE THAN MAN. Science explains why woman has not advanced as fast as man along the path of evolution. She is conservative physically, as well as mentally.

CO-OPERATION AMONG THE CHURCHES, by Elbert Hubbard. Vital facts about the condition of churches and a plan for their improvement.

CAN YOU HOLD YOUR HAND OUT STRAIGHT? A simple test that tells a great deal about your grasping ancestors.

Editor's Note

NO male novelist can show us the heart of a woman in love, except, as Kipling says: "Told from the outside, all wrong." But Elinor Glyn tells the story of Guinevere from the inside. Mrs. Glyn believes that woman is neither a success nor a failure, but merely an untried and *unused* product of the race until she marries. With marriage comes her real life and supreme test. Therefore the heroine, as in the author's other great successes, is a young matron. Love comes to Guinevere in its most dangerous form, and her defeats and victories are told in the unapproachable manner of Elinor Glyn making a fascinating story. Don't miss the latest and greatest of Elinor Glyn's novels in the

TWICE-A-MONTH MAGAZINE of To-morrow's

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Men's Gloves, (cape skin) in tan or oak shades, all sizes. Regular price $1.25, for **85c**

Men's Sweaters, pure wool yarn, Oxford shades. Regular $3.00, for **95c**

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HARPERS BOOKS

Mark Twain

By Albert Bigelow Paine.

"The Book of the Year."

More fascinating than fiction, this true story of a strange and unfixed life is like no other biography the world has known. It is as full of fun and humor and rollicking anecdote as the writings of Mark Twain himself, and as diversified—for this Great Author and Philosopher was ever the plaything of a whimsical Fate that mingled tragedy and adventure and laughter and failure and success in swift-following sequence. And above all—this picture of a life is no eulogy; there is no false hero worship. In his dedication Mr. Paine makes clear his fixed purpose "to write history rather than eulogy." The result is one of the great biographies of all time.

The Net

By Rex Beach.

It's all Beach—this new novel of his—every page buoyant and bracing as the story surges along to its final anchorage in the placid depths of love. Yes, love is here—strong, passionate love. Revenge is here—the hot revenge of the Mafia. Corruption is here—political corruption which leads to riot. And through all these scenes of excitement there flows a steady stream of genuine Rex Beach humor.

The Financier

By Theodore Dreiser

Once in every four years a big book, an unusual book, comes to the surface. We believe Mr. Dreiser's story of "The Financier" is such a book. It is only fair to say that it is almost brutal in its naked picturing of the lust for wealth, and the hunger for love. It is not for those who fear the fighting force of a strong man, nor is it the unfolding of a lovely life. It is a story first, perhaps a great lesson, too, but taken all in all—its bigness, its insight into larger phases of our life—it seems destined to rank as one of the great examples of modern fiction.

Your United States

By Arnold Bennett

No English writer since Thackeray has been welcomed to the United States with such spontaneous enthusiasm as Arnold Bennett. All doors were open to him. He saw more in a comparatively brief visit than most of us see in a lifetime.

Gifted with unique powers of observation and a keen sense of humor, Mr. Bennett has written a book of impressions far more interesting than the ordinary novel. Although he has lived in nearly every European country, he finds the United States in many ways the most wonderful of all.

Mr. Bennett approaches his subject in a brilliantly unconventional way—and with a full consciousness of the bigness of his undertaking. Our daily life, our society, our sports, our theatres, our schools and colleges, East and West, all come in for their share of his sane and graceful appreciation.

There can be no better Christmas present than Woodrow Wilson's "History of the American People" in five volumes.

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URGES FAIR PLAY FOR NEW CHINA

Dr. Seaman Says America Especially Is Obligated to Recognize Republic—Asks Financial Aid.

FEARS END LIKE POLAND'S

Surgeon Says Six-Power Group of Bankers Demands Conditions No Proud Nation Could Grant.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 15.—Addresses urging recognition of the Chinese Republic and prompt financial aid to the new Oriental Government were made to-day at Clark University by Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman of New York and Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of the Chair of Government, Harvard University. Starting with the assertion, "The problem of the Orient is the problem of the twentieth century, and to-day China is its key," Dr. Seaman made an earnest plea for assistance to the republic, without the degrading conditions which, he said, the six-power group of bankers was trying to force on 400,000,000 peace-loving people.

The doctor commended the United States for waiving her claim to more than half the indemnity demanded of China as a result of the Boxer troubles. If right, instead of might, had prevailed, he commented, the countries now receiving indemnity instead would be paying it to China. He added:

The six-power group of bankers, backed by the diplomacy of the countries they represent, before advocating the joint recognition of the Republic, demand: first, an excessive rate of interest for money advanced, and, second, terms as to its distribution and expenditure so humiliating that no proud nation could grant them without loss of self-respect. If those conditions are not complied with, the hidden threat is intimated that the intervention of foreign powers and dismemberment of the country may ensue.

The speaker told how leading Chinamen recognized the need of a change in their Government and of the resulting revolution, and he continued:

The Chinese Republic deserves formal recognition because of the character of the revolution which made it possible. It obtained the maximum of liberty with the minimum of bloodshed. It was an evolution rather than a revolution.

It is the opinion of many authorities that the Government of China has given more happiness and more individual liberty to a greater mass of humanity than any other Government in the world. The noble qualities of the race are illustrated in the leaders of the present movement. President Yuan Shih Kai is a masterful statesman, who inspires confidence in all who know him. The Republic is an established institution of more than a year's standing. It has undertaken to observe all treaties and to discharge all the international obligations of its predecessor.

The Republic of China is not only the de facto Government, but it also is the de jure Government. As stated by Dr. Chao-Chu-Wu, "the Manchu rulers were not illegally driven from the throne, but they abdicated of themselves, and with their last act legalized the republic."

The republic is deserving of immediate recognition by the nations of the world. Special obligations are laid on us of the United States, by our position in the eyes of the world, as the most powerful Republic in existence, and one of the oldest. Our own republican principles justify China in looking to us for sympathy and support.

Dr. Seaman pointed out many advantages which, he said, would result from recognition of the republic, including encouragement of China in her efforts for reform and education. He said the powers, by that action would confer a boon on their business men and would make it safe for foreigners to travel in the interior of China, adding:

The greatest advantage to be gained by the speedy recognition by all nations would be the prevention of intervention on the part of some which are only awaiting an opportunity to appropriate Chinese territory, just as they did with the Continent of Africa some thirty years ago. The partitioning of China would be a crime even greater than the partitioning of Poland, and one fraught with far more serious consequences to the human race as a whole.

Given recognition by foreign Governments, freedom from overt acts of predatory powers, and the right to increase her own customs, now limited to 5 per cent.—a right wrung from her by foreigners to secure their unholy indemnities—China will pay all her obligations, no matter how unrighteous.

Dr. Seaman asked why what he called "monstrous conditions" should be exacted of China, when Japan, "whose natural resources were incomparably less," obtained money on easy terms. He continued:

In the case of China, peace reigns and yet, before the great financiers consent to the issuance of a loan, it is asserted that they demand the right of a close supervision of its expenditure; that it be earmarked for purposes acceptable to them; that it shall not be available for military or naval defense, so essential for the future protection of the country; that no other loans or obligations shall be made by China without the consent of the syndicate, and that certain revenues be allotted for its security.

Dr. Seaman told of what he regarded as attacks on the safety of the Chinese Republic made by Russia and England. He added the comment that the six-power group of bankers, even with governmental aid, had failed signally in its financial policy. The speaker pointed out that the United States had let slip a great chance to win "the eternal friendship of a nation which is destined to be one of the greatest and grandest on earth."

To Observe Home Mission Week.

The Protestant churches of this country will observe Home Mission Week, beginning to-morrow and lasting until Nov. 24. New York churches will join in noonday meetings in the Presbyterian Home Mission rooms, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street. The Lutheran Union Home Mission will hold a Home Mission Service on Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, Sixty-fifth Street and Central Park West.

Sunday Evening Concert at Plaza.

Nahan Franko and his orchestra will give a concert to-morrow evening at the Plaza at the first of the special Sunday dinners which are to be given at the hotel during the season.

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ACCUSES CLEARING HOUSE.

Banks' Counsel Says Pittsburgh Association Violates Sherman Law.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 15.—James H. Beal, counsel for the Mellon National Bank, the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, and the Lincoln National Bank of this city, charged in open court to-day that the Pittsburgh Clearing House Association was operating in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act.

Recently the banks named filed an action against the seventeen other banks which were members of the Clearing House Association, seeking to restrain the association from enforcing a resolution which empowered it to regulate exchanges, fix rates on drafts, and collections, regulate payment of interest on deposits and impose penalties for failure to obey the resolution. The association, demurring, said that approximately $2,500,000,000 passed through the Clearing House annually, and it was to promote sound and prudent banking that the resolution had been passed.

In replying to the demurrer, Attorney Beal declared in open court that the association was usurping the functions of the Directorate of the individual bank members.

"I cannot invoke the Federal law," he said, "but I can ask this court to restrain the defendants from carrying out a purpose which would make the plaintiffs amenable to the Federal law for violating the Sherman Anti-Trust act."

The court reserved its decision.

NEW CANADA SOUTHERN ISSUE

$22,500,000 5s of $40,000,000 Authorized to be Put Out.

The Canada Southern, which is leased to the Michigan Central, one of the New York Central lines, will shortly issue, it was announced yesterday, $22,500,000 of a total authorized issue of $40,000,000 first and refunding 5 per cent. fifty-year bonds. The proceeds will be used to provide for $14,000,000 first mortgage 5s, due Jan. 1 next, $6,000,000 second mortgage 5s, due March 1, 1912, and to reimburse the Michigan Central for $2,500,000 expended in improvement of its leased line.

Upon the payment of these outstanding bonds the new issue will become a first lien upon the main line and branches of the Canada Southern subject to a mortgage of $130,000 on one of its branches which does not fall due until 1945. Bonds of the new issue will be reserved to provide for this small underlying mortgage.

The Canada Southern includes the entire main line of the Michigan Central from the Niagara River to the Detroit. The line is double tracked. A recent estimate by engineers placed the physical value of the property subject to the new mortgage at $31,500,000.

The bonds, it is expected, will be placed through J. P. Morgan & Co., bankers for the New York Central lines.

BANK DATA CONFIDENTIAL.

Taft Unlikely to Furnish Information to Money Trust Investigators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—President Taft is unlikely to grant the request of Samuel Untermyer of New York and E. H. Farrar of New Orleans, counsel for the Money Trust Investigating Committee of the House, that certain information concerning National banks in the possession of the Controller of the Currency be turned over to the committee. A decision in the matter will be forthcoming soon, and it is expected to be a denial of the application.

When the Money Trust investigators began their work in the last session of Congress they sent out circulars to the National banks asking for much confidential information. Most of the banks declined to respond, and an effort to find means to compel them to do so resulted in the discovery that a Congressional committee could not require such information without special authority of law. The House passed a bill to enable the committee to get the data it wanted, but the Senate failed to take action on the measure. Mr. Untermyer and Mr. Farrar then asked President Taft to direct the Controller of the Currency to furnish the committee with the information, and the President has had the application under advisement since.

President Taft had a conference to-day on the subject with Attorney General Wickersham and Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh. It was understood that the President and his advisers had decided to follow the rule laid down by the Federal courts, that information furnished by National banks to the Controller of the Currency was confidential and could not be disclosed.

YOUNG ASTOR WORKS ON HIS 21ST BIRTHDAY

Goes Early to the Offices of the Estate of Which He Is Now the Head.

INTENDS TO KEEP AT IT

He Becomes One of Four Executors of His Father's Will and Controls Two Large Trust Funds.

William Vincent Astor celebrated his twenty-first birthday, and the day which gave him complete possession of an estate valued at from $70,000,000 to $100,000,000, by going to work yesterday in the offices of the Astor estate at 23 West Twenty-sixth Street. He said that he intended to keep at work, spending several hours a day at the big desk formerly used by his father, the late Col. John Jacob Astor, in order to familiarize himself with the many details which enter into the management of an estate made up so largely of diverse parcels of New York property.

After the office duties of signing papers and legal documents the new head of the vast Astor holdings in America went to his country home at Rhinecliff-on-the-Hudson, where he had a simple family birthday dinner in the evening with his mother, Mrs. John Astor, and his sister Muriel.

Vincent Astor left his city home at 1,025 Fifth Avenue, which he lately leased for the Winter in time to arrive at the Twenty-sixth Street offices at 10 o'clock. There he was met by his secretary, William A. Dobbyns, who was also his father's secretary, and Nicholas Biddle, one of his lawyers and general manager of the estate. In a large room on the second floor, which has been the private office of the head of the John Jacob Astor properties for many years, young Mr. Astor was confronted with visible evidences that it was not only the day of his coming of age, but that he was also master of the management of millions. A pile of letters lay on the big desk. It was a new and perhaps an interesting experience, as it was the first time that the young man had had the mail dealing with matters pertaining to the estate formally laid before him for inspection. There were also birthday reminders in several registered packages containing gifts, while two large bouquets of magnificent roses, each 21 blooms, were in the room, one bearing the congratulations of Mrs. Madeleine Force Astor and the other containing the card of his baby halfbrother, John Jacob Astor.

A small crowd of curious persons had gathered in front of the office to witness the arrival of the slim, serious-faced young man, and another group was there when he left the office for luncheon. The new head of the estate appeared to bear his responsibilities seriously, and he accepted the few voluntary congratulations of curious strangers by a quiet nod, but without a smile.

Vincent Astor is the first member of the family in three generations to have absolute control of the family fortunes. A large part of his father's property and also that of his grandfather was tied up in trust, but the late Col. Astor made no trust division of his estate for his heir. The only trust provisions of the will were those setting aside $5,000,000 for his widow during her lifetime or until she remarries, and an equal sum for the daughter, Muriel, who receives this sum outright on coming of age, but in case of her death without a will or without issue the sum reverts to Vincent Astor. Beside this $10,000,000 the sum of $3,000,000 was bequeathed to the posthumous son, John Jacob Astor.

The net value of the estate, as estimated for the Controller on Oct. 11, when the transfer tax of $3,150,000 was paid into the State Treasury, was $77,826,000. Of this the real estate, exclusive of the Rhinecliff home, was valued at $62,850,000. Deducting the $13,000,000 which, with the exception of about $175,000, formed the only other bequests under the will of the late Col. Astor, Vincent Astor comes into complete ownership of an estate in New York estimated from $64,000,000 to $65,000,000. Robert E. Dowling, Clarence J. Ramsey, and Clarence W. Eckhardt made the appraisals on the city property and Joseph P. Day was the appraiser for the Bronx properties, which were valued at $4,560,000. The Manhattan realty, consisting of over seventy parcels, was appraised at slightly more than $68,000,000, the most valuable parcels, as assessed on the city tax books being the Astoria Hotel and Astor Court, $10,295,000; 2 to 28 West Thirty-third Street, $2,122,000; Knickerbocker Hotel, $3,650,000; St. Regis Hotel, $2,450,000; Astor House, $1,800,000; Schermerhorn Building, Wall and Pine Streets, $2,000,000; the Forty-second Street plot at Times Square, on which the new twelve-story building has just been erected opposite the Knickerbocker, $1,697,000, the income of which, about $55,000 a year, goes to Mrs. John Astor. The Fifth Avenue house, of which Mrs. Madeleine Force Astor has the use, is assessed at $1,075,000.

The birthday of young Mr. Astor ended the guardianship of Lewis Cass Ledyard over his property, and also placed Vincent Astor as one of the four executors of his father's estate, the others being James R. Roosevelt, Douglas Robinson, and Nicholas Biddle, and as such he exercises supervision over the trust funds.

None of the properties were transferred in the Register's office yesterday.

The valuation of the estate as made in this State for the purpose of paying the transfer tax does not include the Newport home, the yacht Noma, and three smaller yachts and some properties abroad, which if added to the $77,000,000 appraisal of New York properties would bring the total valuation close to $100,000,000.

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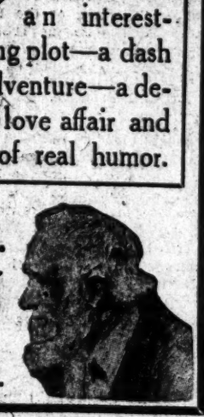

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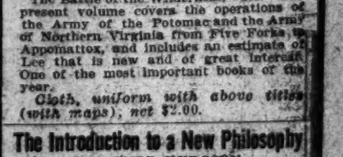

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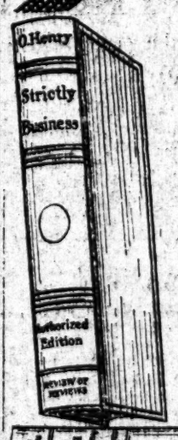

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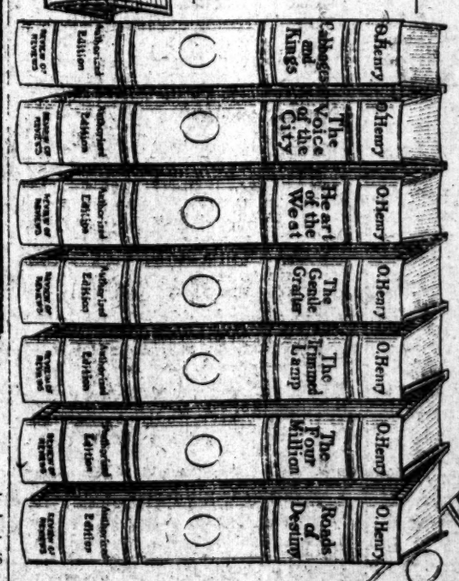

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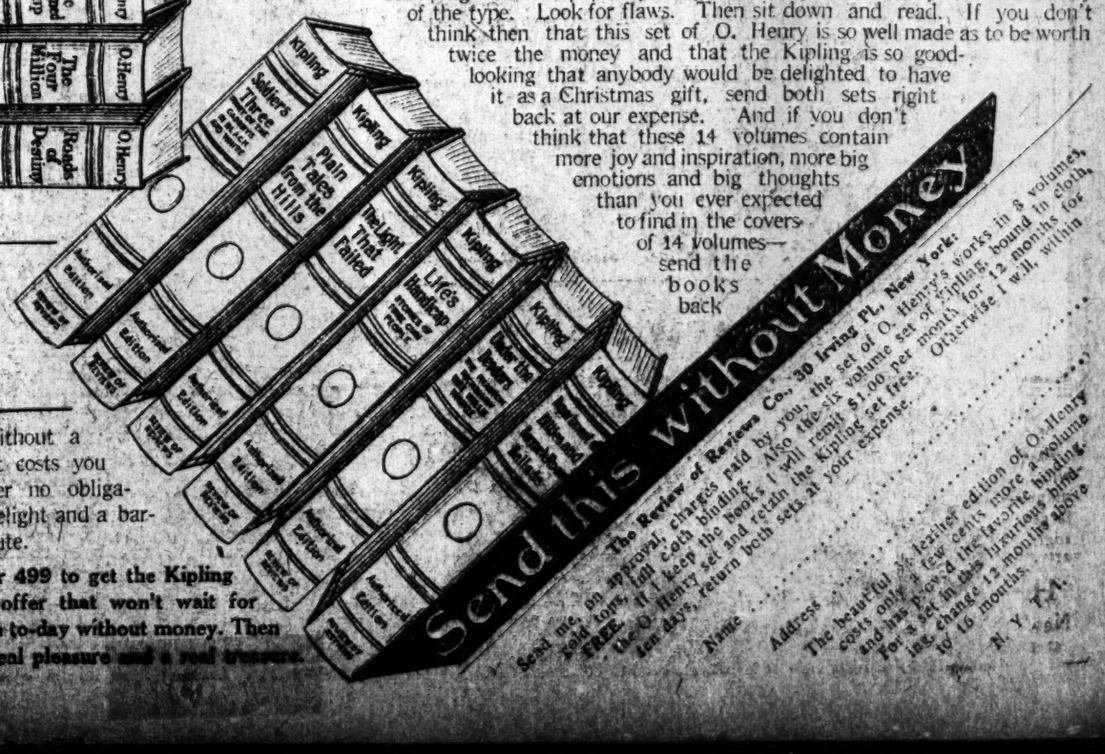

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THE TERMS OF PEACE.

The terms on which the Balkan allies will now grant the peace for which the Sultan of Turkey has petitioned are not likely to be those offered a month ago, when all their armies were just ready to cross the frontiers, as that of Montenegro had already done. Yet it is well to recall these terms, for they show the objects for which the allies had taken up arms, while the note to the European Powers at the same time shows the notion the allies then had of the basis of permanent peace.

Practically the allies, on the 13th of October, asked for self-government in the European provinces, supervised and guaranteed by the Powers and themselves, with Turkey's authority reduced to a form. In general, they demanded the reforms promised in Article XXIII. of the Treaty of Berlin. Specifically the following reforms were recited: The recognition of the basic principle of nationality; administrative autonomy under Belgian or Swiss Governors; elective assemblies; police and militia of their own for the provinces; free schools; all reforms to be applied by a council of an equal number of Christians and Moslems under the supervision of the Ambassadors of the Powers and the Ministers of the four allies at Constantinople. To the note which the Powers had addressed to the allies the latter, after stating the demands that had been made on Turkey, declared:

> Should the Turkish Government act as proposed, order and tranquillity will be established in the Ottoman dominions and durable peace will be assured between Turkey and the Balkan States.

The allies, however, plainly intimated that the task of reform would not be left to the Powers, and, at the moment that their own armies were ready to advance, they sternly demanded that the Turkish order of mobilization should be recalled. Turkey defiantly refused these, and the four weeks' war of amazing conquest followed.

While, as we have said, these terms are not likely now to be conceded, it is not at all improbable that the final settlement will, with the exception of Turkish suzerainty, be followed. So far as the parties directly involved are concerned, self-government for the European provinces is a natural and logical outcome of the war. Whether these provinces shall become members of the various nations whose arms have achieved their freedom, or shall be erected into independent States, or shall be formed into homogeneous groups, the essential object to be sought in their self-government, with the best attainable guarantees of peace and order. Broadly speaking, the best plan to this end would be a federation embracing the allies and the provinces, with Constantinople made a free and neutral city. It is not likely that Bulgaria, though her pride may require an entry into Constantinople, will wish, or will be allowed, to rule in Constantinople. That point fixed, the general principle of a federation of self-governing States is the more promising.

The real difficulty, however, lies not so much with the adjustment of the claims of the allies as with the adjustment of the interests and ambitions of the Powers, and among these chiefly Austria and Russia. Happily there now seems a general disposition to subordinate them to the cause of general peace. The task will not be an easy one. The roots of discord over the disposition of Turkish territory in Europe are deep and strong. But the plans of the Powers have never contemplated the existing situation. The territory has been wrested, indeed, from Turkey, but half a million victorious warriors, belonging to nations only yesterday regarded as negligible, occupy it, and these nations must be dealt with. It can be done by a united Europe, but not otherwise, and the alternative is general war. From that Europe, we are confident, will shrink.

AMUNDSEN "SET" IN HIS WAYS.

Capt. AMUNDSEN's reported refusal to carry either an aeroplane or an equipment for wireless telegraphy on the Fram during his projected drifting voyage for four or five years in the arctic ice is understandable. We do not know that it is praiseworthy. AMUNDSEN is a self-willed man of an old-fashioned sort. He accomplished his great feat of discovery in the Antarctic by the employment of well-tried methods. Wireless on an ice-bound arctic ship might keep his party mentally in touch with the whole world. On the other hand, it might make the explorers aware of sickness and death in their families and thus tend to unfit them for the toilsome work before them. They could not be sure of relief even if they could inform the world of their need of it. The time will come, of course, when all exploring parties will carry the wireless equipment and make good use of it. AMUNDSEN knows only his own old methods and has accomplished much with them.

The aeroplane is another matter. Much might or might not be done with such a flying machine to help the explorers out of difficulty and to keep them from getting into difficulty. But bad weather will prevail wherever AMUNDSEN's ship happens to drift, and an aeroplane in the dark, or the fog, and with the wind blowing a gale, could not be depended on.

HAUPTMANN'S PRIZE.

On the fiftieth anniversary of his birth GERHART HAUPTMANN has received the Nobel Prize for literature. Each year the award of this prize seems a more difficult task for the Swedish Academy at Stockholm. The world's supply of well-written books in prose and verse is ample. There is an abundance of literature, but it is increasingly difficult to pick out a writer or a book deserving the distinction ALFRED NOBEL desired to bestow on the foremost author of the year. The Academy's literary prize winners now include SULLY-PRUDHOMME, MOMMSEN, BJÖRNSON, MISTRAL, ECHEGARAY, EUCKEN, RUDYARD KIPLING, SELMA LAGERLÖF, PAUL HEYSE, MAETERLINCK, and HAUPTMANN. As a maker of literature of an idealistic tendency the last named compares very favorably with some of his associates.

As the author of "Die Weber," "Die Versunkene Glöcke," and "Hannele," he is known throughout the world. These are all plays, written for theatrical performances, and they are all much better in the original and when played by German actors than in the most careful literary and theatrical translation. Neither, however, is a work of inspiration or likely to be long treasured. It would be hard to convince any unprejudiced student of literature that HAUPTMANN is a great writer, of the line of SCHILLER and LESSING as a dramatist, comparable with GOETHE or HEINE. He has done nothing in the service of the Ideal that will last through the ages. The judgment of the Swedish Academy is not to be condemned, by any means. The judges have doubtless done their best. Presumably they do not care for ANATOLE FRANCE, who from the cosmopolitan point of view is assuredly more nearly great than HAUPTMANN, and perhaps D'ANNUNZIO is out of the question.

The Nobel Prizes for physics, chemistry, and medicine are more easily awarded, while the peace prize has obviously not worried the judges appointed by the Norwegian Storthing nearly as much as the literary prize has worried the Swedish Academy. Some conspicuous persons are always doing something to promote peace, but they are comparatively few and can wait their turn. Thousands of facile writers are producing work of an idealistic tendency which is of a fair quality, and there are mighty few great poets left in the world.

ANOTHER RAILWAY "COMBINE."

According to yesterday's news two so-called Gould railways are negotiating for an exchange of securities in such manner as to control traffic. It is amazing that such things can happen right on the heels of the Attorney General's statement that he has put a stop to such heinous practices, the fact being that the trusts are made faster than they are smashed. It can be explained in one of two ways: Either the business men of the United States are all desperately bad, or else they are like other men, and decline to take their morals from the lawmakers.

The extent of the power of Congress is to make actionable what Congress chooses to condemn. Congress has no power to make a thing wrong by statute, nor in practice can Congress effectively stop anything which is not condemned by the general conscience of the community. It is futile to hope to punish what everybody does without a revolution worse than the thing punished. Anybody who doubts this cannot have in mind the long series of futile statutes by which Congress has sought to regulate the railway trusts, with no greater result than to drive the railways to other methods of accomplishing the same thing, and without advancing a step toward stopping the acts which are in accord with custom and reason, whatever Congress or politicians may think about them.

It was in the dawn of railway practice that the maxim was born, "Where combination is possible competition is impossible." To that it is now necessary to add the corollary that "Regulation is the death of competition." Railway business is nominally regulated by law, but railway agreements are made just as much since as before the trans-Missouri decision. This is so because it must be so, and not because railways are public enemies, even though they be made criminals. If railway rates are regulated by law railways cannot compete, no matter how many statutes are enacted commanding competition. If railways are forbidden to combine in their own way it is preposterous to command them to combine in another way, contrary to the interests of the owners. It is idle to say that the combinations which are ordered by law are reasonable if the owners of the commandeered property consider the orders unreasonable, as there are ample signs that they do consider them. The Sherman act is designed to compel unrestricted competition. The Inter-State Commerce law is designed to prevent discrimination. But there can be no unrestricted competition without discrimination. Neither can discrimination be avoided without agreements to prevent cut-throat competition. When business men, including railway managers, seek to comply with one law they break the other.

THE SURGEONS' APPEAL THROUGH THE NEWSPAPERS.

The Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America, now in session in this city, passed on Thursday the following resolution:

> Be it Resolved, That the time has arrived when, if the surgeons of America are to do their duty to the citizens of this country, a campaign of publicity should be at once undertaken to bring to the attention of every woman in this country the early symptoms of cancer of the womb and to point out that if the cancer be detected in its early stages it can often be cured.
>
> Be it further Resolved, That this society at once appoint a committee of five, to be named by the President, to disseminate this information.
>
> And, further, That this committee be instructed to write or have written articles to be published in the daily press, the weekly or monthly magazines, as may prove most expedient.
>
> And, further, That they report their progress for the year to the next annual meeting.

This is a necessary work, and necessity knows no law except to conquer. THE TIMES published yesterday the symptom of sudden bleeding, which is the first to be observed by the patient, and which should be followed immediately by submission to a thorough diagnosis. No consideration should keep such a case, which if neglected may lead to prolonged agony and death, from prompt medical supervision.

This newspaper gladly prints the resolution of the surgeons, especially since it marks a step forward in securing the active and intelligent aid of the public in their work of healing. Many of the profession, no doubt, would still oppose the taking of the public into its confidence. But the great propaganda for the prevention of disease, especially in its worst forms, makes necessary the use of the newspapers in giving a fair medical knowledge to the people, so that they may heed the early symptoms and take requisite precautions.

Medicine is the most rapidly developing, perhaps, of all the sciences. Surgery, especially, has advanced by leaps, as with every operation is afforded the proof of the correctness or incorrectness of the diagnosis. But cancer is a baffling disease, since the cases come to the surgeon usually too late for a cure. The action taken by the Surgical Congress in this matter could hardly have been more effective in emphasizing both to physicians and to the lay public the need of operation following an early diagnosis.

A NOTABLE CHANGE.

When President CLEVELAND entered the White House in 1885, the break in Republican ascendency in the National Government was the first in nearly a quarter of a century. Partisans on both sides expected a "clean sweep." But Mr. CLEVELAND, with that rare ability of his to grasp the real significance of changes under representative government, had pledged himself to the principle that only such offices should be changed as were concerned in the policy of the Government, and that the mass of purely business places should not be treated as "patronage." This principle he enforced—considering the pressure necessarily brought to bear upon him—with marked fidelity. But the conditions were difficult, the civil service law was new and its machinery undeveloped; the result was mixed and by no means as satisfactory as the advocates of the merit system desired.

On the 4th of March next another change will take place. After sixteen years the Democratic Party will regain control of the Government. But this time no one expects a "clean sweep." None will occur. Undoubtedly many offices will be turned over to Democratic appointees. But the number in which there will be no interruption whatever will be many times as great as in 1885. Very few offices not "Presidential"—that is, filled by nomination of the President—will be affected. In what were formerly the great patronage departments of the Government—the Treasury, the Post Office, and the departments in Washington—only a fraction of the places will show the influence of the election, while in the Diplomatic and Consular Services the proportion will be far less than sixteen years ago. And this remarkable change is bound to be progressive. It is the concrete result of a very great advance in public sentiment which is still going on. Every friend of practical, orderly, clean, and efficient government may rejoice that this is so.

INDISCRIMINATE GIVING.

The formation of a society to check indiscriminate giving in the holiday season deserves hearty encouragement. To be sure, as was said on this page the other day, nobody needs to give where he does not want to give, or to give beyond his means. But it has become the custom to tip all servitors liberally at Christmas, and it is hard for most of us to escape observance of customs. A society whose influence will tend to change the custom is sadly needed. In the matter of indiscriminate giving of gifts to friends, who feel bound to acknowledge the tribute with gifts of their own, Christmas has become a season of positive bitterness to many estimable men whose families are anxious to keep going, socially, by doing just what other people do.

Perhaps Mrs. BELMONT's society cannot do much toward abolishing the evil this year, but it has begun well by taking action against the collection of money among working girls to buy presents for their superiors in shops and stores. This is a species of duress which ought to be prohibited in all decent establishments. To put an end to all such practices as this would be sufficient excuse for the existence of the Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving, but its name indicates a larger purpose.

CEMETERIES ON WATERSHEDS.

The gentlemen who are proposing to place a cemetery on the Brooklyn watershed ought to employ in their behalf the defenders of the plan to put a consumptives' hospital on the Croton watershed. The argument of the defenders is that it is not certain that either plan would kill anybody, and that it is impossible to prove any such thing. Those who drink the water draining from such sources are likely to think that there is something lacking to the argument.

Both the cemeteries and the consumptives' hospitals are necessary, but it is not necessary to place them in those spots even though they be not certainly deadly, nor necessarily dangerous. They are undesirable in those spots whatever the argument be. In the words of the Apostle, all things may be lawful, but all things are not expedient. These things are inexpedient, even though there may be some to whom they are not repelling in idea, or even some to whom they may be attractive for reasons not known.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Newest of Our Necessities.

It is when one considers what an important part the telephone plays in life that full appreciation comes of the fact that this invention made its way from the status of an amusing toy through that of a rather extravagant luxury into the position of a necessity—of something without which hardly anybody can get along either in business or at home—with a rapidity unequaled and unapproached by any other of the last century's marvelous discoveries.

People who consider themselves by no means old can easily remember when there were no telephones at all, and one need be little more than a child to recall the days when only the rich thought of having the machines in their houses. Now the "pioneers of the telephone"—the men who had to do with it in the time when the idea of transmitting the human voice over a wire had the greatest difficulty in attracting the attention of capitalists—have formed a society and are holding a convention.

The members of this organization whose experiences go back to the very beginning of telephony are, indeed, no longer in their prime, but even they are only senescent, and not a few of the "pioneers" are still looking forward to, and not back at, their prime. With well-justified derision of capitalistic wisdom, one of them told at this gathering how he and his associates tried—and, fortunately for them, though they didn't think so then, tried in vain—to persuade the Western Union Telegraph Company to buy for $100,000 rights that have since been sold for $100,000,000.

Comparing the relative value to the world of great inventions is much like putting prices on the different essential organs of a man's body, and rather futile work, but it is doubtful if any other invention could be mentioned which has so intimately, as well as so generally, affected human activities as has this one. To be sure, a few years ago we were all getting along fairly well, we thought, without telephones, but how we did it has now become almost incomprehensible, and the very suggestion of doing it again would be appalling. It would be like going back into the dark ages and every phase of activity would have to be painfully readjusted. The United States, the birthplace of the telephone, naturally has more telephones, and better ones, than any other country, but already they have spread all over the world.

Another Kansas Conundrum.

What relation exists between the burning of hats and the attainment of suffrage is a mystery which the Kansas women who thus celebrated their recent victory have not seen fit to reveal. That, unless the secret is a dark one in more senses than one—unless their demonstration is part of a policy the disclosure of which would incriminate or degrade—is a serious mistake.

The Kansas women ought to know—indeed they must know—that what they did has excited widespread apprehension in masculine minds, not one of which can clearly see in it anything else than the symbolic expression of a stern purpose on the part of the sex with the enlarged powers not to wear any more old hats. Of that purpose the unavoidable corollary or complement is a determination to wear new hats all the time, and involved therein is an implied belief that having the vote will make the carrying out of this fell determination possible.

A less plausible, but, because kinder, preferable, theory of the hat-burning orgy is that the Kansas women now feel that they can satisfy their heart's longing for constantly renewed headgear for the reason that they will no longer have to spend their money for the promotion of "the cause." Some suffrage women in this vicinity claim that for years past their expenditures for dress have been limited to the purchase of actual necessities. The only signs of skimping observable in suffrage circles by masculine eyes lie in a certain marked exiguity of material in skirts, but inquiry of a few conveniently accessible husbands brings the information that though the manufacturers of cloth have been complaining about the reduction of their profits by this style of habilimentation, there has been no corresponding reduction in dressmakers' bills.

It may be, however, that in burning their hats the Kansas women followed an impulse not peculiar to themselves or to their sex, but one that is merely human. Men, too, throw up their hats in moments of joyous excitement, and they do it even when the throwing up makes probable or inevitable a fate for the hats not less conclusive than burning. Sailors on warships are famous for doing this, stockbrokers and collegians follow the practice with hardly less enthusiasm, and it exists to some degree all through the masculine world. Hitherto the women have seemed to be free from it, but the exemption may have been only apparent—a result of that enforced economy which passes for virtue in those who can get at the family pursestrings only by the more or less reluctant consent of the partner whose seniority is imperiled by extended suffrage.

Another Danger Threatens.

With so much of the world's attention, with such good reason, fixed on the possibility that a general European war may grow out of the conflict between the Balkan allies and Turkey, it is little wonder that no widespread apprehensions have as yet been excited by the outbreak of cholera among the Sultan's troops and in his capital. Yet this is an extremely important and hardly less dangerous feature of the present situation.

The conditions are as bad as they possibly could be, for Turkey, even when at peace, is far behind the other European nations in matters of sanitation, and now that she is engaged in a life-and-death struggle she could hardly take any measures to stamp out her cholera epidemic if she would. Whatever the outcome of the war, her soldiers will be scattered all through her provinces, and they will inevitably carry the infection to many Mediterranean ports, and to just those ports where conditions are most favorable for both the development and the diffusion of this terrible disease.

The great Powers would do well to consider the cholera more and their chances of territorial acquisition less. The malady can no longer, indeed, work its old ravages in any decently civilized and enlightened country, but there is probably not one in parts of which it could not take epidemic proportions if once introduced.

COLLEGE GIRLS MALIGNED

By Miss Mathews, Whose Statements Are Subjected to Scrutiny.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the mother of a college girl, I am curious to know what special college Miss Aymar V. Mathews has in mind in her drastic article in Sunday's TIMES. I do not know the exact conditions that prevail in the West, but surely in the East the college daily life is not such as she describes. To be sure, Barnard has very little campus life, but at Bryn Mawr, Smith, Vassar, Wellesley, Mount Holyoke, the students live in dormitories or halls, where they also take their meals. These colleges are in or near small country towns, and there is no atmosphere of limelight or glare of publicity. At Cornell the women students live in Sage College, and when the new dormitory is finished they will all be housed on the campus. In the town of Ithaca the girls have never impressed themselves as being loud or conspicuous in any way.

Miss Mathews's article is more an arraignment of the bad-mannered, badly brought up American girl who has become a byword on the Continent, and turned out from fashionable schools, high schools, and even homes, but it is unfair to assume that the college-bred girl per se represents that type. On the contrary, our college girls are a fine set of young women, well poised, serious, and dignified, and by their training fitted to fill any position with becoming manners.

A. H. W.

New York, Nov. 15, 1912.

AFTERNOON REFRESHMENT

Benefits Employer and Employed by Increasing Production.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I indorse most heartily the views of Miss Beeks, as expressed in her letter advocating afternoon rest and luncheon for people engaged in work requiring continuous application.

My experience, both as a workman and superintendent, proves most conclusively to my mind that lighter meals and more of them result in greater efficiency during working hours and leave the worker in better condition mentally and physically at the end of the day for other work, study, or social enjoyment in the evening.

When the old system of melting glass in pots was abandoned a rule was established by mutual agreement between the Blowers' Union and the Association of Manufacturers providing for a regular, compulsory stop of fifteen minutes at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon for rest, recreation, and luncheon. So far from these stops causing any loss to either blower or manufacturer, production increased enormously. The earnings of the blowers (it is all piece work) have increased in proportion to the production, and, by reason of larger production, the price to the consumer has constantly declined.

F. S. TREMLIN,
Ex-President Glass Bottle Blowers' League.

Brooklyn, Nov. 9, 1912.

CALLIGRAPHY'S DECLINE.

Careful Penmanship Frowned Upon in This Typewriter Age.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have the misfortune to write a clear hand, and confess to a weakness for dotting each "i" at the proper latitude and longitude, and for crossing each "t" with equal care. Yet, instead of this accomplishment and these pains securing credit or consideration, in this Typewriter Age, there is one among my correspondents who wondered how I found time to "doll up" (!) my letters; and another there was, not so long ago, who, instead of telling me in plain "American" that I was a time waster, allowed it to be sensed between his semi-illegible lines that my time could not be "so very" valuable, since I was apparently so willing to use up so much of it in painstaking formation of characters.

Is the key to the mystery of the well-known chirographic eccentricities of genius to be found in the affectation that their time is so valuable that they may squander not a precious second of it in writing plainly? If it is, does such affectation generate the further conceit that the time of other mortals is comparatively so disratable that much of it may be spent in vain endeavors to decipher signatural hieroglyphics?

JACOB HACKES.

New York, Nov. 12, 1912.

A Tall Man's Hardships.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Considerable sympathy and advice have been extended through your columns to the woman who is unfortunate enough to be afraid of all men. I wonder if any remains in stock for me, a man afraid of all women, except the one many men fear most. Among my afflictions of existence is that of being very tall, with the usual accompaniment of awkward carriage. I think it has been observed, or will be admitted, that such men are generally as meek and complaisant as the otherwise maligned devil. I find that all women, the smallest ones in particular, take an ungenerous advantage of me. While car strap hanging may be a hardship to them, I am somewhat inconvenienced when I am utilized as a clutching or hitching post by them during the frequent starting or stopping of the cars.

They push me out of formed lines of people at ticket selling booths, car platforms, at the bank—anywhere, everywhere. In this tremendously large world they seem to need all the small amount of space that I occupy. It is a bitter life.

TITAN.

New York, Nov. 11, 1912.

FAILURE TO TESTIFY.

Should It Be Used Against Prisoner as Presumption of Guilt?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article on the "Refusal of the Accused to Testify" turns on a subject that now engages many legal minds. When a lawyer is charged with the defense of a person whose life is in the balance on a trial of a charge of murder, the responsibility for advice, as to whether the accused shall take the stand or keep off, is indeed a heavy one. I can bear testimony to this, for I have felt its weight. So long as the law did not allow a person accused of crime to testify in his own behalf his counsel had no responsibility and could probably urge to the utmost the rule, which still exists in form, that the accused must be given the benefit of the doubt. I use the expression still exists in form, for in fact it has been supplanted by the rule unexpressed in form and unsound under the law, but still existing in the breast of every man, whether he be Judge, juror, or spectator, that the benefit of any doubt cannot justly be given to any accused person who refuses to take the stand in his own behalf.

Thus the situation is, that the law is still in form as of old, and the fact is the opposite.

The privilege of testifying in one's own behalf is a shield for the innocent and a sword of execution for the guilty. Consequently, I hold that no counsel for the accused is bound to take the responsibility of advising his client either to take the stand or to keep off. When that responsibility was presented to me, I solved the dilemma in the following way: I said to my client, "The responsibility is on me to advise you on the question whether you shall be a witness on your own behalf. I do not know whether you are guilty or not. You do. My advice is, if you are innocent, take the stand. If you are not, keep off."

I hold that in the long run justice will be done with less liability to miscarriage if this course is always followed by counsel; and when it is followed, no counsel need reproach himself for any outcome of the trial, and the community may rest equally satisfied. True, some guilty men, knowing that the question of their guilt or innocence will largely depend on whether they go on the stand, will have the nerve to brave a cross-examination, and may come off successfully. But no innocent man need ever fear a conviction if he takes the stand.

Some technical criminal lawyer, wedded to the old system and disposed to push the benefit of the doubt too far, may cry out that this will alter the whole course of criminal trials, and make the result depend on whether the accused takes the stand. I answer, why not? The aim of a criminal trial is to acquit the innocent and convict the guilty. If a man, by keeping off the stand, virtually confesses his guilt, why should he not be convicted? The law of our State does not allow a plea of guilty of murder in the first degree, simply because it is held to be an indirect form of suicide. But in Massachusetts he may do so. Does any one doubt that the Rev. Mr. Richeson murdered that poor fiancée of his in order to wed a rich girl? Does any one doubt that it was a cold-blooded, fiendish crime? Does any one doubt that he was properly executed on his plea of guilty? If a man chooses in effect to prove himself guilty by refusing to take the stand in his own behalf is there any room for doubt that justice is done by a conviction based on that refusal, provided there is corroborating evidence?

Therefore, let us change the law that the refusal of the accused to take the stand cannot be urged against him, and let us have the common-sense rule that if a man has nothing to say in defense of himself he cannot expect that a counsel can say much for him, or that a jury shall free him.

I should like to say more, but I realize that newspapers do not relish long letters. I have said thus much in order to provoke discussion. I trust that some one will come forward and give us reasons why the law should not thus be changed; and then, if you will permit me, I will do my best to demolish them.

New York, Nov. 14, 1912. JABEL.

RED CROSS FUNDS NEEDED.

Dr. Clark Asks Contributions to Aid Greek Sufferers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I call the attention of philanthropic people of New York to the needs of the Red Cross of Greece? The conflict between Turkey and the allied Balkan States and Greece has developed somewhat suddenly in its later stages in spite of the long mutterings of the thunder cloud of war, and none of the parties involved is thoroughly equipped for it from the sanitary point of view.

Writing from Athens as I do, I know that such contributions as Americans might make to the Red Cross funds would be very gratefully received, and would cement more strongly the long-standing ties of friendship between America and Greece.

Boston sent Samuel G. Howe, and other parts of America sent many other lovers of Greece to help this ancient land achieve her freedom. A later generation, through the efficient and indispensable Red Cross, can help relieve the sufferings of war if it cannot prevent them.

President Taft has already authorized an appeal for funds for the Red Cross and the Red Crescent of the contending countries, if I am not mistaken, and our honored Minister to Greece, President J. G. Schurman of Cornell University, has impressed upon me the importance of such contributions. While he is manifestly debarred by his position from making an appeal for any one country, he has authorized me to say that he heartily approves of such contributions for the Greek Red Cross, and feels that money and supplies thus contributed are much needed, and will be most gladly received.

FRANCIS E. CLARK.

Athens, Greece, Oct. 24, 1912.

THE POPULAR VOTE.

Ten Presidents, Including Lincoln, Elected by Minorities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Those who seek to minimize the significance of Mr. Wilson's election by pointing to the fact that he did not have a majority of the popular vote may be interested to learn that out of the twenty-three successful candidates for the Presidency since 1828 only twelve received a popular majority.

I have no records of the votes prior to 1824, but from that date forward the candidates who won a majority of the Electoral votes on a minority of the popular vote (were as follows):

	Per Cent. of Popular Vote.
1824—John Quincy Adams	30
1844—James K. Polk	50
1848—Zachary Taylor	48
1856—James Buchanan	45
1860—Abraham Lincoln	40
1876—Rutherford B. Hayes	48
1880—James A. Garfield	48
1884—Grover Cleveland	49
1888—Benjamin Harrison	47
1892—Grover Cleveland	46

The official figures for 1912 have not been compiled, but the published returns indicate that Mr. Wilson had about 42 per cent. of the popular vote.

Mr. Wilson's minority is not near enough to that of Mr. Lincoln to suggest a resemblance sufficiently close to excite jealousy in the breast of him who claims to have inherited the mantle of the martyred emancipator, but Mr. Wilson in his minority success is at least in very good company.

J. M. PETERS.

New York, Nov. 14, 1912.

CRISIS IN INDIAN AFFAIRS

State Archaeologist Parker Blames Whites' Moral Code.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The crisis in the administration of Indian affairs, which now has reached its acute stage, should bring to the attention of the American public the necessity not only of reform but of radical changes in the methods of dealing with the wards of the Government.

The enforced transition through which the Indian is emerging from a state of wardship to that of potential and full citizenship has provided many circumstances of which the land grafter and politician have been most ready to avail themselves. This is shown by the graft scandal at White Earth, Minn., at which place the Chippewa Indians were robbed of millions of dollars' worth of land and timber through lack of proper Government protection. The policy of the Indian Bureau has been that the wards over which it exercises jurisdiction cannot be protected unless there is sufficient public interest aroused to enforce the law, and without this the Bureau has allowed its charges to be robbed and exploited. The whole situation is summed up in the address of Commissioner Robert G. Valentine before the Indian Rights Association a year ago. The Commissioner then stated: "It seems as if in many white men there existed a different moral code among themselves and between themselves and Indians. Men who would not think of stealing from white men apparently consider it no crime to steal from Indians. I am confronted now in several distinct parts of the country by thieving from Indians which would make a highwayman blush—he takes some chances. These thieves felt (and, unless it lies within my power to make them mistaken, they still feel) that they ran no risks. In one sense these thieves are not to blame as are the American people who have made their dishonesty so easy. If I had not the proof of these things in my possession, they are so astounding that I doubt if I should believe their existence myself; yet I think I have such proof as will convince juries. If the people of the United States will take note of all these things, these evils could disappear in a few years. They will not disappear until some fundamental legislation is passed by Congress in response to the will of the people." It will be noted that the Commissioner says "if the people of the United States will take notice of all these things these evils could disappear." This leads to two conclusions, the first of which makes the American public directly responsible for the exploitation and extermination of the Indian, and the second that the Indian Bureau is not given sufficient power to enforce the law. Just why this is not done does not appear unless it be through the timidity of its officials and through pressure brought to bear by local politicians and Congressmen upon the Bureau itself.

Another note which was sounded by Commissioner Valentine is that these conditions will not disappear until some fundamental legislation is passed. Last year the Society of American Indians, through one of its Vice-Presidents, Congressman Carter, a Cherokee Indian, sought to have Congress pass a law providing for the establishment of an Indian Code Commission, H. R. 18,334, which should not only codify the laws, but determine the precise status of every Indian tribe and group in the United States and make specific recommendations through which the Indians might advance from a state of wardship through certain grades until they were enabled to take upon themselves the full status of unrestricted citizenship. With this bill passed there could be no such confusion in Indian affairs, and the Indian would have a definite base upon which to rest and progress in security.

One of the great drawbacks to the Indian of the present is the fact that he has been condemned to a grammar-school education. None of the great Government schools takes its pupils beyond the grammar grades. Carlisle is not a college, but a grade school. Its graduates are turned out to compete in a world of white men who in educational equipment have eight to ten years' advantage. Can it be wondered that one or two Indians now and then go back to the tepee and, in discouragement, wrap themselves in the blanket?

The Indian problem is a human problem, and the Commissioner who undertakes to deal with it should be as well equipped in the knowledge of the evolution and development of social groups as he is in how to cite a law or draw up a balance sheet. There has been too much business and routine and too little thought given to the fact that the Indian, as a social factor in America, has a body to keep in health, a mind to educate and a soul to save. The great need at present is the intelligent as well as the honest administration of Indian affairs, provisions for more advanced education, speedy recognition and payment of claims and the discharge of Superintendents and Agents who have been proved guilty of embezzlement and fraud, instead of their honorable transfer to other positions in the service.

It has seemed to many friends of the Indians that an Agent found guilty of wrongdoing has been rewarded by the Indian Bureau and transferred to a position where his crooked record was not known. Some action must be taken by the public, and the new Administration which goes into effect on March 4 must recognize these facts if the "century of dishonor" is to be redeemed instead of continued.

ARTHUR C. PARKER,
Secretary-Treasurer,
The Society of American Indians.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1912.

Straw Vote from Japan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A straw vote taken among the American missionaries in Japan in September last showed their Presidential preferences to be: Wilson, 122; Roosevelt, 35; Taft, 4. It seems to me a noteworthy fact that a body of intelligent men, living in a remote foreign country and isolated to some extent from local currents of emotion and prejudice, should have anticipated so nearly the judgment of the American people.

GEORGE KENNAN.

Baddeck, C. B. I., Nova Scotia, Nov. 11, 1912.

HELPFUL WOMEN.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt says there are 50,000 men in New York supported by women.

And why not, pray? For men must live;
They're born as women are
And quite as human in their way,
With needs of many kinds that give
Some one a chance, day after day,
To make and not to mar
These lives that were not meant to be
A weight on their community.

Who better, then, than women can
Assume this burden which
Is but a loving sacrifice
Of woman unto man;
A willing payment of the price
Assessed on poor and rich
To prove that woman is, indeed,
Heaven's best gift to man in need?

Why should there not be, now and then,
Among the struggling throng
Of workers for their womenkind
A little bunch of happier men,
At ease in heart and mind,
Who should be helped along
The rough, hard road of most men's lives
Who tote the burden of their wives?

W. J. HARRISON.

'MADAMA BUTTERFLY' AT METROPOLITAN

The Second Work by Puccini in the First Week of the Opera Season.

MISS FARRAR AS CIO-CIO-SAN

Messrs. Martin and Scotti Appear Also in an Excellent Performance on Familiar Lines.

Cio-Cio-San ..... Geraldine Farrar
Suzuki ..... Rita Fornia
Kate Pinkerton ..... Helen Mapleson
B. F. Pinkerton ..... Riccardo Martin
Sharpless ..... Antonio Scotti
Goro ..... Angelo Bada
Yamadori ..... Pietro Audisio
Lo Zio Bonzo ..... Bernard Begue
Yakuside ..... Francesco Cerri
Il Commissario Imperiale ..... Giulio Romolo
Conductor, Giuseppe Sturani.

The Metropolitan Opera House in five days of the first week of its season has provided an opportunity for observing the progress of Mr. Puccini's art as a composer from one of his earliest operas to the next to his latest. There is small reason to doubt that the public preference is still for his later style as exemplified in "Madama Butterfly," which was given last evening, rather than for "Manon Lescaut," though the appearance and enthusiasm of the audience upon the two occasions, considering the inevitable circumstances of an opening night, give no just basis of comparison. But in the six years that have elapsed since "Madama Butterfly" first reached New York it has become one of the most popular works of the most popular of modern Italian composers. Whatever Orientalists may say as to the accuracy of its representation of the feelings and emotions, the manners and customs of the Japanese, it gives one that suits the tastes of an Occidental audience. The musicians may find that the composer's invention did not keep pace with his skill in the utilization and development of his ideas and his dexterity and finesse in the treatment of the orchestra. The music has nevertheless found a warm place in the public's heart, and the story, attenuated though it may be, has a moving and sympathetic quality and is wrought to a poignantly tragic climax that touches the sensibilities of the listeners. These things are enough to assure a life to the little opera that will be long, as the life of an opera goes.

Furthermore, the production of "Madama Butterfly" at the Metropolitan Opera House, preserving as it does the spirit and the character imparted to it by the composer when he came to New York a few years ago and put his own personal touch upon it, is one of the most finely finished and characteristic that is to be heard there. As it was given last evening it had all the familiar charm of performances that have been given of it in recent years. Mr. Toscanini's masterful and controlling hand was absent from the conductor's desk, and yet the performance lacked little of the delicacy, force and intensity that he has given it. It was under the direction of Mr. Sturani, who has assuredly done nothing better than this.

Miss Farrar was again the Cio Cio San. It is a part with which she is most closely identified, one of which she has found the true significance in her acting, with simplicity and directness, and which her beauty, grace and plastic posing have given a special quality of its own. In her singing last evening she offered of her best. Mr. Martin's Pinkerton, Mr. Scotti's manly and straightforward Sharpless, Mme. Fornia's Suzuki are all well remembered and well liked; and most of the minor characters were also in familiar hands. The performance as a whole had all the excellences that have been admired so many times in recent seasons.

POWERS GOURAUD TO MARRY.

Divorcee's First Marriage Made Him His Brother's Stepson-in-Law.

Announcement has been made of the approaching marriage of Powers Gouraud, brother of the late Jackson Gouraud, to Miss Irma Hunt Schiesinger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sol Hunt Schlesinger of this city, which is to be celebrated on Wednesday, Nov. 20, at the Hotel Savoy.

Mr. Gouraud in 1903 married Gladys Ashe, daughter of Amy Crocker and her first husband, F. Porter Ashe, and was divorced from her in 1907 in Sioux Falls, S. D. His marriage to his brother's stepdaughter brought about a rather involved relationship, his sister-in-law becoming his mother-in-law, while his brother became his stepfather-in-law, and furthermore his bride became her stepfather's sister-in-law, and by marriage she also became sister-in-law to her own mother.

He is 31 years old and is living at the Hotel Rector. He met Miss Schlesinger a year ago at a reception given at the Savoy.

Mrs. Jackson Gouraud, who recently returned from Europe, will attend the wedding of the divorced husband of her daughter. The wedding will be a quiet affair, and Mr. Schlesinger, who is a manufacturer of clothing, will give his daughter in marriage. Miss Ethel Davis is to be maid of honor, and Emerson Foote will act as best man. Justice P. Henry Dugro of the Supreme Court will officiate. Later Mr. Gouraud and his bride will go abroad for six months.

MISS SCHALL ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Schall, Jr., to Wed C. J. Hewitt of England.

Announcement was made yesterday of the engagement of Miss Margaret Schall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Schall, Jr., of 32 East Sixty-fourth Street, to Cecil James Hewitt of Ledbury, Hertfordshire, England.

Miss Schall is with her mother at their Summer home in the Pequot colony at New London, Conn., where the announcement was made, and is well known in the younger set here.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Barnard Sophomores in a Play.

The Barnard College sophomores began their contributions to undergraduate dramatics yesterday afternoon with the performance of Richard Marshall's comedy, "His Excellency the Governor." The girls in the cast were Ray Levi, Grace Banker, Edith Stiles, Lucie Howe, Mary Gray, Isabel Totten, Edna Astruck, Grace Greenbaum, Fannie Markwell, Cora Benner, Helen Blumenthal, and Helen Jenkins.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Gorman (Miss Gwendolen Nash,) are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son at their country home at Sherwood, Baltimore County, Md. The child has been named Douglas Gorman, Jr. Mrs. Gorman is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund S. Nash of Rye, N. Y., and Savannah, Ga.

Mrs. Frederick Edey and her débutante daughter, Miss Julia Edey, will attend the Yale-Princeton game to-day at Princeton, N. J.

Mrs. Philip M. Lydig returned yesterday on the France from Europe. Others returning on the same steamer included Mr. and Mrs. George Blumenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Brokaw, William Salomon, and Mrs. Van Volkenburgh.

Mrs. J. I. Waterbury and Miss Gladys Waterbury are at 405 Park Avenue for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rose, who returned from Europe yesterday, are at the St. Regis for an extended visit.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Challen Walker, who have been traveling in the Orient and Europe during the last two years, have returned, and are at the Belmont.

Mrs. H. H. Durston of Montana is visiting her cousin, Mrs. James W. Gerard.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bird are at the Hotel Gotham for the week-end. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Whitman are at the hotel for the Winter.

Miss Susan E. Colgate, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Colby Colgate, will leave town Monday for Santa Barbara, Cal., where she will spend the Winter.

Among those sailing for Europe to-day on the Berlin are Mrs. Thomas N. Rhinelander and Miss Frederica Rhinelander and Mr. and Mrs. Artemas Holmes.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Macy (Miss Dorothy Hayden) have gone to Saranac Lake to spend the Winter. Many New Yorkers will open their camps at Saranac Lake for the carnival during Christmas week.

Mrs. William Carroll Rafferty of Governors Island will give a dance to-night for Miss Edith Gracie, the débutante daughter of Col. Archibald Gracie.

The wedding of Miss Renee Athena Moffett, daughter of Mrs. William Henry Moffett and the late Rev. Mr. Moffett, at one time United States Consul at Athens, Greece, and Sidney Lewis Roberts of Malvern, Penn., will be celebrated this evening at 8 o'clock in Grace Church.

Miss Helen Gourd, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Gourd, will be married to Dr. J. Pierre Hoguet to-day in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

MISS COLGATE A DEBUTANTE.

Reception, Dinner, and Dance Given by Her Mother, Mrs. J. C. Colgate.

Mrs. James Colby Colgate gave a reception yesterday afternoon, followed by a dinner and informal dancing for those receiving, to introduce her second daughter, Miss Margaret West Colgate. Mrs. Colgate, in white satin and black, and Miss Susan E. Colgate, in pink satin veiled with lace, and the débutante in a white charmeuse frock, had assisting them in receiving the Misses Elizabeth Kendall, Florance Colgate, Louise Clarke, Marjorie Wiggin, and Margaret Trevor; also Miss Eleanor Twining of Troy, Miss Jane Sturges of Short Hills, Miss Anne Chase of Waterbury, Conn., and Miss Kerstin Taube.

The men invited for dinner were Erskine Wood, Henry Hotchkiss, George B. Cortelyou, Jr., Frederick B. Jennings, Jr., Edward Stevens, William Howard Baker, Jr., Henry A. Colgate, Alexander Barbour, Moore Gates, Barrett R. Wellington of Troy, and Mather Cleveland.

OFF FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Seven Liners—Arrivals.

Seven transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

CARONIA, (Liverpool.)—Miss G. S. Allen, S. D. Allister, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Baker, G. M. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Brown, Major H. A. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. J. Childs, Miss M. C. Colt, Maunsell Crosby, Miss E. C. De Wind, W. E. Edge, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Endicott, W. B. Freeman, J. B. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hedges, A. H. Ireland, Major R. Mackay, Mrs. Hudson Maxim, H. Pearson, Dr. and Mrs. A. A. Pope, Frank Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Sterling, E. E. Talbot, Sir Henry Tickell, Sir James Whitney, A. H. Wood, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Wright.

ST. PAUL, (Southampton)—Turner A. Beall, Kenneth Hartridge, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Knapp, A. Lockett, H. A. Lowry, J. R. Sedgman, Dr. Jose Carvalho de Souza, Mrs. Lawrence Wetherill, and C. F. Yonkers.

MAJESTIC (Southampton)—R. D. Biddulph, F. S. Cowle, A. C. Gillespie, Dr. G. Hester, A. S. Maudell, Benwell A. Pugh, Mrs. M. A. Reader, Miss Daisy Ritchie, Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, J. E. Taylor, and Gordon Webster.

BERLIN (Naples)—Mrs. C. R. Baker, Mrs. O. Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Chapin, the Rev. and Mrs. F. S. Child, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Crossman, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Davis, T. M. Davis, Miss K. B. Fowler, Mrs. J. F. Gaylord, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harvey, Mrs. S. S. Holland, Capt. A. A. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Hyde-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Johnson, Mrs. E. E. Newbury, Mrs. A. L. Ormsby, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Scott, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Simpson, Francis Smith, Mrs. C. F. Smith, Dr. H. Stotesbury, Miss C. C. Swan, Miss C. B. Swift, and F. A. Russell Whitney.

PANONIA (Naples)—Miss A. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Cruickshank, Miss F. L. Dike, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Gates, Jr., Mrs. W. B. Hill, Mrs. F. Millett, Mrs. W. H. Phillip, Miss W. Putnam, and Miss A. J. Roberts.

CALEDONIA (Glasgow)—John Anderson, Miss Lena de Rochemont, J. McDonald, Miss H. Moorcroft, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Musgrove, William Paton, and Mrs. M. Warden.

MARTHA WASHINGTON (Trieste)—Miss L. Frances, Miss W. N. Austin, Mrs. G. A. Carpenter, Mrs. L. E. Kensington, J. K. King, Miss Mabel M. Phelp, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Stevens, and Miss Anna Warner.

CHICAGO (Havre)—Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cristin, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Lowe, Louis Ott, J. Lee, and Louis Vassein.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday on the France from Havre were:

R. C. Anderson, Mrs. G. Armstrong, Mrs. Daniel Bacon, Mrs. G. A. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Brokaw, F. W. Bennet, Count and Countess de Caix de St. Agrubin, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cook, Mrs. O. W. Childs, Mrs. H. L. Griggs, M. P. Hyland, A. Harper, Mrs. W. R. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs B. J. King, Marquis and Marquise de Larinaga, G. B. Lester, Mrs. C. C. Rumsey, Mrs. J. Patterson, G. F. Russell, J. Benson Rose, H. Bacon Thornitz, Viscount and Viscountess de Tristan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton, Capt. W. H. Wheeler, and Mrs. O. M. White.

MacDowell Club to Give Festival.

The birthday of the late Edward MacDowell, the American composer, falls on Wednesday, Dec. 18, and the MacDowell Club of New York will celebrate the occasion by a Christmas festival in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. Owing to the anniversary nature of the event, it is intended to make it surpass even last year's festival, when scenes from Shakespeare were acted and a quadrille was danced afterward by all the characters in costume. At the celebration will be portrayed the Winter Feasts of the Nations, with Greek, Celtic, Saxon, and early Christian episodes. Rehearsals will soon begin in the assembly room of the MacDowell Club house, in Fifty-fifth Street. An active part in arranging the festival will be taken by the club's President, John W. Alexander, President of the National Academy of Design.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

There is no substitute for Royal for making delicious home-baked foods

HOE LIBRARY TOTAL NEARING $2,000,000

Great Sale Yields $1,770,681, with Second Half of Last Part Still Unsold.

17 "HORAE" BRING $5,100

Fine 1508 Simon Vostre Example Goes for $800—Louis XIV. Caricature Portraits.

The first half of the fourth and last part of the Robert Hoe library sale, consisting of ten sessions and 1,840 lots, was concluded at the Anderson Auction rooms last evening. The total for the day was $13,943.50, the afternoon session bringing $4,473.75, and the evening $9,469.75. The total thus far for Part IV. is $101,546 and the grand total to date $1,770,681.

A collection of printed "Horae," or "Hours," was the chief feature of the evening's sale, seventeen of them bringing a total of more than $5,100. James F. Drake paid the highest price, $800, for a copy printed in Paris by Simon Vostre about 1508, a quarto in red levant morocco binding by Capé, and containing an almanac for twenty-one years. It is a remarkably fine example of these "Grand-Heures," which are fully described by Peignot in his "Recherches sur les Dances des Mort." Mr. Drake paid $360 for another one, printed in Paris about 1525 for Nicholas Vostre, quarto, in binding by Rivière, and having an almanac for twenty-one years.

Another "Hours," Paris, about 1512, "impensis honesti viri Symonis Vostre," went to Dodd & Livingston for $450. It is printed on vellum, is in binding by Capé, and contains an almanac for nineteen years. George D. Smith obtained the others, the chief of them being as follows:

Small quarto, printed on vellum, for Simon Vostre, Paris, 1495, almanac for twenty-one years, blue levant morocco binding by Champs-belle-Duru, extremely rare, from the library of Marquis Alessandro Gregorio Capponi, $650.

Small quarto, printed on vellum, by Thielman Kerver for Gillet Remacle, Paris, 1503, almanac for twenty-four years, brown levant morocco binding, by "Lortic freres," fine copy with all the woodcuts free for coloring, $310.

Small quarto, Paris, 1505, printed on vellum, by Guillaume Anabat for Germain Hardouyn, almanac for sixteen years, the beautiful Firmin-Didot copy, mentioned by the bibliographer Brunet, $540.

Octavo, Paris, 1510, printed on vellum by Thielman Kerver, almanac for twenty-five years, red levant morocco binding, by Gaillard, $455.

Octavo, Paris, about 1510, printed on vellum by Gilbert Hardouyn, almanac for twenty-one years, $475.

Quarto, printed in Paris, about 1513, for Simon Vostre, almanac for eighteen years, binding by Bedford, extremely rare and apparently undescribed by bibliographers, $275.

Small quarto, Paris, about 1507, printed on vellum by G. Anabat for G. & G. Hardouyn, almanac for fourteen years, $175.

Quarto, Paris, about 1508, printed on vellum for Simon Vostre, almanac for twenty-one years, binding by Cape, $375.

Octavo, Paris, 1522, printed on vellum by Thielman Kerver, almanac for fifteen years, $165.

Octavo, Paris, about 1527, printed on vellum by Germain Hardouyn, almanac for fifteen years binding by Trantz-Baudonnet, $105.

Houssaye Volume Fetches $140.

Among the other notable items of the evening's sale were the following:

Arsene Houssaye's "Aspasie, Cleopatre, Theodora," Paris, 1899, in citron levant morocco by The Club Bindery, one of 120 copies, $140. (Smith.)

James Howell's "Survey of the Signorie of Venice," London, 1651, $100. (Smith.)

"La Fidelle Ouverture," by Mathurin Jousse, folio "A La Fleche," 1627, binding by Trautz-Bauzonnet, $225. (Drake.)

"Le Grant Kalendrier," quarto, Lyon, 1510, from the libraries of Yemeniz and Firmin-Didot, $200. (Smith.)

Thomas Killigrew's "Comedies and Tragedies," folio, London, 1664, with brilliant impression of the portrait of the author by Faithorne, in the first state, with the unfinished escutcheon, $245. (Smith.)

"The Kit-Cat Club, done from the original paintings of Sir Godfrey Kneller, by Mr. Faber," folio, London, 1735, first edition, binding by Bedford, $300. (Smith.)

"Lord Byron and some of his contemporaries, with Recollections of the Author's Life and of his Visit to Italy," by Leigh Hunt, first edition, London, 1828, extra-illustrated by seventy-one plates, and containing an interesting letter from Hunt to R. W. Elliston, manager of Drury Lane Theatre, sending him a prologue for the opening night, $175. (Smith.)

The Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session showed no high prices. While the amounts paid for the various items were up to and in many instances above the average, these were not books of value and rarity enough to bring large sums. "Les Héros de la Ligne," quarto, Paris, 1691, with caricature portraits of Louis XIV., Mme. de Maintenon, Pere La Chaise and others, binding by Derome the younger, was bought by James F. Drake for $130. Robert Hoe's "Lecture on Binding as a Fine Art," quarto, the Groller Club, 1886, one of only three volumes on vellum binding by Cuzin, went to George D. Smith for $260. He also paid $100 for "The Buke of the Howlat," by Sir Richard Holland, Edinburgh, 1823, the only copy on vellum, and $130 for a large paper copy of the first edition of Oliver Wendell Holmes's "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," Boston, 1830, autograph presentation copy from the author to George W. Bethune.

Maurice Sloog gave $100 for the "Opera" of Horace, London, 1733-37, with the error "post est" instead of "potest" in the vignette on Page 108 of Volume II. A first edition of William Hazlitt's "Lectures on the English Poets," London, 1818, brought the lowest price of Part IV. thus far, being knocked down on order for 50 cents.

There will be two more sessions on Monday, the seventieth and seventy-first of the entire sale.

Augustin Daly Collection on View.

The exhibition of the Augustin Daly collection of portraits of notable men and women of the stage will open to-day at the Anderson Galleries, Fortieth Street and Madison Avenue, and will remain open until the day of the sale, Nov. 27. This collection was formed by Mr. Daly to decorate his theatre, and includes pictures of many of the old players and actors of a later day. Old playbills, photographs, and other theatrical property will be included in the sale.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Charles Frohman has engaged Joseph Cawthorne for one of the three principal roles with Julia Sanderson in "The Sunshine Girl." He will play the character of a cab driver out of employment through the coming of taxicabs, and Eva Davenport has been engaged to play his wife.

The Shuberts have acquired the rights to "The Dove of Peace," which will end its present engagement at the Broadway Theatre to-night, and will have the book rewritten. It will be produced again after the holidays with all of Walter Damrosch's original music.

Franklin Ritchie has been engaged to play the leading male role in "The Road to Arcady," the play that is to be produced at the Berkeley Theatre by the National Federation of Theatre Clubs on Nov. 20.

Judge Edward F. Dunne, Governor-elect of Illinois, will occupy a box at the Cohan Theatre to-night, and after the performance will be the guest of Cohan & Harris at a dinner at the Friars Club.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's American tour will begin at the Majestic Theatre, Chicago, on Dec. 2. Heading her supporting company will be Lou Tellegen, who appeared with her during her last American tour.

The complete company that will appear with Mrs. Fiske in "The High Road" at the Hudson Theatre will consist of Frederick Perry, Charles Waldron, Arthur Byron, Charles Fisher, Harry J. Holliday, Barrett Clark, Frank Van Rensselaer, Davis Howard, Alden [illegible], Joseph Selman, Charles Dalton, Ernest Glendinning, [illegible] Danville.

WEBER-FIELDS AUCTION SALE.

$11,000 Realized for Opening Performance at New Music Hall.

The new Weber and Fields Music Hall in West Forty-fourth Street, in the rear of the Times Annex, held its first audience yesterday afternoon at an auction sale of tickets for the opening, which is to occur next Thursday night. The sale netted about $11,000, and the tickets disposed of included all of the boxes, the orchestra seats, and most of the mezzanine floor. The auctioneers were William Collier, Charles Ross, Marie Dressler, Nora Bayes, assisted by Jack Norworth; Frank Daniels, Bessie Clayton, and Edgar Smith, the librettist of the new play.

The first box went to William R. Hearst for $300, and the first orchestra seat was sold to Lillian Russell for $100. Miss Russell was not present in person, but her husband, Col. Alexander P. Moore of Pittsburgh, was there, with a white boutonniere, as her accredited representative. Among the other purchasers were Samuel Untermyer, Marcus Loew, Andrew Freedman, Adolph Zukor, Edward Margolies, W. T. Starr, Jr.; W. M. Erb, A. L. Saunders, A. S. Sharp, Peter De Lacey, and B. T. Stamper.

And between the bidding the audience looked over the theatre, which is spacious and cheerful, with white, gold, and red decorations, and seats large enough to move around in.

ISMAN BUYS THE REPUBLIC.

Hammerstein's Lease of Theatre Still Has 37 Years to Run.

A transfer recorded in the Register's office yesterda ydisclosed the fact that the Republic Theatre, in Forty-second Street, had been sold to a syndicate controlled by Felix Isman, thus giving him possession of another valuable theatre plot in New York. The property had been owned for many years by Anna F. and Beatrice M. Davidson of Saratoga, and it has been under lease for a long time by Oscar Hammerstein in connection with his Victoria Theatre, on the Seventh Avenue corner, owned by Anna Davidson. The properties adjoin. David Belasco leases the Republic Theatre from Mr. Hammerstein.

When asked last night if the transfer of the Republic Theatre meant any change in the property, Arthur Hammerstein said that none was contemplated, as the Hammerstein lease of the Republic plot still has about thirty-seven years to run, while the Victoria corner has thirteen more years to run. Mr. Hammerstein stated that Mr. Isman had been collecting the rents for the Republic plot for some time under an agreement with the Davidson sisters, which virtually gave him possession.

The eGisha Realty Company is the name of the syndicate which has bought the Republic Theatre. Louis M. Stimson is Treasurer, and he has taken a second mortgage on the property of $50,000, while Anna F. Davidson takes back a first mortgage of $150,000 to run for twenty years. With the building its assessed valuation is $360,000.

LEGACIES TO CHARITY.

Wills of Thomas F. Bardon and Elizabeth F. Noble.

Thomas F. Bardon, a wealthy retired broker, who died on Nov. 6, left an estate of more than $10,000 personalty, the exact amount being unknown, although it is of large proportions. About $8,000 was bequeathed to various charitable organizations, including $1,000 to St. Vincent's Hospital, $500 to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, $1,000 to Consumptives' Home of St. Joseph, $500 apiece to Home of the Good Shepherd, Home for Old Men, Home for Old Women, Little Sisters of the Poor, Home for Emigrant Girls, Newsboys' Home, Calvary Cemetery, Actors' Fund of America, St. Rose's Cancer Hospital, Hospital in the Bronx for the Blind, and Salvation Army of America. To the Rev. Matthew Taylor $500 was given, and $250 each to Sisters of Mercy of Gabriels and to the Rev. Edward Egan. Arthur Wallach received a legacy of $500 and the residue was bequeathed to his daughter, Mary Bardon, and Lawrence Bardon, his son.

Elizabeth F. Noble, who died in Taunton, Mass., on April 2, 1900, left an estate in New York, all personalty, of $237,370, according to the appraisal that was filed yesterday.

After bequests to her heirs-at-law, she bequeathed $20,000 to the American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, $15,000; American Anti-Vivisection Society, $20,000; Home for Aged Women, Portland, Me., $5,000; Home of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, (which no longer exists,) $5,000; Massachusetts Society for Aiding Discharged Convicts, $5,000; Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York, $5,000; Home for Incurables, Fordham, $5,000; Midnight Mission, New York, $10,000; residue in equal shares to New York Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Children's Aid Society, Five Points Mission, New York; Massachusetts Y. M. C. A. and American Humane Education Society.

BACON WILL AIDS CHARITIES.

Share of Manufacturer's $500,000 Estate Benefits Many Institutions.

Francis McNeil Bacon, formerly of the firm of Bacon & Co., woolen goods manufacturers, who died Sept. 21 at Ridgefield, Conn., and whose will was filed yesterday at the Surrogates Court, left more than $500,000, of which $28,000 will go to charity. One thousand dollars was left to the Samaritan Home for the Aged, $2,500 to the Sisterhood of the Church of the Holy Communion; $2,500 to the Society of St. Johnsland, King's Park, L. I.; $7,500 to St. Luke's Hospital to endow a bed in memory of Margaret R. Bacon and Elizabeth C. Bacon; $5,000 to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Societies of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.

To his sister, Louise F. Bacon, a bequest of $2,500 was made; $1,000 to the Rev. Henry Mottet; $1,000 to Ruth Ely; $1,000 to Eleanor B. Jackson; $10,000 to Ethel Trowbridge, his niece; $30,000 to Ellen Mettitt; $5,500 and some family portraits to Julia Slack; $6,600, decedent's membership in the National Academy of Design, and family portraits to his son, Francis Bacon, Jr. To his wife all the household belongings and income from $100,000 was given. His sister Ellen will have a life interest in $25,000, and Julia Slack and his sister, Louise F. Bacon, the same. Interest in the firm of Bacon & Co. is left to Trustees, either to divide equally among Mr. Bacon's children or to remain invested in the firm of Bacon & Co., the proceeds in either case to be divided equally among the five children, Francis, Jr.; James, Wentworth, and Rogers Bacon, and Margaret Gilbert.

A life fund of $100,000 is also provided for his daughter, Margaret Gilbert. The remainder of the estate is to be shared by the children equally.

Chance to Aid Poor with Clothes.

The New York City branch of the Needlework Guild of America, affiliated with the Red Cross, will make its twenty-second annual Winter collection of garments for distribution among the poor next week. Visitors and contributions will be received at Room 10,201 in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Building. The New York branch of the society has distributed over 200,000 garments to patients dismissed from hospitals and other needy persons. Membership is obtained by donation of clothing or money. Miss Grace Bigelow of 21 Gramercy Park is President of the society.

At DUTTON'S

Rare Old English & Modern Prints

by such well-known artists as BARTOLOZZI, COUSINS, DOUGHTY, DAWE — STEVENSON, GULLAND, SCHRIMSHIRE and others.

FINE FRAMING

SELECT YOUR GIFTS EARLY.

Artistic Holiday Gifts

Imported novelties in leather and brass, Jewel Boxes, Sewing Baskets, Travelling Cases, Desk Sets, Book Racks, Smoker's Novelties, Inkstands.

FINE STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING

31 West 23d Street

M'ANENY ANSWERS TOUGH QUESTIONS

Why Doesn't City Borrow from Washington Instead of Morgan, Heckler Asks.

AND RUN THE SUBWAY, TOO

Horse Cars, Snow Removal, and Other Municipal Problems Come Up at Cooper Union Meeting.

Borough President George McAneny told a Cooper Union audience last night some of the things the present city Administration had accomplished and briefly outlined some other benefits that the Administration hoped to accomplish in the thirteen and one-half months that it has ahead of it. When he finished he had to endure heckling, at least two of those who persisted in asking questions becoming angry because the Borough President had views that did not coincide with their own.

"What is most needed in New York," said Mr. McAneny, "is a well-organized city plan for everything that relates to the physical comfort of the people as a whole. For the past three years the City Government has devoted a great part of its time to better city planning. There is the transportation problem in the settling of which we have wrung from the traction companies the best possible terms for the future. The new County Court House is to be another splendid city improvement. It will stand in the centre of a park four blocks in size, while the new street that is to connect the Brooklyn and Manhattan bridges will traverse Chinatown and compel the owners of property in that section to improve that part of the city."

Mr. McAneny said that the 1913 budget would total about $192,000,000. He then offered to answer any questions that those in the audience cared to ask. They had a lot to ask, as he quickly found out.

One man wanted to know why the city did not borrow the money it needed direct from the Federal Government in Washington instead of, as he put it, paying high rates of interest to J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. McAneny responded pleasantly that the city advertised its bonds and that the highest bidders got them, and then added that the Federal proposition was out of the question for the very simple reason that it is not constitutional for the Government to lend its money to municipalities.

Another young man wanted to know why the city did not compel the street car companies to do away with horse-drawn street cars, and Mr. McAneny answered that it was because the franchise granted the companies permitted the use of horses. Still another wanted to know why Allen Street had not been improved.

"It has," Mr. McAneny answered.

"Well, if it has, it is worse now than before the improvement," the man replied.

Still another, and this time a middle-aged man, who was mad, demanded to know why the city did not take over the Subway. Mr. McAneny answered, but the answer did not satisfy, and the man shouted:

"You ain't no good. You are going back, and I've known it all along."

There were other questions about tenement improvements, snow removal, and other things, and then a very quiet old gentleman got up and proposed a resolution of thanks to Mr. McAneny for having come to the union to tell of his stewardship. The resolution was adopted, and its adoption brought the meeting to an end.

It was announced that on next Friday night William J. Burns, the detective, would talk in Cooper Union on "The Policing of a Great City."

New Play of India by Paul Potter.

Charles Frohman has arranged with Paul Potter, the playwright, to construct a four-act drama from a scenario submitted by Mr. Potter. Two of the acts of the play will be located in India, and there will be sixteen scenes in all. It is planned to represent a number of these scenes by cinematograph pictures, through the use of a back drop. The pictures will be employed in only the second and third acts, and they will include processions, royal pageants, and jungle life, all directly related to the plot. The title of the piece will be "On the Road to Mandalay," and Mr. Potter says that he got his idea from Kipling's Mulvaney stories.

Balkan War Maps

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and Maps of all other Foreign Countries and Cities. Baedeker's Guides, and Guide Books of all kinds. Automobile Maps. Cable Codes. Foreign Periodicals and Magazines. Books in all Languages.

BRENTANO'S

5th Ave. and 27th St., New York.

To make your Christmas Card a

PERSONAL GREETING

have one made in England from a design ordered for you exclusively.

ORDERS MUST BE PLACED TO-DAY

At DUTTON'S

31 WEST 23D STREET.

The American Female Guardian Society AND Home for the Friendless

136 Woodycrest Avenue
Bronx, New York City

Instituted 1834 - Incorporated 1849

Funds Urgently Needed

to meet current expenses

RICHARD OTIS CHENEY DIES.

Silk Manufacturer Succumbs at 71 at His Home in Connecticut.

Richard Otis Cheney, member of the firm of Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturers, Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, and President and General Manager of the South Manchester Railroad, died on Thursday at his home, Oak Hill, South Manchester, Conn. His death was due to Bright's disease.

Mr. Cheney was born in Manchester, Conn., March 1, 1841, was educated in the common schools of that town, and later attended Brown University. In 1859 he entered the silk business of Cheney Brothers, advancing through all its departments finally to sales manager of the yarn department. He was made manager of the South Manchester Railroad, which was built by Cheney Brothers, and when the Hartford, Manchester & Rockville Tramway Company was organized he was made Vice President, later becoming manager until the road was taken over by the Shaw syndicate of Boston.

Dr. David H. Carroll.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—Dr. David H. Carroll, a leading financier of this city, died to-night from Bright's disease. He was born in Baltimore seventy-two years ago. For several years Dr. Carroll was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Dickinson College, his alma mater. Impaired health compelled him to give up active work in the ministry in 1872. Ten years later he engaged in business, and at the time of his death was President of the National City Bank and of the Consolidated Cotton Duck Company. He also was President of the Trustees of the American University at Washington, D. C., and a Trustee of Dickinson College.

Gen. Alex. S. Webb's Widow Dead.

Mrs. Anna E. Remsen Webb, widow of Gen. Alexander Stewart Webb, who held the famous "bloody angle" at Gettysburg, and was President of the College of the City of New York from 1869 to 1902, died yesterday at her home in Riverdale-on-Hudson after a brief illness. Mrs. Webb was the daughter of the late Elizabeth Waldron Phoenix and Henry Ruttgers Remsen. She left a son and four daughters.

Obituary Notes.

SETH B. SMITH, 44 years of age, Democratic member of the Common Council of Newark, N. J., during 1907 and 1909 and a former Alderman from the Sixth Ward, died yesterday in the Newark Private Hospital from peritonitis following an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Smith was President of the Sixth Ward Democratic Club. Born in Boston, he removed to Newark nineteen years ago. Besides his widow, Mrs. Annie Smith, Mr. Smith is survived by a son, Seth B., Jr.

Dr. ISAAC RENDALL, President Emeritus of Lincoln University, died in Oxford, Penn., yesterday. He was born in Utica, N. Y., and was well known among importers. Mrs. Benneche was a member of the Board of Directors of the German Hospital, the Arion Society, and a Director of the Germania Savings Bank. He is survived by a brother.

JAMES McCUTCHEN, a retired Captain of the Fire Department and civil war veteran, died at his home, 91 West 101st Street, this Thursday of a complication of diseases of the 79th year. The day of Mr. McCutcheon's death was the anniversary of both his birth and his marriage.

Col. JOHN V. R. VREELAND, Professor of Latin and Greek in the University of Wyoming, at Cheyenne, died on Thursday in Los Angeles, Cal. Col. Vreeland was 74 years old, and received his rank in the National Guard of New Jersey during the civil war. He is survived by his wife and four children.

THOMAS P. GERRITY, a member of the police force for nearly twenty years, died on Wednesday at his home, 202 Union Street, Brooklyn, in his 49th year. He left a wife and six children.

Mrs. BERTHA GROSNER, wife of Jerome Grosner, for many years Supervisor of the field force of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, died on Thursday at her home, 561a West 149th Street, in her 50th year. She is survived by a daughter.

JOHN LANG, a retired provision dealer, died on Thursday of general debility at his home, 136 Eldert Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Lisbourg, Bavaria, Germany, in 1834, and had lived in the Eastern District of Brooklyn most of his life. He left three sons and four daughters.

ISAAC WALDRON, employed for more than thirty-five years in the medical department of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, died yesterday at his home, 135 East Seventy-second Street, from pneumonia. He was a brother-in-law of the late Dr. Edward W. Lambert, medical director of the company for forty-five years. Mr. Waldron was born June 25, 1834, in Portsmouth, N. H. A brother and two sisters survive.

GILBERT MOLLISON, a pioneer shipping and insurance agent of Oswego, N. Y., and for many years President of the local board of the Oswego State Normal School, died in Oswego yesterday in his ninety-seventh year. Mr. Mollison was engaged in business until his ninety-fifth birthday.

GEORGE HOWARD HINTON, former manufacturer of fishing tackle in New York, and later connected with New York City's Post Office, died suddenly from apoplexy at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John C. Green, 73 Pennington Avenue, Passaic, N. J., on Thursday. He was 79 years old. Mr. Hinton was for many years connected with the treasury department of the Erie Railroad.

Fair for the Seaside Home.

Children who derived benefit from a stay last Summer at the Seaside Home for Crippled Children at Arverne will hold a fair at 36 West Sixty-eighth Street on Nov. 29 and 30 to raise funds for the institution.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1600 Bryant.

Married.

PARKER—KELSEY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 12, by the Rev. Dr. John Andrews Harris, at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Mabel Washburn Kelsey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Warren Kelsey of Chestnut Hill, and Winthrop Par

NEW FOOTBALL WILL GET AN AIRING TO-DAY

Yale and Princeton to Uncover Their Best Quality of Plays Developed in Secret Drill.

ELIS FAVORED IN BETTING

Record Crowd Will Flock to Princeton for Second of Tigers' Big Games—Tigers Hope for a Dry Field.

Yale and Princeton will furnish one of the season's biggest athletic spectacles when they clash on the gridiron at Princeton this afternoon. The game gives promise of being one of the hardest fought football battles of the year, for Princeton hopes to offset an unknown quantity of Yale power with a speedier and lighter eleven. The Tigers' talent has shown its hand in the Harvard game, while the Elis have been developed slowly and with the idea of not displaying any more football than was necessary to bring the team through preliminary games successfully.

The Yale coaching system has always aimed at producing a burst of speed at its final games, where other systems, like Princeton's, for instance, bring the team to top form earlier in the season and depends on the physical condition of the men to hold this form to the end. As was expected the Yale team in its final driving practices of the past week has shown great improvement. No one knows how much, because the work was behind closed gates. Anyway, the gossip about the Yale campus is that the Blue has another unusually powerful eleven on which Yale bettors will be willing to offer odds when the elevens line up this afternoon.

There has been more mystery about the coaching of Yale and Princeton this season than ever before. The work of the Yale eleven has been behind closed gates since the first week of the season, and it has been practically the same in Tigertown. No more secrecy surrounds the movements of an invading army than that which has surrounded the football squads this season. When the coaches have been asked what took place in the secret practice they answered by putting a finger to their sealed lips.

There was a time in college football when the student body could stroll to the football field any afternoon and see the eleven work, but all that has changed. With week after week of secret practice it is only reasonable to suppose that the players have absorbed a lot of football which will be shown only in the big games. Princeton showed much versatility of attack against Harvard, but at Princeton they say the team knows even much more football, which will come out in to-day's game.

Yale has shown nothing in attack thus far this season, only straight, safe, ground-gaining plays. All the formations, shifts, and tricks which have most likely been developed behind the gates will probably have to be employed to-day. Yale's goal line has not been crossed this season, but in its defense the forwards have been slow, although stubbornly effective within the 25-yard line. Teams have rushed the Yale line back in midfield quite often, but it has always been reliable in times of danger.

This Yale line is big and powerful. It was slow, but has picked up in speed, and it is believed in Yale quarters that it will be successful in turning aside the Tiger rush to-day. If Yale has developed a defense against the forward pass, it hasn't been demonstrated, for this play has bothered them all season, and to-day they will find in the Princeton back field a bunch of players who have the pass worked up to a higher degree of perfection than any team Yale has faced. Yale has worked the forward pass in the preliminary games only a few times. This doesn't mean, however, that the Blue doesn't know how to pull off the play because the pass is likely to play an important part in to-day's struggle.

With Bomeisler and Avery on the ends, Yale looks stronger than the Tigers, with Wight and Andrews. Andrews, however, is remarkably clever at the throwing end of the forward pass. Yale has been unsettled at quarter back, but Wheeler, the final choice, showed that he could drive the team fast in the Brown game. Yale's backfield is heavier and has more powerful line smashers than the Tigers, while the light Princeton backs are proficient in the running game.

Princeton's attack is built around a wing shift which has been perfectly developed, but as this formation is now so well known by Yale it is not believed that it will be very effective against the Blue.

J. S. Baker, the Tiger quarter back, has had some experience at field generalship than Wheeler, and has been able to get off his plays with great speed. Princeton looks to have the better of it in the quarter back position. Flynn, Spalding, and Philbin, the powerful Yale line smashers, however, look more capable than the Princeton trio. Both teams are rich with back field men. Princeton has Hobe Baker, one of the season's best runners in a broken field, while Yale has something of a sensation to spring in Pendleton, who can break a line and kick field goals better than is generally known.

As Princeton sent Capt. Pendleton to the end in the Harvard game when Baker went in at half back this shift may be sprung at the last minute to-day.

One of the liveliest individual tilts of the season will be between the opposing centres, Ketcham and Bluethenthal, crackerjack performers in the position. Both are centres of high standard.

There are many other attractive morsels for the football enthusiast. Cornell will try to redeem a bad season in the battle with Michigan at Ann Arbor. Cornell has shown much improvement in the past two weeks and expects to make a good showing. At Philadelphia the Pennsylvania eleven, which made itself famous by beating Michigan last week, will meet the fastest eleven of the season in the Carlisle Indians. Coach Glenn Warner has warned his Redmen against overconfidence, for he has great respect for the Quaker eleven. But Penn will have a hard time with Jim Thorpe and his tribe.

Another big game in the West will be between Wisconsin and Minnesota, a battle which will probably settle the supremacy of the Western gridiron.

Statistics of Yale and Princeton.

Yale.

Player and Position.	Age.	Wgt.	Hgt.
D. M. Bomeisler, L. E.	21	186	5.11
N. S. Talbot, L. T.	20	190	6.01
F. S. Cooney, L. G.	21	198	5.11
H. H. Ketcham, C.	21	176	6.00
J. S. Pendleton, R. G.	21	189	6.03
W. C. Warren, Jr., R. T.	20	188	6.03
B. F. Avery, R. E.	22	170	5.10
Nate Wheeler, Q. B.	21	143	5.06
J. H. Philbin, L. H. B.	22	178	6.01
J. Spalding, R. H. B.	23	178	6.02
M. B. Flynn, F. B.	20	195	6.03
SUBSTITUTES.			
C. Gallauer, E.	22	176	5.11
O. H. Sicndon, E.	21	165	5.11
H. P. Warren, T.	22	176	6.00
N. H. Read, G.	22	177	5.11
L. J. Arneld, G.	21	176	5.10
H. A. Marting, C.	22	178	5.10
T. H. Cornell, Q. B.	21	169	5.11
H. A. Pumpelly, H. B.	22	195	5.09
D. Markle, H. B.	20	159	5.07
R. W. Baker, H. B.	20	152	5.10
S. A. Dyer, Q. B.	22	162	5.10

Princeton.

Player and Position.	Age.	Wgt.	Hgt.
L. G. Andrews, Q. L. E.	23	176	5.08
G. F. Phillips, L. T.	20	177	6.00
W. J. Shenk, L. G.	21	170	5.11
A. Bluethenthal, C.	20	184	5.00
W. J. Logan, R. G.	20	180	5.10
W. G. Penfield, R. T.	21	171	6.00
G. K. Wight, R. E.	21	170	5.10
J. S. Baker, Q. B.	19	165	5.10
T. T. Pendleton, L. H. B.	21	167	5.11
E. C. Waller, R. H. B.	21	181	5.11
W. L. De Witt, F. B.	23	175	6.00
SUBSTITUTES.			
H. Baker, H. B.	21	162	5.10
C. C. Dunlop, E.	22	176	6.00
E. Trenkman, T.	18	180	5.11
T. K. Emmons, Q. B.	22	150	5.10
H. E. Waller, E.	22	161	5.11
W. Swart, G.	20	176	5.08
H. A. Baillu, T.	19	185	6.01
B. B. Strlet, E.	20	179	6.00

YALE EXPECTS HARD GAME.

Elis, However, Are Confident of Victory—Plans for Two Days.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 15.—Confident of victory after a most stubbornly fought gridiron battle to-morrow, the Yale football eleven left here this evening for New York City, to spend the night en route to Princeton. A squad of thirty players was taken, and the remainder will leave here in the morning and join the first and second string players on the Yale special, which leaves New York City about 10:30 o'clock for the "Jungle."

A splendidly conditioned team, undefeated in its preliminary matches, departed for the first of Yale's two great matches of the year. Encouraged by rapid and consistent improvement the past week, the team's coherency of play has increased with its confidence of success until its coaches feel that, on form, it should return with a game that should mark Yale's twenty-first in its list of victories over Princeton.

According to Head Coach Howe, there is likely to be no eleventh hour playing change. There has been some division of opinion among the coaches over the playing of Pumpelly and Gallauer at the start of the game, but the verdict reached is that these two men are likely to be reserved for the latter part of the game. The switching of Avery to the left wing and the installation of the veteran Douglass Bomeisler at right end will be permanent, according to the coaches' council decision last night before the team left here. Chief Howe said that he believed that no more changes would be made, "but," he added, "we coaches always reserve the right to change our minds any time we believe we should."

The players spent to-day packing for the Princeton trip and visiting Yale Field for their final signal rehearsal. They spent an hour on the gridiron, which was soft from recent rains, and caught punts and tried place and field goals. There was no scrimmaging. The players dined early at the Hotel Taft and took the 6:50 train for New York City, where they will be quartered at the Murray Hill Hotel till to-morrow morning.

Plans for their return from the game call for lunch at noon in Princeton to-morrow on their dining car, and they will dine on the car on the way back to New York City to-morrow evening.

They will visit the Yale Club in New York to-morrow evening and go late at night to Greenwich, where they will spend Sunday and part of Monday at the Country Club, returning to New Haven in time for signal drill Monday afternoon.

Record of Yale-Princeton Games.

1873—Princeton, 3 goals; Yale, 0.
1876—Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0.
1877—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0.
1878—Princeton, 1 goal, 1 touchdown; Yale, 0.
1879—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0.
1880—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0.
1881—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0.
1882—Yale, 2 goals, 2 touchdowns, 1 safety; Princeton, 1 goal, 1 safety.
1883—Yale, 6; Princeton, 0.
1884—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0.
1885—Princeton, 6; Yale, 5.
1886—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0.
1887—Yale, 10; Princeton, 0.
1888—Yale, 10; Princeton, 0.
1889—Princeton, 10; Yale, 0.
1890—Yale, 32; Princeton, 0.
1891—Yale, 19; Princeton, 0.
1892—Yale, 12; Princeton, 0.
1893—Princeton, 8; Yale, 0.
1894—Yale, 24; Princeton, 0.
1895—Yale, 20; Princeton, 10.
1896—Princeton, 24; Yale, 6.
1897—Yale, 6; Princeton, 0.
1898—Princeton, 6; Yale, 0.
1899—Princeton, 11; Yale, 10.
1900—Yale, 29; Princeton, 5.
1901—Yale, 12; Princeton, 0.
1902—Yale, 12; Princeton, 5.
1903—Princeton, 11; Yale, 6.
1904—Yale, 12; Princeton, 0.
1905—Yale, 23; Princeton, 4.
1906—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0.
1907—Yale, 12; Princeton, 10.
1908—Yale, 11; Princeton, 5.
1909—Yale, 17; Princeton, 0.
1910—Yale, 5; Princeton, 3.
1911—Princeton, 6; Yale, 3.

The records of the teams this season are as follows:

YALE.		PRINCETON.	
10—Wesleyan	3	63—Stevens	0
7—Holy Cross	0	41—Rutgers	6
21—Syracuse	0	35—Lehigh	0
16—Lafayette	0	31—V. P. I.	0
6—West Point	0	62—Syracuse	0
19—W. and J.	3	22—Dartmouth	7
10—Brown	0	0—Harvard	16
83	6	54—N. Y. U.	0
	316		29

Lehigh in Light Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 15.—It was a long, but light football practice that Lehigh went through this afternoon. Part of the time was spent in teaching the men to meet Muhlenberg's style of play. After the final preparations for to-morrow's game were over the men attacked with renewed vigor the new plays for the Lafayette game next week. Hoban and Keady practiced on placement kicks, while the other men went through a signal drill. Crichton and Wylie will probably rest to-morrow so as to be in good condition for the Lafayette game. Van Nort will take Wylie's place at centre and Keady the full back position. McCaffrey or Vela will play left end and Houser will probably take Tally's place at right tackle. Otherwise the line-up will be as usual.

Western Maryland's Big Score.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—University of Western Maryland to-day defeated the Catholic University football team by the score of 40 to 0.

HARVARD'S BEST TO TACKLE DARTMOUTH

Capt. Wendell and Brickley Will Play Part of Game Against Hanoverians.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 15.—The Harvard football team is in splendid condition for its annual game against Dartmouth in the Stadium to-morrow. The team showed a lot of speed in its signal drill this afternoon, and the cold weather was very acceptable. The team to-day spent a long time on its plays, but to-morrow it is not probable that Harvard will put on any of the offense that is being prepared for the Yale game at New Haven next week.

The eleven will be the best that Harvard can muster, and the men are confident that they can beat Dartmouth, notwithstanding that they will be much outweighed and that the Green is likely to play much better football than it played against the Tigers three weeks ago.

Capt. Wendell announced to-night that he would start the game at full back. It is doubtful, however, whether Wendell will stay in the game more than a period or two. He is in good shape, and has been doing his share of the work all week, but he realizes that another accident to his ankle will mean his staying out of the Yale game.

Brickley also will start, and, while he will not be used as hard as he was in the Princeton game, he will be replaced only that the substitute backs may have a chance to play under pressure. Besides, Lingard, Willetts and Bradlee are backs who need work against such a hard team as Dartmouth promises to be and the regular backs will not play any longer than is absolutely necessary.

The line will be the regular one, except that Driscoll will take the place of Trumbull at right guard and Dana may be at the right end instead of O'Brien. O'Brien felt better to-day, doubtless because of the cold weather, but Dana is a first class end, and would be first substitute to go into the Yale game. Dana also is good at handling forward passes, so that, if Harvard elects to play a passing game to-morrow, he will be invaluable. Trumbull is laid up with muscular rheumatism, which got a grip on him today and sent him to bed.

Driscoll weighs perhaps twenty pounds more than Trumbull, but is slow and will not be nearly as effective as the man whose place he will take. Trumbull may not play again this year. Willetts will do the kicking if he gets into the game.

The Harvard line-up will be: Felton, left end; Storer, left tackle; Pennock, left guard; Parmenter, centre; Driscoll, right guard; Hitchcock, right tackle; O'Brien or Dana, right end; Gardner, quarter back; H. Hardwick, left half back; Brickley, right half back; Wendell, full back.

This team is the very best that Harvard can put in the field, and is the same as is planned for the Yale game unless some accident happens to-morrow.

The Dartmouth football team came down from Hanover this afternoon, and went on to Auburndale. The team looks in fine shape, and really in much better condition than when it played the Tigers. The Hanover coaches say that their team has improved many per cent. since it played at Princeton, and that to-morrow's game will see a finished team representing the Green in the Stadium.

Dartmouth's coaches have little to say about winning the game, but figure that they can do so if they have slightly more than an even break in the fortunes of the game. The undergraduates, however, are full of confidence, and Harvard's 5 to 4 money has been taken so quickly that it is possible that the betting will be at even money to-morrow.

The line-up for Dartmouth will not be decided until the team goes on the field to-morrow. There is still considerable doubt whether Morey will be able to play. The line-up as suggested to-night is:

Hogset, left end; Englehorn, left tackle; Durnar, left guard; Gibson, centre; Bennett, right guard; Estep, right tackle; Loudon, right end; Llewellyn, quarter back; Whitney, left half back; Curtis, right half back; Snow, full back.

CORNELL AND MICHIGAN.

Each Expects to Win To-day's Battle on Ferry Field at Ann Arbor.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 15.—While the Cornell football squad was putting in a portion of this afternoon in final practice on the grounds of the Country Club at Detroit, Coach Yost kept the Michigan players busy with signal work.

The Wolverine coach would not state to-night whether the same eleven will face Cornell on Ferry Field to-morrow that started against Pennsylvania last Saturday. It is generally expected, however, that the backfield will not be changed. It also seems quite probable that Fortius and Torbet will be the ends.

Michigan, like Cornell, regards a victory to-morrow as a satisfactory ending of an unsuccessful season. The two elevens have played each other nine times, and the only Michigan victory was won in 1894.

Reports from Detroit to-day bore the information that Trainer Moakley pronounced the Cornell regulars in good shape for the game. The visitors will remain at Detroit to-night, coming here to-morrow morning.

Middies Play Farmer Boys To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 15.—The Naval Academy coaches will use a number of different players in most of the positions to-morrow against Agricultural and Mechanical College of North Carolina, and it may be the final chance for a number of the players who have been regarded as first team men but who have failed to come up to the requirements. The line-up is expected to be: Left end, Ingram; left tackle, Vaughan; left guard, Howe; right guard, Brown; right tackle, Raiston; right end, Gilchrist; quarter back, Capt. Rodes; left half back, Leonard; right half back, Failing; full back, Harrison. It is almost certain, however, that at some period of the game Nicholas, McReavey, Cook, and others will get a chance, and there may be other changes in the line. The practice this afternoon consisted entirely of work in signals and defensive formations for forward pass plays.

Fordham Plays in Hoboken To-day.

The week's practice for the return game with Stevens Institute to-day, at Castle Point Field, Hoboken, N. J., was finished by the Fordham squad yesterday, with a snappy signal rehearsal and a long drill in punting and kicking field goals by the backfield men. The new trick plays, with which the Maroons hope to fool the engineers, were practiced untiringly and seemed to run smoothly. Practically the same team which faced Stevens in the former game will play to-day, as announced by the coaches. The only vacancies are on the right side of the line, where McCarthy and Hinchliffe will be missed, as they are laid up with slight attacks of pneumonia. Carey will succeed Hinchliffe at end, and Vin Kane will take McCarthy's place at tackle. The line is not weakened by these substitutes, as the men who will play have been giving the regulars a hard fight to retain their positions throughout the season. The rest of the team will be the same as that which defeated the Hoboken collegians in the Election Day contest, but to-day Fordham is determined to win by a more decisive victory.

Berkeley Loses to Brunswick.

Berkeley School was defeated by Brunswick in football at Harrison, N. J., yesterday by the score of 19 to 0. Berkeley was outweighed ten pounds to the man, but held Brunswick to no score in the first half. Their weight, however, told for Brunswick in the last half, and they put the ball over for three touchdowns. Once, on an intercepted forward pass, Brunswick gained forty yards. Two Brunswick players were injured and the game was suspended for six minutes with no penalty. Owens, for Brunswick, and Maxwell, for Berkeley, played a strong game.

Juniors Win Clinton Games.

The juniors of De Witt Clinton High School defeated the seniors in interclass athletic games at the Clinton gymnasium yesterday afternoon, 31 to 30. The lead changed continually and victory was not determined until the last event had been concluded. The competition was close in every event except the half-mile run, in which the juniors accounted for all three places. In the seven events the juniors won four firsts, three seconds and four thirds, the seniors accounting for three first, four second and three third places. Malone of the seniors was the individual star, scoring thirteen of his team's total points.

School Football at Washington Park.

The Erasmus Hall High School football team will clash with the Boys' High School of Brooklyn representatives at Washington Park, Brooklyn, this afternoon, and not at Hawthorne Field, as was previously announced. The contest is scheduled to begin at 2:30 P. M., and as the teams are evenly matched, promises to be one of the closest school boy games contested this season.

FOOTBALL GAMES TO-DAY.

Princeton vs. Yale at Princeton.
Harvard vs. Dartmouth at Cambridge.
Pennsylvania vs. Carlisle at Philadelphia.
Cornell vs. Michigan at Ann Arbor.
Army vs. Tufts at West Point.
Navy vs. A. and M. of N. C. at Annapolis.
Amherst vs. Williams at Amherst.
Swarthmore vs. Bucknell at Swarthmore.
Brown vs. Lafayette at Providence.
N. Y. U. vs. R. I. State at New York.
Fordham vs. Stevens at Hoboken.
Wesleyan vs. Trinity at Middletown.
Georgetown vs. Virginia at Raleigh.
Hamilton vs. Union at Schenectady.
Holy Cross vs. Worcester P. T. at Worcester.
Lehigh vs. Muhlenberg at So. Bethlehem.
Penn State vs. Ohio at Columbus.
Rutgers vs. Haverford at Haverford.
Syracuse vs. Colgate at Syracuse.
Wisconsin vs. Minnesota at Minneapolis.
W. and J. vs. Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh.
Chicago vs. Illinois at Champaign.

POLY PREP BEATEN AGAIN.

Adelphi Renews Relations with Opponents on Washington Park Field.

Poly Prep and Adelphi resumed football relations at Washington Park yesterday after a lapse of three years, and the Adelphi boys added another defeat to the unusually long list which Polly has sustained this season. A great rally in the last few minutes of play threatened to undo the big lead which Adelphi had scored earlier in the game, but Poly Prep fell short by one touchdown. The score was 14 to 7.

The game brought out a crowd of 5,000 enthusiasts, including many prominent persons in Brooklyn's legal and political life. Borough President Steers, Congressman Calder, Congressman-elect Griffin, Judges Fawcett and Dike, Registrar O'Loughlin, and Street Cleaning Commissioner Bill Edwards, from this side of the big bridge, were all interested spectators.

The game itself did not show either team to very decided advantage over the other. At times each team held like adamant and on other occasions the backfield runners went through the opposing defense without any trouble. Only one touchdown was made on line bucking, although this was the favorite style of play for both teams throughout the game. That was the second touchdown made by Adelphi, and it required four tries to rush the ball from the five-yard line. A sensational run from beyond midfield furnished the other Adelphi score, while a forward pass across the goal line netted Poly Prep its lone touchdown.

Driggs of Adelphi and Du Tremblay of Poly Prep were the individual stars. Both were in the thick of every play, were the most consistent gainers, and the strongest on defense. They also did the kicking, which was excellent for schoolboys. Their forward passing was far better than the receiving of the passes at the other end, one failure in this respect costing Adelphi a touchdown in the opening period.

Neither team scored in the first half. In the opening period, after D. Alford had run the ball back on a punt from Poly's 40-yard line to the 15-yard line, Poly Prep braced and Adelphi finally tried a forward pass across the goal line. Driggs made a fine pass and the ball struck squarely in Greilich's arm, but fell out again. During the second period the ball was continually changing hands near midfield, neither team being able to get very near the enemy's goal. Just before time was called Du Tremblay tried a drop kick from the 30-yard line, but the kick was short.

Shortly after the third period opened, when Polly was pushing the ball toward the Adelphi goal, Du Tremblay tried a forward pass to Quinn. Driggs intercepted the ball on Adelphi's 27-yard line and raced through the broken Poly line for a touchdown, a distance of seventy-three yards. He also kicked the goal. When time was called Adelphi had rushed the ball to Poly's 5-yard line.

Poly held Adelphi for downs when play was resumed and Du Tremblay kicked the ball to midfield. After an exchange of punts Driggs got the ball at midfield and carried it to the 5-yard line. Four tries were necessary before Driggs was pushed over the line. He followed by kicking another goal.

During the last few minutes of play Poly outplayed Adelphi, and after rushing the ball close to the Adelphi goal line Du Tremblay made a forward pass to Cochrane for a touchdown. Gleason kicked the goal. On the next kickoff Meenan ran fifty yards and seemed due for a touchdown when Driggs brought him down. The game ended with Poly carrying the ball toward the Adelphi goal line. The line-up:

Adelphi.	Position.	Poly Prep.
Wentz	Left end	Quinn
Ibbotson	Left tackle	Sutton
Moore	Left guard	Ostegren
Bardwell	Centre	Newark
Vroman	Right guard	Redmond, Pendleton
Jacquilard	Right tackle	Brander
Greilich	Right end	Cochrane
D. Alford	Quarter back	Du Tremblay
K. Alford, Winant	Left half back	Gleason
Wray	Right half back	Liesicti, Meenan
Driggs	Full back	Mansbach

Touchdowns—Driggs, (2,) Cochrane. Goals from touchdowns—Driggs, (2,) Gleason. Referee—Mr. Levine, Pennsylvania. Umpire—Mr. F. J. Murphy, Yale. Head linesman—Mr. Fitzpatrick, Yale. Time of periods—Twelve minutes.

Pennsylvania Is Optimistic.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—The University of Pennsylvania regulars this afternoon took their final signal practice prior to the game with the Indians on the links of the White Marsh Valley Country Club at Chestnut Hill and Coach "Andy" Smith was very much pleased with the showing of the men. "Gus" Zeigler, the former Mercersburg coach was on the field helping Smith train his men for the game on Franklin Field to-morrow. Assistant Coaches Gaston and Wolferth were also out to instruct the players. Richard Marshall will play quarter back and Harrington and Minds will play the half back positions, with Capt. Mercer at full back. Young and Jourdet will play the end positions, Wilson and Dillon the tackles, Journeay and MacNaughton the guards, and Simpson will play centre. This is the strongest defense that Pennsylvania can muster and with the men in shape the Red and Blue students are optimistic over their prospects in the Indian game. Smith decided to give the men a short but snappy drill this afternoon. The team rested at the Country Club to-night and to-morrow will return to the training house. It was announced that the demand for seats to-morrow had exceeded all records.

Indians Off for Franklin Field.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 15.—Coach Glenn S. Warner and a squad of twenty-two Indian football warriors followed a trail this evening which will land them on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, to-morrow. Before leaving Carlisle early this evening Warner had the aborigines on Indian Field running through signals and a few rudiments. Capt. James Thorpe, who has proved to be one of the greatest drawing cards this season, was at one end of the field punting and place kicking. When asked as to the probable outcome of to-morrow's game he remarked that he as well as the entire Indian eleven will give Penn the best they have. The team is in fair physical condition, as great care has been taken of the players the past week. The Indians will arrive in Philadelphia to-night and stop at the Hotel Normandie. The line-up against Penn to-morrow will be: Left end, Lange; left tackle, Guyon; left guard, Garlow; centre, Bergie; right guard, Busch; right tackle, Calac; right end, Yadamock; quarter back, Welch; left half back, Capt. Thorpe; right half back, Alcase; full back, Powell.

Kingsley Defeats Pingry.

Kingsley School defeated Pingry School in sixteen minutes of football at Kingsley Field, Essex Falls, N. J., yesterday afternoon, 27 to 6. Eight-minute periods were played, time being called at the end of the second period because of darkness. Kingsley scored four touchdowns in the first period, and three goals were kicked. An intercepted forward pass by Loggren was converted into a touchdown for Pingry during the second period, just before time was called. Hurd, Bingham, Sperry, and Barrios scored the touchdowns for Kingsley.

Carlton, 26; Randolph M. A., 0.

Carlton Academy yesterday defeated Randolph Military Academy at football, at Morristown, by the score of 26 to 0.

New Tennis Champions at Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 15.—A. H. Man, Jr., and S. Wainwright, Jr., 1913, won the Yale tennis doubles championship from T. Stanley, 1914, and A. Evans, Jr., 1914, by 6-2, 6-2. The match was played on the Lawn Club courts. In the finals of the Fall singles tournament W. D. Cunningham, 1915, defeated W. J. Hodges, Jr., 1913, by the score of 2—6, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4.

HOPPE'S BILLIARDS DEFEAT SLOSSON

Ore Morningstar Makes Run of 167 Points, Highest Mark in 18.2 Tourney.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.	High Average.	High Run.
Hoppe	3	1	25 17-21	122
Morningstar	3	1	16 20-30	167
Cline	2	2	16 20-30	85
Slosson	2	2	25 6-19	168
Sutton	2	2	20 20-24	140
Demarest	2	2	16 20-30	132
Yamada	2	2	22 16-21	138
Taylor	0	4	16 1-31	73

Willie Hoppe, the title holder, displayed flashes of his championship form in his match with the veteran, George Slosson, in the 18.2 balk line billiard tournament in the Belvedere of the Hotel Astor last night. Hoppe won in twenty-one innings by a score of 500 to 254.

The young cue wizard brought forth a storm of applause from the large gallery in the final inning, when he executed a phenomenal six-cushion carrom with the balls widely scattered about the table. The second object ball was lost in a corner at the lower rail, and Hoppe had to drive the cue ball with great force off the first object ball to carry it around three corners of the table. It was one of the most cleverly conceived shots of the tournament.

Hoppe, after missing his opening shot, played fine billiards in the early part of the match. His average for the first eight innings was over 40. He made runs of 122, 91, and 82 in the sixth, seventh, and eighth innings, the 295 points carrying his total to 329.

The prolonged concentration required by such playing, however, had its effect on the champion's eyes and nerves, and he failed to bring the balls together in the two following innings. During these runs Hoppe's position play was brilliant, and he had great control of the balls at all times. He finished with an average of 23 17-21.

Slosson, the student, was off his game, and, although he made many daring attempts to collect the balls when his opponent left them scattered, he had the misfortune of making the narrowest of misses. The score:

Hoppe—0 11 13 2 2 122 91 82 0 0 18 1 3 53 0 5 81 5 3 4 7—500. Average, 23 17-21. High runs, 122, 91, 82.

Slosson—0 0 1 1 43 6 9 15 1 0 23 13 3 2 23 29 2 50 0 18—243. Average, 11 14-20. High runs, 50, 45, 29.

Referee—T. J. Gallagher.

Ora Morningstar of Pittsburgh made a new high run for the tournament in his game last night with George Sutton, when he ran out 167 in the twenty-fourth inning. This generous collection of carroms cut down Sutton's big lead and gave Morningstar the advantage by a total of 379 to 343. The run beat Slosson's high run by one point.

Morningstar kept up his good playing and ran out the game in the thirtieth inning. Sutton got a good start, and for the first twenty innings he had a substantial lead. His best playing was seen in the twentieth inning, when he gathered 91, and this gave him a decided advantage by a total score of 342 to 184.

Then Morningstar's game showed a decided improvement, and he worked up to his stellar run of the evening with ensembles of 8, 7 and 11. The news of his high run was whispered about the Belvedere, and before he finished the galleries about the table were crowded with an enthusiastic gathering. The score:

Sutton—0 2 45 3 0 20 1 3 38 3 20 21 10 18 0 1 24 1 1 20 0 1 0 1 10 5 2 0 24—385.
Average, 12 23-30. High runs—91, 58, 45.

Morningstar—1 1 0 62 6 12 2 1 1 24 4 1 38 3 0 18 2 0 0 0 8 17 11 167 22 52 28 1 0 18—500.
Average, 16 20-30. High runs—167, 62, 52.

Referee—A. G. Cutler.

Calvin Demarest of Chicago won a close match at the afternoon session from Al. Taylor of St. Louis by a score of 500 to 497. Demarest's first visit to the table resulted in a run of 55, but Taylor, after a poor start, got down to his game and passed the Chicago cueist in the thirteenth inning after clicking off 73 points.

Demarest then trailed until the twenty-fifth inning, when a skillfully played run of 132 carried him ahead of Taylor to a total of 459. Taylor tied the score in the same inning by collecting four points.

Demarest showed some high-class billiards in his long run, showing that he was equally adept at the nursing game and also at open billiards. He played massé shots with unusually fine cuts.

Taylor was 12 points behind in the twenty-eighth inning, but made a run of 13 and had a one-point advantage by a score of 476 to 477. A missed draw shot off the cushions spoiled his chances, for Demarest got 19 in his next inning. Taylor made another attempt to win the match in the thirty-first inning, when a run of 15 brought him within 3 points of victory. Demarest, profiting by Taylor's costly miss, went out with a run of 8. The scores:

Demarest—35 3 27 1 13 2 2 18 1 2 0 0 0 1 1 4 3 26 0 49 49 6 40 24 132 1 15 1 12 0 4 8—500.
Average, 15 20-32. High runs, 132, 55, 49.

Taylor—3 16 0 0 0 16 32 3 0 35 0 11 73 0 14 0 38 34 65 6 1 37 22 49 4 0 6 13 5 0 15—497. Average, 16 1-31. High runs, 73, 65, 49.

Yamada, the Japanese won his match in the afternoon from Harry Cline by a score of 500 to 404. The match was long drawn out, Yamada finishing his string in the fiftieth inning after averaging 10. He had many zero innings, failing to make his opening carrom in thirteen different innings.

The style of Yamada is somewhat unique. Although he has been playing only five years, his knowledge of angles is comprehensive and his execution is far advanced for his limited experience in the game. Yamada is a fast thinker and choses his shots quickly. He takes daring chances and attempts difficult shots which a more careful player would study and eventually avoid. He plays left-handed shots more often than is usual for a right-handed player. He is especially successful with massé shots and plays them well with both hands. His nursing game lacks the delicacy of the American masters. He plays all his shots with a careless ease and with much confidence.

Yamada's best run was a collection of 63 in the eighteenth inning, which boosted his total to 254, and sent him ahead of Cline, whose total at this stage was 213. Both players encountered bad "leaves," and most of the misses were when the spheres were widely separated. Cline's average was 8 12-49. The scores:

Yamada—0 3 16 22 30 14 9 1 4 5 2 1 0 18 22 5 19 63 0 22 1 3 30 0 0 0 0 32 0 0 2 31 4 9 5 12 35 1 0 0 0 11 2 10 3 16 1 34 3 3—500.
Average—10. High runs—63, 35, 34.

Cline.—0 10 3 2 30 8 8 16 6 35 2 28 9 2 2 10 10 1 3 12 9 9 32 7 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 2 22 0 0 4 20 1 1 2 7 0 24 3 3—404. Average—8 12-49. High runs—65, 32, 30.

NEW YORK CUEIST WINS.

Dankleman Makes Run of Nine In Three-Cushion Carrom Billiards.

By equaling the league's high run record of nine, which he tallied in the twelfth inning, John Dankleman, playing for New York, last night defeated James Shea of Chicago in the second of the three-game series of the National Inter-City Three-Cushion Carrom tournament at Doyle's Academy by the score of 50 to 46.

The record high run which was equaled last night was established last year in the New York series by H. Garfunkle, a metropolitan cueist. The game required ninety-six innings for completion.

The scores:

J. Dankleman, New York—1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 5 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

ARBUCKLE BROTHERS WIN REBATE CASE

Commerce Court Suspends Order of Inter-State Commission in Federal Company's Suit.

CHARGES OF DISCRIMINATION

Lighterage Allowances of Four and One-Half Cents Per Hundred Pounds of Sugar Involved.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Commerce Court to-day permanently suspended and enjoined the order of the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the New York sugar lighterage case. The order required the railroads concerned to cease the payment of allowances to Arbuckle Brothers for the lighterage of sugar from Brooklyn to the New Jersey termini of the railroads, when such allowances were not paid to the Federal Sugar Refining Company. The court held the Inter-State Commerce Commission had exceeded its authority.

The case has been pending before the commission and the courts for several years. The Inter-State Commerce Commission, in its final order, held that the Federal Sugar Refining Company was being discriminated against, because of the lighterage allowances of from 3 to 4½ cents per hundred pounds given the Arbuckle Company, and ordered that the railroads either cease paying them, or make similar concessions to the Federal Company.

A temporary injunction by the Commerce Court resulted in an appeal direct to the United States Supreme Court. That body upheld the Commerce Court and remanded the case for a final hearing. The decision of the Commerce Court to-day holds that the railroads have no part in the actual transportation of the Federal Company's sugar until it reaches the New Jersey terminal; while the transportation of the Arbuckle sugar actually begins from the Jay Street terminal in Brooklyn.

It is held by the court that the commission exceeded its powers in the issuance of its order, and the temporary injunction, therefore, is made permanent.

The Federal Company originally brought the suit on the basis of shipments from its refineries at Yonkers. The commission dismissed that complaint because Yonkers was outside the lighterage limits of New York Harbor. The Federal Company then moved its offices to New York, brought its sugar from Yonkers to Pier 24, North River, and again demanded the same allowances.

The court declares the shipping of the sugar from Pier 24 to the Jersey terminals by the Ben Franklin Transportation Company is "a plain device and subterfuge indulged in on behalf of the Federal Sugar Refining Company for the purpose of making it seem that sugar which is being lightered from Yonkers was in fact shipped from Pier 24 by a delivery of the same at that point to the railroads, when the uncontradicted record shows that the petitioners have nothing to do with the sugar of the Federal Sugar Refining Company until it reaches the New Jersey shore, and is there delivered to petitioners."

CROCKERY MERCHANTS ANGRY

Resent News of Still Another Advance of Ocean Freight Rates.

In the face of other difficulties, news that the steamship companies will soon declare another advance in ocean freight rates has caused considerable indignation among local importers of crockery and glassware. These rates have mounted steadily in the last two or three years, it is declared, and appeals to agents to defer further advances have had no effect.

The fact that imports of these lines up to Oct. 1 were more than $1,000,000 less than those of last year, and that, barring English ware, prices had been tending steadily downward for some time, did not move the companies or their agents. So far as can be learned it is practically impossible to keep the rates within bounds considered reasonable by means of legal action, and boycotting is out of the question. At the moment it looks as if the importers will have to "grin and bear it."

BANKS SHOW BIG INCREASE.

Their Resources Have Grown $5,403,000,000 in Four Years.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Controller of the Currency Murray has made public a summary of the reports of condition as of June 14, 1912, compiled from statements received from State banks, savings banks, private banks, and loan and trust companies.

For every bank under national supervision there are about three under State supervision. The average capital of national banks is $140,000 and of other banks about $55,000.

During the four years ended June, 1912, resources increased from $19,583,000,000 to $24,986,000,000, or $5,403,000,000. The nearest approach to this increase was for the four years ended June, 1904, when the aggregate resources were about $4,413,000,000 greater than in 1900.

The increase in individual deposits from 1908 to 1912 amounts to $4,239,000,000. The next largest increase was June, 1904, to June, 1908, being $2,784,000,000.

Loans and discounts have increased by $3,515,000,000 since June, 1908, the next highest increase being $2,456,000,000 during the prior four-year period.

The number of reporting banks in 1911 was 24,392, and in 1912 was 25,176.

The following table shows their principal items of resources and liabilities for the fiscal years 1911 and 1912 and the increase during the year stated in thousands of millions, six figures omitted:

	1911.	1912.	Increase.
Loans and dis....	$13,046	$13,953	$907
Cash in bank.....	1,554	1,573	19
Aggregate resources	23,631	24,986	1,355
Capital paid in.....	1,952	2,010	58
Depos. (individual)	15,906	17,024	1,117

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Commenting on general business conditions, Dun's Review says:

Business continues to expand, unchecked by the Balkan war with its grave European complications, and its remarkable development has furnished new proof that true National prosperity springs from the soil. The domestic and foreign demand for iron and steel products is even larger than before, with all previous records broken. Railroad purchases continue on an extensive scale notwithstanding that a decision as to the raising of railroad wages is near at hand. The dry goods market, in both cottons and woolens, daily develops new activity and strength, and the retail business, though held in check somewhat by the mild weather, now shows increased volume as the holiday season approaches. The shoe trade also maintains a steady gain. Crop conditions are all that could be desired and the latest cotton estimates foreshadow an increasing yield. The movement of wheat is enormous. The week's statistics all confirm the reports from individual trades.

Bradstreet's says:

Activity is unabated. Practically all avenues of trade are busy, and the post-election period has apparently witnessed an increased rather than a decreased volume of business. Jobbers' distributers report the receipt of large mail orders, while at some markets buyers in person have operated quite freely. Buying for next Spring is expanding, industrial operations are as active as heretofore, railway tonnage of large proportions, goods are not over-abundant anywhere, collections are reported 6@6 cents are being liquidated, retail trade is subdued, in sections where low temperatures have prevailed holiday business is growing, and will continue to buy sales of clothing where fairly cold is in evidence, and in sections where mild weather has been the rule sales of winter goods are quite active.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Fruit Ethers for Beverages Held High —Crushed Marble Tax Lowered.

The United States Court of Customs Appeals has decided that Sinalco Seele, a basic ingredient in non-alcoholic drinks, was properly assessed at $1 a pound as a fruit ether, under the Tariff act of 1909. The Chattanooga Brewing Company had asked for 20 per cent. ad valorem for an unenumerated manufactured article.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest by the American Spectacle Company on canes containing electric lights, taxed at 45 per cent. under the metal schedule. The importer claimed 40 per cent. for walking canes.

Protests by Mark Cross & Co. on willow and metal goods were sustained in part.

The board decided that crushed marble is dutiable under the act of 1909 at 20 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 480, and not at 35 per cent., under Paragraph 95, as returned by the Collector. The importers were C. D. Jackson & Co., Pisani Brothers, and the R. Rossman Company.

OCTOBER COTTON REPORT.

511,285 Bales Consumed, 3,743,210 on Hand, 1,515,741 Exported.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Cotton consumed in the United States in October amounted to 511,285 running bales, according to the Census Bureau's monthly report, issued to-day. Cotton on hand on Oct. 31 was: In manufacturing establishments, 908,200 bales; in independent warehouses, 2,835,010 bales. Exports for the month were 1,515,741 bales, and imports amounted to 10,570, equivalent 500-pound bales. Cotton spindles operated in October numbered 30,019,872.

Of the cotton consumed, that used in cotton-growing States was 253,047 bales and in all other States 258,238 bales.

Of the cotton on hand on Oct. 31, that held in cotton-growing States was 450,780 bales by manufacturers and 2,781,560 bales in independent warehouses. Held in all other States were 457,470 bales by manufacturers and 103,450 bales in independent warehouses.

Of the exports, 638,775 bales were sent to the United Kingdom, 430,744 bales to Germany, 259,515 bales to France, 63,606 bales to Italy, and 143,101 bales to all other countries.

Of the imports, 4,192 bales came from Egypt, 2,330 bales from the United Kingdom, and 4,048 bales from all other countries.

Of the active cotton spindles, 11,571,659 were operated in cotton-growing States and 18,449,213 in all other States.

The Census Bureau's report on supply and distribution of cotton for the two-month period, from Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, announced the total supply as 9,916,952 bales, made up as follows:

Stocks held at the beginning of the period, 1,776,885 bales; ginnings, 8,118,963 bales, and net imports, 21,104 bales.

The distribution was as follows: Exports, 2,245,600 bales; consumption, 947,445 bales, and stocks at the end of the period, 6,723,907 bales.

MILLINERY DEMAND SLACKENS

Waning Season Gives Market Quiet Appearance—Spring Orders Good.

Business is dropping off gradually in the local millinery trade as the Fall season draws to a close and, as most manufacturers have not yet opened their Spring lines, conditions are generally quiet. In some quarters, however, duplicate orders for beaver hats in black and white continue to come in, and there is also some demand for fur shapes and fur trimmings for immediate delivery.

Salesmen with advance Spring lines in the Far West and Southern States are sending in some nice orders, but they are for staple goods in most instances, and give little indication of what the mode will call for. According to a well-posted member of the trade, bright colors will generally be popular for Spring. The demand will not be centred on any particular shade, as has been sometimes the case.

STOCK HOUSES ACTIVE.

Crockery and Glassware Wanted for Immediate Delivery—Spring Orders Normal.

There has been an active demand this week in the local crockery and glassware market for merchandise available for immediate delivery, and the stock houses have been kept busy. Road orders gave little indication of slowing up, and Spring business was generally up to normal levels. The inability of the importers to get prompt shipment of their merchandise because of the home demand on the European factories caused some uneasiness in that part of the market, and it was said that there was a possibility of a shortage of these goods here as a result.

There was little change in the situation in the Pittsburgh glass district, according to reports received by the Crockery and Glass Journal. The domestic potteries were also busy. October business in the latter field was considerably ahead of the results of the same month last year. The car shortage is retarding shipments somewhat.

$500,000,000 LANDS AT STAKE

Suit to Oust Southern Pacific from California Oil Fields.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Title to Western oil lands valued at $500,000,000 is said to depend upon the outcome of the legal controversy which opened in earnest to-day before the Supreme Court of the United States. Edmund Burke filed with the court his printed argument in favor of his claim to a portion of the land in controversy, scathingly arraigning the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, which is also fighting for the property. The case will be argued orally on Jan. 6.

The land in controversy in this particular case is in the oil fields of Southern California. The Southern Pacific claims it under a Land Grant act and Interior Department patents which contained the provision excluding and excepting all mineral lands, should any such be found in the tract." The validity and effect of this exception is receiving unusual attention because of its having been included in the land grants to other railroads for decade after decade. Mr. Burke contends that oil land is mineral land.

According to the brief filed to-day, the interpretation of the exception will determine the Southern Pacific's claim to oil lands worth more than the entire railroad itself. The brief charges the railroad with attempting to control the mineral deposits of California through dummy corporations, and suggests that if it should abandon this attempt it would have more time to devote to the carrying or passengers and freight.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Mitsui & Co., Ltd., raw silk dealers, 445 Broome Street, will move about the first of the year to new quarters in the building at 25 Madison Avenue. They will occupy part of the fourteenth floor.

The Hartford Carpet Company, now at 41 Union Square, will be located at 25 Madison Avenue after Jan. 15.

Beginning Dec. 2, Samuel Eiseman & Co., 71 Grand Street, will hold a pre-removal trade sale of about 42,000 pieces of staple and fancy silks in blacks and colors. About 4,000,000 yards of silk will be disposed of.

The American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers will hold its annual meeting at the Hotel Astor on Dec. 5, at which reports of the officers and committees will be made. The annual banquet will be held some time in January.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

Real horse-hair braids and flowered and embossed ribbons in bright colors are to play an important part in Spring millinery, judging from recent importations from Paris. Fancy ostrich feathers in shaded effects are also expected to sell well.

The demand for fur coats is none too heavy here just now. Fur sets seem to be getting most of the attention of buyers.

Hatters' plush shapes with and velvet brims have sold well the local millinery market, and other stylishe offers are quite

TEN MILLION DOLLAR PLANT.

R. T. Crane Company Purchases New Site to Assemble Its Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—The R. T. Crane Company, manufactureres of iron products, will build a new plant at the intersection of Kedzie and Archer Avenues. It will be a consolidation of several plants now in operation in Chicago, and will cost $10,000,000, and employ 15,000 men.

The site is one which the Baldwin Locomotive Works had under option before it finally settled at Calumet, in East Chicago. The purpose of purchasing the new site is to assemble scattered units of the company in one large plant.

The new plant will occupy several hundred acres of land located along the drainage canal, and served by the Indiana Harbor Belt and Santa Fe Railroads. At present the company has its office and factory at 1,214 South Canal Street. Its pipe cutting department is at 2,516 West Fifteenth Street, its pipe warehouse at 756 South Clark Street, and its city sales department at 154 North Jefferson Street.

CARPETS AND RUGS HIGHER.

New Season's Prices Show Increases —Linoleums Decline Slightly.

The official opening of the Spring, 1913, season on Monday featured the week's activities in the market for floor coverings. As had been expected, buyers were in the city in good numbers, and in practically all quarters of the market business was unusually heavy. There is now little doubt in the minds of the principal sellers that the coming season will be one of the best the general trade has ever experienced. Excepting for the operations of some of the more local buyers, the initial spot business of the season will be finished to-day. Monday night will find most of the salesmen outward bound.

New prices named on carpets and rugs showed advances averaging 5 to 6 per cent. Linoleum prices dropped 2 to 3 per cent. from Fall levels, but floor oilcloths showed little change. The present weakness in linoleums is only temporary, it is said.

SILVERSMITHS STILL BUSY.

Election Did Not Interrupt Trading— Gold Jewelry Rather Quiet.

Business done by the silversmiths in the Maiden Lane district following election was considerably better than anticipated. Sterling wares moved especially well, and the demand for flat ware in that end of the market was apparently increased as a result of the recent advance. Plated ware was also well taken, and reports received from the road in both branches of the trade told of good business outside the city.

High-class leather goods are a bit slow in this market at the moment. Reports concerning the position of deposit ware conflict, but in the opinion of some of the best-posted men in the trade this line will move freely before the present season ends. The buying of gold jewelry has been none too active of late, due, it is thought by some, to uneasiness developed as the result of the election of Gov. Wilson. Fall business in these lines so far has been of normal proportions, however.

HARDWARE ORDERS IMPROVE.

Production Not Equal to Present Demand—Price Tendency Upward.

The demand for hardware of all kinds is improving considerably in the local market and the future outlook is promising. Prices, which were recently advanced, are well sustained, and there is every indication that additional advances will be made before long if the raw material markets keep firm. In certain quarters of the trade advances on brass and copper merchandise have again been made within the last few days, but prices have generally remained steady.

The factories are working to full capacity, but the production is not keeping up with the demand. On certain lines no orders are accepted for delivery within three to six months. Stocks are low throughout the country and dealers are urging mills to rush shipments with all possible haste.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

The Cuban Government, in response to a petition of the International Beer Company, has granted exemption from the customs surtax of 1904 for the machinery, apparatus, and accessories for the installation of a new plant for the manufacture of ice and beer. With the surtax removed, such machinery can be imported at the rate of 16 per cent. ad valorem from the United States, and at 20 per cent. ad valorem from other countries.

The Bombay Mill Owners' Association has issued a newly revised list of the cotton spinning and weaving mills working and in course of erection in India on Jue 30, 1911. Consul Edwin S Cunningham has forwarded a copy of this for the benefit of American manufacturers. It is filed at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Washington, where it may be copied.

With the lowering of telegraph rates the number of tel-grams from Vladivostok to European Russia shows a decided increase. In 1910 the increase was 10 per cent.; in 1911, 20 per cent. In the first eight months of 1912 the increase was 50 per cent.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

THOMAS KLYBERG, proprietor of the Hotel Belvidere, 657 Third Avenue, has filed a petition, with liabilities $18,655, and nominal assets, $9,000. Among the creditors are the Chris G. Hupfel Brewing Company, $10,076; William Schneider, $2,600, and the Fourteenth Street Bank, $2,000.

ARTHUR J. HORWITZ, a theatrical man of 150 West Forty-seventh Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities, $6,249, and nominal assets $500. Among the creditors are Grace De Mar, $3,000; David Warfield, $175; Motor Finance Company, $500; Hermitage Hotel Company, $22; Sherman Hotel Company, Chicago, $100, and Atlantic Hotel Company, Bridgeport, $75.

JACOB FREEDMAN.—A petition has been filed against Jacob Freedman, dealer in dressmakers' supplies, 2,200 Seventh Avenue, by these creditors: H. B. Claflin Company, $1290; Louis Hamburger & Co., $285, and Roffes & Co., $87. Judge Mayer appointed Dean Nelson receiver. The liabilities are $4,000 and assets $1,000. He made an offer of settlement a few days ago at 25 cents on the dollar, which was rejected by the creditors.

MARTHA J. BUGBEE.—A petition has been filed against Martha J. Bugbee, dressmaker of 10 West Fortieth Street, by these creditors: Dallet & Weyl, $633; Lillian St. Leon, $194, and Hattye Morehouse, $40. The liabilities are $8,000, and assets $5,000.

PERICLES XENAKIS.—A petition has been filed against Pericles Xenakis, trading as Xenakis Brothers, carpenters and cabinet makers, 40 New Bowery, by these creditors: National Show Case Company, $100; Brooklyn Show Case Company, $62; Empire Moulding Company, $111, and Rosenzweig & Elson, $197. The assets are estimated at $2,500.

HARRY McMILLAN.—A petition has been filed against Harry McMillan, ship chandler at Kingston, N. Y., by the Rondout National Bank of Kingston, a creditor for $7,000.

J. W. & A. M. DUNSTAN.—Schedules of J. W. & A. M. Dustin, dressmakers of 24 West Fifty-seventh Street, show liabilities of $160,623 and nominal assets of $128,485. Among the creditors are Salen & Schroeder, $61,088; Altman & Co., $15,987; Lillian Dunstan, $14,-598; Hetmon, $4,628; Maida & Maschuareins, $5,880; Leon Goetz, $4,894; John A. Morton, $2,756, and M. J. Mulhall, $2,620.

E. NELSON TIBBALS & CO.—E. Nelson Tibbals & Co., importers and exporters to Mexico, 82 Beaver Street, show liabilities of $62,099 and assets of $16,744. Among the creditors are M. Perretstaeg & Co., $12,817; Ortiz, Lopez & Co., $4,400; Willard, Hoover & Co., $4,004, and Royetta Tibbals, $24,114.

ESCHELBACHER BROTHERS.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition filed on Aug. 26 against Eschelbacher Brothers, trading as the Majestic Skirt Company, 29 West Twenty-seventh Street, on a settlement at 30 cents on the dollar, part cash and part in notes. The liabilities were $24,180.

HARTFORD CURTAIN WORKS, INC.—Judge Mayer has appointed William Goldrick receiver for the Hartford Curtain Works, Inc., of 36 East Twenty-second Street, with authority to continue business for ten days.

KITE & WEISSENBERG, dealers in men's furnishing goods, 1,812 Third Avenue, have made an assignment to Joseph Lichtenberg.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

The following judgments for amounts more than $200 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Abbott, Twymas O.—Utility Printing and Publishing Company, $148.
[illegible] Isaac & Victor Engineering Co., Levy, $1,000.
[illegible] Co.—Stone, Eastern Electrical Supply Co., June 28, 1912, $164.
International Banking Corporation—Philippine Sugar Estates Development Co. et al., Oct. 4, 1911, $8,822.
J. J. White Manufacturing Co.—A. I. Utterback, Dec. 18, 1911, $1,288.
Lion Brewery of N. Y. City—A. Burgelhard, May 1, 1912, $1,866.
Leon Reisenstein Co.—Forst Box and Lumber Co., June 21, 1911, $225.
Long, Felix—People, &c., Oct. 3, 1912, $500.
National Surety Co. of N. Y.—W. W. Armstrong, Nov. 9, 1912, $321.
Renault, Taxi Service—E. Llon, June 19, 1912, $344.
Simson, Louis—L. J. Fishel, March 15, 1912, $1,711.
O'Neil, George—Max Shiner & Co., Aug. 10, 1909, (canceled,) $218.
Madison Avenue Real Estate Co.—City of New York, June 20, 1911, (vacated,) $112.
Ohmer, Eugene A.—B. Crystal & Son, Oct. 14, 1912, (vacated,) $137.
Leous, Eugene & Elizabeth—L. J. Kahn, Dec. 30, 1911, $911.
Weinstein, Moses W. & Samuel Levine—J. Goroditsky, Dec. 15, 1909, $111.
Earley, Martin J.—Assets Liquidation Company, Nov. 6, 1912, $9,206.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—Among the companies incorporated to-day were the following:

Niagara Motors and Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, of Dunkirk; engines, motors, machines; $275,000. Edward J. West, Daniel W. Fry, and Morris M. Hedden, 28 Arnold Street, Buffalo.

Supplement Publishing Corporation of Manhattan; to edit, compile, and publish magazines and newspapers; $250,000. Ross A. MacKay, Harry M. Durning, and Leland B. Duer, 62 Cedar Street, New York.

Crafts Feature Films, Incorporated, of Clarkstown; motion pictures, film projecting machine, and musical instruments; $225,000. Pliny P. Craft, Daniel A. Hawkins, and George E. Van Derbilt, 189 Duane Street, Manhattan.

Empire Railway Appliance Corporation of Manhattan; anti-rail-creeping devices; $500,000. Martin Mager, James F. Nugent, and Joseph H. Rowan, 39 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York.

North American Development Company, Incorporated, of Rochester; realty and construction; $125,000. William F. Clifford, E. Brewster Meyers, and William C. Wood, 35 North Goodman Street, Rochester.

The Hamilton-Levy Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; retail clothiers; $60,000. Harry H. Hamilton, Harry M. Levy, and Emanuel Van Dernoot, 280 Broadway, New York.

Manchester Lumber Company, Incorporated, of Glens Falls; to deal in standing timber and timber lands; $50,000. Addison B. Colvin, Frank L. Cowles, and James McPhillips of Glens Falls.

Lake Erie Oil and Gas Company, Incorporated, of Buffalo; oil, gas, and mineral rights; $30,000. G. D. Lane, F. B. Saegel, and George L. Lerich of Kenmore.

George Berg Realty Corporation of Manhattan; realty; $150,000. Charles F. Berg, Margaret Wolfe, and Susan Heinmann, 1,302 Flatbush Avenue, New York.

West Fortieth Street Corporation of Manhattan; realty; $10,000. John McInerny, William P. Hadley, and Frederick M. Sanders, 636 Croton Park, South Bronx.

Thomas Reynolds Neckwear Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; silk, wool, and other fabrics; $10,000. Louis Hahn, Samuel H. Rappaert, and Jacob D. Goodhart, 1,049 Forest Avenue, New York.

Fleming Sand and Gravel Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; general contracting; $250,000. John H. Fleming, George D. Wagner, and Patrick Curran, 154 East Eighty-fourth Street, New York.

Henry Simonoff Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; ladies' wearing apparel; $25,000. Hyman Press, Henry B. Simonoff, and Henry Simonoff, 1,200 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn.

One Hundred and Forty-one West Forty-seventh Street Realty Corporation of Manhattan; $10,000. John P. H. Reiper, Coretas S. Warsawer, and Sadie Roth, all of 135 Broadway, New York.

Somerville Park Development Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; realty and construction; $20,000. Henry B. Franklin, Ike Solman, and Arthur S. Colborne, 1,400 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Delerues Incorporation of Manhattan; precious stones, jewelry, optical goods; $10,000. Ignats Liettig, Albert E. Woythales, and Edwin Lichtig, 50 West Seventy-seventh Street, Manhattan.

Samuel N. Katz Incorporated of Manhattan; printing, binding, ruling; $10,000. Samuel N. Katz, Rosie Katz, and Herman Malkin, 967 Kelley Street, Bronx.

Genesee Valley Canal Railroad Company and the Genesee Valley Terminal Railroad Company merged into the Pennsylvania & Rochester Railroad Company; $1,640,000. John P. Green, President, Rosemont, Penn.; Samuel Rea, Vice President; H. Tatnall, Bryn Mawr, Penn.; J. P. Marshall, New York; W. W. Atterbury, Radnor, Penn.; A. J. County, St. Davids, Penn.; William H. Barnes, Georgewood, Penn., and George M. Bristol, Philadelphia.

New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 15.—The following corporations were chartered in the office of Secretary of State Cranse to-day:

Calhoun Realty Company, Trenton; $50,000; to deal in real estate. Incorporators—Isaah Hirks, Thomas W. Wilson, Calvin T. Dunham, and J. Walter Miller.

Lenape Construction Company, Camden; $50,000; to do general construction work. Incorporators—Edward E. Wilson, Edward Wilson, and Harry Wilson, all of Camden.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Following are the Supreme Court orders issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

John R. Halsey and Lawson Purdy of New York City were admitted to practice.

831—Walter B Grant et al., appellants and plaintiffs in error, vs. the United States.—Motion to advance submitted.

63—Annie Lapin, a petitioner, vs. William Williams, Commissioner of Immigration.—Passed, to be restored to call under provisions of Section 9, Rule 26.

780—C. L. Crenshaw, appellant, vs. Carroll Allah, as trustee in bankruptcy of the estate of Fred Dorr, bankrupt.—Dismissed.

55—The Southwestern Brewery and Ice Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Joseph Schmidt.—Argument concluded for the plaintiffs in error and submitted for the defendant in error.

56—Frederick C. Robertson, appellant, vs. Hugh H. Gordon et al.—Argued.

STATE.

Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, announced the following decisions:

John B. G. Rinehart, as receiver, appellant, vs. Hasco Building Company et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Laughlin and Scott, JJ. (Scott and Clarke, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Edward S. Proste and another, respondents, vs. the Wabash Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Scott, Jr. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Estelle E. Quinlan, appellant, vs. John E. Olson Construction Company, impleaded, with Elzra P. Prentice, as receiver, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinions by McLaughlin and Laughlin, JJ. (Laughlin, J., and Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

In the matter of the application of the City of New York as to new avenue between Fort Washington and Haven Avenues, &c.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion to confirm report granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. William J. Cummins, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. Opinions by Laughlin and Miller, JJ., and Ingraham, P. J. Settle order on notice.

People ex rel. Bridge Operating Company, rel., vs. Public Service Commission et al., respondents.—Writ dismissed and order of commission affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

Mosler Safe Company, respondent, vs. Guardian Trust Company et al., appellants.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed. Opinions by Miller, J., and Ingraham, P. J. Settle order on notice.

George F. Moritz et al., respondents, vs. Anna V. Moritz, appellant.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs to appellant in this court and the court below. Opinion by Scott, J. Miller and Dowling, JJ., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Same vs. same.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs to appellant in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Scott, J. (Miller and Dowling, JJ., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Stewart Iron Works Company, respondent, vs. Ocean View Cemetery et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Mary E. Maxwell and another, respondents, vs. City of New York appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Nathan J. Gumbier, respondent, vs. Jacob Reich, impleaded, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Charles F. Muller et al., respondents, vs. City of Philadelphia et al.; Charles H. Enos, Jr., appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Ida M. Payne, respondent, vs. Himalaya Mining Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Regina B. Saportas, respondent, vs. Allan A. Ryan and another, appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, and disbursements, and motion granted to the extent stated in order. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of the application of Eugene R. Pommer, &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

People ex rel. Henry A. La Chicotte, appellant, vs. James W. Stevenson, as Commissioner, &c., respondent; same vs. Kingsley L. Martin.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Rock Island Butter Company, appellant, vs. James J. Rowland, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Maud A. Hoops, appellant, vs. Percival L. Harden, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Almon E. Griswold et al., respondents, vs. Charles E. McDonald et al., Ruby M. Draper, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Ike Gebeloff, respondent, vs. John D. Lyons, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Robert J. Laciar, respondent, vs. Jackson Motor Company, appellant.—Order modified as stated in order, and as modified affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Hyman H. Silverman, appellant, vs. Peter P. Cappel, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

People vs. George J. Gladman.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

People vs. Louis Goldman; People vs. Terence Gormley; People vs. Edward Hein.—Motions granted. Orders filed.

People vs. Louis Kempner et al.—Motion granted, unless appellants comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

People vs. Frank Klein.—Motion granted. Order filed.

People vs. Frank Rosse; People vs. Morris Seiff; People vs. Samuel Shore; People vs. Benjamin Smith; People vs. James Spender and another.—Motions granted. Orders filed.

People vs. Gussie Steinberg.—Motion granted, unless appellant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

People vs. Annie Sugar; People vs. Benjamin Wisansky.—Motion granted. Orders filed.

Sol. Hoffman vs. Froma Realty Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Sara G. Jaffer, appellant, vs. Anna M. Kleman et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Francis R. Holbrook vs. Arthur Kennedy.—Motion granted, unless appellant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Louis Abel vs. National Reserve Bank.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Matthew Kammerer vs. Liberty Brewing Company.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Alfonso De Salvo vs. Felix De Canio; Johanna Schneider vs. Otto C. Heinz; Philip Kadushin vs. Abraham J. Jacobs.—Motions granted, with $10 costs. Orders filed.

Amelia Buschman vs. Mamie H. McDermott.—Motion granted, unless appellant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Hugh Fay vs. George C. Peacock.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Charles Harwood vs. Shubert-Anderson Company.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

H. B. Taylor & Co. vs. John H. Fitzpatrick.—Application granted. Order signed.

Pierre A. Shiel vs. Charles H. Stoneham. Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Melanie Unger vs. Max Unger.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

James T. Hunt vs. Catherine O'Brien. Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Alice G. Rysroft vs. Henry C. Pierce.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

The State Bank vs. Jacob Cohen.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Matter of Alfred B. Osgoodby.—Motion denied, without costs, with leave to respondent to renew unless petitioner proceeds with due diligence. Settle order on notice.

Matter of Public Service Commission for appointment of Commissioners, Park Place, William St., Clark Street route; same, Whitehall and Montague Street route.—Application granted; settle order on notice.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Newburger, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Schmuck, J. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J. Suggio v. Curtis & Hinsdale Co.—Richard W. Smith.

Semania v. Flanagan—Max S. Levine, N Y Life Ins. & Trust Co. v. Ball—Rudolph A. Seligman.

Frank v. Quango—Lewis A. Abrams.

Anthrope v. Wilchinsky—Samuel Strasbourger.

Foster v. Woronoco Co—Phelan Beale.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J. Matter of Livingston—Melvin G Palliser. Emigrant Ind Sav Bank v. Bauschat—John J. Hynes, Jr.

Mercantile Life Ins. Co v. Lauer Co—Jacob Klein.

Henry H. Jackson v. Nicholas V. Cantesano—Abraham Nussbaum.

State Bank v. Abraham Silverman—Barnett Berger.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J. Isidor Weinshank v. Meyer Gershwitz—Walter B Walker.

Carrie T Winegard v. Atah E B Tillson—John E Lowe, Jr.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Blackmar, J. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Furman, J. Motion calendar; no day calendar.

SURROGATES' COURT—Kendall, S. No day calendar.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

Grains Go Still Lower; Cotton Breaks, Too—Pork Weak, Coffee Firm.

Wheat declined to new low levels, with lower foreign markets, favorable crop news, and slow cash demand. Corn also declined to new low levels on favorable weather, lower interior cash markets, and increased country offerings. Oats were quiet and slightly easier. Provisions were lower on the decline in hogs. Cottonseed oil was a shade easier. Cotton declined under liquidation. The cables were weak. Several bearish spot messages were received. Coffee was steady on the foreign advices.

WHEAT.

The wheat market again declined to new low levels, closing at the low point and at a net decline of about 1c a bushel in nearly all markets. The Winnipeg market was ½c to ¾c lower. The decline was again influenced by the cables, the crop and weather news and the poor demand. While Liverpool was comparatively steady, continental markets were lower and there was an absence of foreign demand. Argentine weather and crop news was again very favorable. Argentine exports for the week were 1,272,000 bushels; Australia, 364,000 bushels; India 1,424,000 bushels, and American, 5,172,000 bushels. The indicated world's exports were 12,372,000 bushels against 7,500,000 bushels last year. Western receipts while slightly less than last week were again very heavy compared with a year ago. American crop reports continue excellent. The Modern Miller says that weather is exceptionally favorable and seldom have the fields presented such a healthy appearance. The interior cash markets were all weak and lower and the demand for cash wheat is reported very slow. The decline has discouraged mill demand and the sales of flour have fallen off perceptibly. The break in the market has been heavy from the high point of October about 9c a bushel, but the decline has tended to emphasize the weight of the supplies rather than stimulate the demand. The export shipments of wheat on old contracts continue large but the difficulty of doing new business is still very serious and exporters are able to do very little notwithstanding the decline. Cash red wheat is scarce and has advanced about 4c a bushel, compared with a month ago, while the contract market has declined 7c. Cash wheat was quoted No. 2 red, 109½@ free on board; No. 1 Northern, 96¾c No. 2 hard Winter, 98¾c, and No. 1 Manitoba, 97¼c.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—The market was weak and also declined to new low levels. The close was at the low point at ⅝c to 1⅛c decline, the greatest loss being in the December. Weather conditions were excellent and there were reports of increased offerings of new corn and also reports of very excellent quality of the new corn. The break in the interior markets was again reported of ½c to 2c a bushel for different grades. The demand for cash corn is dull and has not been as satisfactory as the trade expected. Argentine exports of corn for the week were 5,840,000 bushels, and American 25,000 bushels. Cash corn was lower, with the export grade quoted at 54c free on board, Winter shipment. C.i.f. corn was quoted from 68 to 68 for nearby and forward shipment as to grade.

OATS.—The market was very steady considering the weakness in other grain. The December delivery was held firmly while the distant deliveries showed a little recession. Heavy receipts were again reported at the interior, but the interior shipments relieved the situation almost daily. Cash oats were quiet with standards quoted

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Recede at End of Dull Day—Money Position a Factor.

Weakness at the close of the market yesterday, which was reflected in losses of a point or more in some of the leading issues, may have been predicated upon the chances of an adverse showing in to-day's bank return, although it was not altogether clear yesterday how the several current factors in the money market, including an estimated loss of cash this week of $2,000,000 or more, have affected the reserve position. But apart from any direct influence which outside factors may have exerted on this price movement, it was perhaps invited, from the point of view of the professional trader to whom just now the market in large measure is being left, by the dullness of the dealings and the apparent unresponsiveness to the highly favorable character of recent news regarding the European political situation. The betterment in that quarter was responsible yesterday for further improvement in the European markets, and also contributed in some measure to the easier tendency in the London and Paris money markets, notwithstanding further advances in official bank rates, including a rise in the rate of the Austrian Bank from 5½ to 6 per cent. It has been noted here, however, that the great European markets, while they show unmistakable signs of confidence in the peaceful working out of the Balkan war problems, have not yet loosened their purse strings to the extent which might be expected if the last vestige of recent fears had been done away with. The position into which New York has moved in the international changes also has something to do with the reserve with which the principal European money markets are receding from the highest rates lately reached.

Meanwhile, borrowers here on time, as well as on call, are paying relatively high rates, and the banking position at the moment is such as to justify the feeling that any large addition to Stock Exchange requirements for money would quickly result in even higher rates than those now prevailing, and would creat conditions greatly increasing the probability of money market flurries, particularly toward the close of the year, when there is normally an upturn from the rates prevailing during November. The nearer we approach to the end of the year, however, and the closer we come to the easier conditions which can reasonably be expected to prevail in the money market after the early days of January, the less will be the restrictive influence of interest rates upon the securities markets. But at the moment this is still a factor which must be counted with. It is not such a factor seemingly as would justify selling of the kind which was witnessed early in the week, but it undoubtedly serves as a restraint upon many who otherwise would find in our own business position and in the brightening European situation an argument in favor of enlarging their commitments in the stock market.

In considering money market influence upon the position of securities it must, of course, be borne in mind that its effect must needs be less when applied at this level of prices than if it were a question of its effect upon quotations at the very considerably higher level which prevailed prior to the European liquidation which started our market on its downward way. On the other hand, it was that very liquidation of American stocks by Europe which put the chief barrier in the way of a continuation of the gold import movement which began in September. That influence has been considerably modified by the fact that Europe has been rebuying our stocks on a considerable scale. It is estimated that anywhere from 150,000 to 200,000 shares have been bought back since the improvement in the political outlook abroad again turned the attention of foreign buyers to this market. It yet remains to be seen whether our present very favorable position in the international exchanges, which is primarily the result of our largely growing export trade, will overcome any reluctance which the European markets may still have about seeing a reopening of the gold movement to New York. If gold again comes in this direction a considerably different aspect would be put upon our own money market position.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 4¾@6 per cent., with the last loan at 5 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 5¾ per cent.

Time money rates were 6 per cent. bid for sixty days, 5¾@6 per cent. for ninety days, and 5½@5¾ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5¼@6 per cent. for the best names.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $374,527,909; balances, $11,100,603; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,042,284.

The local banks lost $5,073,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 4 15-16@5 per cent. for short bills and 4¾@4 15-16 per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 3¾ per cent., and Berlin, 5¾ per cent. Money was 3@3½ per cent. in London and 4½ per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 24 centimes, and the Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 51½ pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8560; demand, $4.8510.
Paris—Cable, 5.19⅝ less 1-16; check, 5.20 less 1-16.
Berlin—Cable, 94⅝ plus 1-64; check, 94 9-16.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.21⅜ plus 1-32; check, 5.21⅛ less 1-16.
Holland—Cable, 40.14; check, 40.10.
Belgium—Cable, 5.21⅛ less 1-32; check, 5.22⅛.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.80¾; 90 days, $4.79⅝.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.80¼; 90 days, $4.79⅛.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.23¾ less 1-16; 90 days, 5.25⅛.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 93 9-16; 90 days, 93 3-16.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 10c discount; St. Paul, 10c premium; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, 31¼c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was ⅛d lower in London, at 28⅝d, and ⅛c lower in New York, at 62½c per ounce.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday, and for the elapsed periog of the month of the fiscal year as follows:

	Nov. 14.	Month.	Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$1,492,556	$11,986,907	$128,020,663
Internal rev..	1,195,693	13,695,597	117,611,717
Corp. tax	3,625	90,082	2,082,191
Miscellaneous	71,357	1,501,096	18,861,471
Total receipts	2,763,172	$27,082,683	$266,576,078
Expenditures	3,495,710	29,499,109	272,147,081
Surplus	*745,137	*2,416,439	*5,571,003

*Deficit.

These figures excluded Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

The condition of the United States Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was: Working balance in this city, $[illegible]; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $50,454,807; Total of general [illegible]

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Wage Award and Court Decisions Awaited.

With the award of the engineers' arbitration board coming out to-day or Monday, and with the decision in the Union Pacific merger case also expected from the Supreme Court on Monday, the Stock Exchange had several matters yesterday to think about and to show uncertainty in addition to the money market and the European situation. The latter, however, has become much brighter than it was a week ago, and only the pessimists are still talking of the chance of an European upheaval.

***

Drop in Bag and Paper Stocks.

Before the market turned weak toward the end of the day, and while the list as a whole was showing nothing more decided than indifference, the stocks of the Union Bag and Paper Company common and preferred were displaying evidence that the recent advances in these stocks had left them in a pretty exhausted condition. It took less than 2,000 shares of the preferred to put it down 7 points, and about five times that much common to cause a net decline of 3 points in that stock, which closed at 9. At those prices the common was 8⅛ points, and the preferred 19¼ points under the high prices for the year. The latter made a new low for the year yesterday.

***

Who Owns 59th Street Line?

Edward Cornell set the New York Railways, the Third Avenue and other possible bidders a commendable example in doing his Christmas shopping early. He had long cherished an unsatisfied longing for a railway which should be all his very own. In some ways the Central Park, North & East River is not so very much of a railway, in spite of its formidable name and its belt line around lower Manhattan, but it was the only available proposition likely to be offered at public auction for some time, and Mr. Cornell was pleased to get it. What he plans to do with his expensive line he is keeping to himself. There are many suspicious minds in Wall Street which are unkind enough to think that Mr. Cornell may find a convenient buyer for his road in one of the existing street railway companies when the transfer situation and other vexatious matters shall have been settled.

***

Guggenheim Control Denied.

The following statement was issued yesterday from the offices of the American Smelting and Refining Company:

"Fluctuations in Federal Mining and Smelting stock have been charged to buying and selling on the part of the Guggenheim interests. An official statement was printed as an advertisement in the newspapers by M. Guggenheim's sons that they did not control, directly or indirectly, the Federal Mining and Smelting Company, and that they had not at any time bought, sold, or traded in any of the preferred or common stock of this company except that a number of years ago the American Smelters Securities Company purchased at private sale a portion of the common stock. This interest represents one-sixth of the entire capital stock of the Federal. In the public advertisement M. Guggenheim's sons stated that the Securities Company owned every share of this stock which they so purchased."

In a mention of a drop of more than 7 points between two sales, the Federal stock was referred to in this column yesterday as a Guggenheim issue, although nothing was said as to reasons for the fluctuations.

***

Old-Time Stock Traded In.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland preferred was traded in yesterday for the first time in at least twenty years, and, so far as appears from available records, for the first time since the present stock was put out. Up to 1886 there were more or less frequent sales of the common stock, but that, too, long since disappeared from Stock Exchange memory. The road was leased to the Big Four in 1890. It had previously, after its own three-year receivership, which ended in 1880, been leased to the Indiana, Bloomington & Western. A dispute arose over the terms of that lease, which ended in the Bloomington road going into receivership. The sale yesterday was at 135. The stock pays 6 per cent.

FEWER MINING FATALITIES.

1,453 Killed During Last Eight Months—2,719 in 1911.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—There were 1,453 men killed in and about coal mines of the United States during the first eight months of this year, according to an announcement made by the Bureau of Mines to-day. The figures indicated that, unless there were a number of exceptional disasters during the other four months of the year, there would be a substantial decrease in the total number of deaths in 1912 as compared with those of 1911, when 2,719 men were killed.

There has been a substantial decrease in the fatality rates in the coal mining industry of the United States in the last five years. Of the fatalities in the first eight months of this year 660 were in Pennsylvania and 273 in West Virginia.

To Handle the Liberian Loan.

The same banking group which underwrote the American share of the proposed loan to China, it was stated in Wall Street yesterday, will handle the $1,700,000 Liberian loan, the negotiations for which were concluded in London two days ago. The group is made up of J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City Bank, and the First National Bank.

Erie's Equipment Trust Authorized.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—The Public Service Commission has authorized the Erie Railroad Company to execute its gold equipment trust obligations to the amount of $2,000,000 to pay for new equipment. The certificates are to be sold at 97.22 and accrued interest.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

In view of the default of the Colorado Midland Railway Company under one of its outstanding notes, a committee consisting of J. N. Wallace, Chairman; James N. Jarvie, Harry Brobner, and B. Aymar Sands has been formed for the prosecution of the 4 per cent. first mortgage bonds. The Central Trust Company will be depositary for the bonds.

For the protection of shareholders of the Indian Refining Company, a large part of whose indebtedness falls due on Dec. 31, a committee consisting of Archibald Forbes, James M. Hutton, Max C. Fleischmann, Lazard Kuhn, E. R. Dick, E. C. Potter, R. H. Gibson, and Louis V. Bright has been formed to secure deposits.

The General Chemical Company has declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent. on the common, to be paid in common stock at par on Feb. 1. This is in addition to the usual quarterly cash dividend.

Spencer Trask & Co. and the Guaranty Trust Company are offering at 94½ and interest, to yield about 5.75 per cent., the unsold balance of $4,481,000 Central States Electric Corporation ten-year 5 per cent. notes. A large part of the issue, the bankers announce, has already been placed.

Application to list $20,000,000 New York Central thirty-year 4 per cent. debentures of 1942, and $1,000,000 additional Northern Pacific prior lien 4 per cent. bonds has been made to the New York Stock Exchange.

At the first annual convention of the Investment Bankers' Association, which is to be held in this city on Nov. 21 and 22, addresses will be made by Warren S. Hayden of Cleveland, Robert R. Reed, Frank Trumbull, and Oswald Garrison Villard. The dinner of the association will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of Nov. 22.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Tobacco Stocks Continue the Feature, but Are Less Active.

The outside security market was irregular yesterday with most of the activity centred in the tobacco issues, although the business done in them showed a marked falling off from that of the previous day. United Cigar Stores was dealt in, to the greatest extent, with an early advance of half a point. Wheat, however, was lost later in a downward movement that left the shares at the close a fraction below Thursday night's figures. Tobacco Products preferred gained only ⅛ for the day, although at one time its advance reached 2 points. British American lost ½ point on the day's trading, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey fell off 5 points at one time, but regained 1 point of its loss before the close. In the mining list Braden Copper was much quieter, but ruled firm. Among the bond issues Western Pacific 5s maintained their recent good tone.

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Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,700	*Allied Sec. Co.	89	90	88	89
1,800	Brit.-Am. Tob.	23¼	23⅝	23½	23¼
2,000	Emer.-Brant.	75	76¼	75	76
600	Emer.-Brant. pf.	100¼	101	100¼	101
210	Man. Shirt Co.	72½	72½	170¼	72½
100	M. Shirt Co. pf.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
100	Mar. of Am. new	7	7	7	7
200	Oil F'ds of Mex.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,130	Puebla S. & R.	1 15-16	†2	1⅞	1 15-16
60	St. Oil of N. J.	395	395	392	393
5,000	Tob. Prod. pf.	104	105	103½	103⅝
6,500	United Cigar St. Co. of Am.	115¾	116⅛	115½	115½

MINING STOCKS.

100	Al. G. M. w. i.	8¼	8¼	8⅝	8⅛
250	*Big Four	45	45	45	45
8,000	Braden Cop.	9	9⅛	9	9⅛
1,000	Buffalo Mines	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2,200	Butte-N.	2 1-16	2 3-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
4,200	Chesterf. Cop.	13	15	13	15
1,000	*C. O. D. Con.	8	8	8	8
200	*Con. Ariz. Sm.	7-16	7-16	7-16	7-16
1,000	Dia. Black Butte	6	6	6	6
1,000	Dia. Field Daisy	6	6	6	6
500	El Paso Con.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
205	Florence	74	74	74	74
400	Giroux Min.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4 11-16
2,000	Goldf. Midway	7½	7½	7½	7½
5,000	Gold Hill	⅜	5-16	⅜	5-16
200	‡Greene-Cananea	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
200	Kerr Lake	2 13-16	2 13-16	2 13-16	2 13-16
100	La Rose Con.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
500	Mason Valley	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
800	McKin.-Dar.	2 3-16	2 3-16	2⅛	2⅛
2,600	*Mut. M. & L.	46	48	46	47
462	Nevada Hills	1½	9-16	1½	1½
1,600	Nip. Mines Co.	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8½
50	Ohio Copper	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5,000	Stewart	1½	1⅝	1½	1 9-16
674	Tono. Ext.	2¾	2 13-16	2⅝	2¾
4,500	Tono. Merger	93	94	91	92
500	Tri-Bullion	11-16	11-16	11-16	11-16
1,000	Tularosa	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	Union Copper	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
200	West End Con.	1⅝	1 11-16	1⅝	1 11-16
2,500	*Wettlauf. S. M.	24	24	23	23
100	Yukon Gold M.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼

BONDS.

$9,000	Braden Cop. 6s.	182½	183	182	182
50,000	B. R. T. 5 p. c. notes	96½	96⅝	96½	96 9-16
1,000	Mason Val. 6s.	130	130	130	130
2,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
15,000	West. Pac. 5s.	84¼	84¼	84⅜	84⅜

*Cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex dividend.

Issues not traded in were quoted thus:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Nov. 15. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 14. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Writing Paper	3	4	3	4
Bay State Gas	⅜	½	⅜	½
Borden's Cond. Milk	119½	121	119½	121
Borden's Cond. M. pf.	109	110¼	109	110½
Con. Rubber Tire	11	14	11	14
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	50	60	50	60
Havana Tobacco	4	7	4	7
Havana Tobacco pf.	8	10	8	10
Houston Oil	19	21	19	21
Houston Oil pf.	66	69	66	69
Inter. Rubber tr. ctfs.	11⅞	12	11¾	12
International Salt	3	6	3	6
Lehigh Valley C. S. Co.	235	240	235	240
McAndrew & Forbes	190	200	190	200
Manhattan Transit	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
*Mays Oil	27	30	27	29
N. Y. Transportation	5	6	5	6
Otis Elevator	75	78	75	78
Otis Elevator pf.	102	104	102	104
Penn. Textile	24	26	24	26
Pettibone-Mulliken	29	31	29	31
Pettibone-Mulliken pf.	99	100	99	100
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	260	275	260	275
R. J. Reynolds	265	280	265	280
Standard Oil, old	1,000	1,000	1,060	1,000
United Cigar Stores Co. of Am. pf.	121	122	121	122
U. S. L. & H. new	13	14	13	14
U. S. L. & H. pf. new	82	84	82	84
U. S. Motor	1-16	3-16	..	..
U. S. Motor pf.	⅝	1	..	..

MINING STOCKS.

*Beaver Consolidated	40	41	40	41
British Col. Copper	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
Caledonia Mining	25	30	25	30
Davis-Daly Copper	2	2½	2	2⅛
First National	2	2¼	2	2⅛
*Greenwater	4	6	4	6
Keystone	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2¼
Mines of America	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
North Butte Develop.	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
Pacific Smelters	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
South Live Oak	1½	2	1½	2
South Utah M. & S.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Tonopah Min.	6⅜	6⅝	6½	6⅝
Tuolumne Copper	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
United Copper	1½	2⅛	1½	2⅛
United Copper pf.	8	20	8	20

BONDS.

Bethlehem Steel 5s	87¾	87⅝	87¾	87⅝
Braden Copper 7s	181	183	180	183
Chicago Elevated 5s	97¾	98	97¾	98
N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	99⅛	100	99⅞	100

*Sells cents per share.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	18	18⅛	18⅛	19⅛
Atlantic Refining	575	580	575	585
Borne-Scrymser	150	175	160	175
Buckeye Pipe Line	176	177	178	179
Chesebrough Mfg.	650	675	650	700
Colonial Oil	120	140	125	150
Continental Oil	1,025	1,100	1,000	1,020
Crescent Pipe Line	66	68	66	67
Cumberland Pipe Line	76	80	78	80
Eureka Pipe Line	388	395	388	392
Galena-Signal Oil	230	236	232	237
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	130	135	130	135
Indiana Pipe Lines	148	150	152	154
National Transit	44	45	44	45
New York Transit	355	357	353	365
Northern Pipe Line	125	127	127	130
Ohio Oil	127	130	128	130
Prairie Oil & Gas	307	310	308	309
Solar Refining	535	575	540	550
Southern Pipe Line	275	285	275	280
South Penn. Oil	720	735	720	730
S. W. Penn. Pipe Lines	169	170	169	170
Standard Oil (Cal.)	166	168	168	171
Standard Oil (Ind.)	310	315	313	315
Standard Oil (Kan.)	390	395	390	400
Standard Oil (Ky.)	380	385	380	380
Standard Oil (Neb.)	300	305	300	305
Standard Oil (N. J.)	393	396	394	396
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	565	570	568	575
Standard Oil (Ohio)	265	270	265	270
Stand. O. subsid. en bl.	680	685	685	690
Stand. O. old, all on	1,050	1,080	1,039	1,088
Swan & Finch	190	205	190	205
Union Tank Line	74	77	74	77
Vacuum Oil	178	182	178	182
Washington Oil	20	25	20	25
Waters-Pierce Oil	1,400	1,450	1,400	1,450

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Nov. 15. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 14. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. ex rights	23½	23¾	23½	23⅝
Conley Foil	290	300	290	300
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.	180	200	180	200
J. S. Young	175	180	175	180
Porto Rican-Am. Tob.	260	270	265	275
R. J. Reynolds ex rts.	256	260	250	260
United Cigars Stores	115⅛	115⅝	115	115¼
United Cigar Stores pf.	120	122	120	122
Tobacco Products Co.	125	150	125	150
Tobacco Prod. Co. pf.	104¼	104¼	103	103⅝

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Light & Traction	430	434
Amer. Light & Traction pf.	108	110
Adirondack Elec. Power	22	24
Adirondack Elec. Power pf.	65	67
Amer. Gas & Electric	87	92
Amer. Gas & Electric pf.	46	48
Amer. Power & Light	68	70
Amer. Power & Light pf.	85	86
Amer. Public Utilities	61	63½
Amer. Public Utilities pf.	81	83
Cities Service	117	120
Cities Service pf.	88	90
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	68	70
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	90	92
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	95	97
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	78	80
Empire District Electric 5s	87	89
Empire District Electric 5s pf.	85	88
Federal Light & Traction	35	38
Federal Light & Traction pf.	83	86
Federal Utilities Co.	44	48
Federal Utilities Co. pf.	74	78
Gas & Electric Securities	150	160
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	98
Lincoln Gas & Electric	38	42
Northern States Power	87	90
Northern States Power pf.	86	88
Ozark Power & Water Co.	47	50
Pacific Gas & Electric	85	86
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	91	93
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	25	27
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	81	83
Standard Gas & Electric	22¾	23½
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
United Light & Rys.	76	92
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	84½	86½
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	74½	76
[illegible]	26	29
[illegible]	88	88
[illegible]	93	95
[illegible]	98½	99

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	American Bond. Co.	76½	76½	76½
Y	First National Bank	143	143	143
113	German Fire Ins. Co.	17½	17½	17½
75	H'a. Oil com. tr. ctfs.	20¼	20	20
100	Penn. W. & P. com.	83½	83½	83½
460	United Ry.	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝

BONDS.

$300	A. C. L. cts. 5s, 20s	92	92	92
10,000	Balt. C'y 4s, (1961)	96¼	96¼	96¼
3,000	Con. Gas 4½s	94½	94½	94½
1,000	Coal & Coke Ry. 5s	94½	94½	94½
154,000	Cotton Duck 5s	76½	75	76½
1,000	Chatta. 5s (1920)	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2,000	Cons. C'l Co. ref. 5s	93	93	93
2,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	105	105	105
2,000	Mary. Elec. 5s	98	98	98
8,000	N. O., Mo. & Chi. 5s	87½	87½	87½
1,000	Norf. Ry. & L't 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
24,000	Unit. Rys. 1st 4s	84½	84½	84½
14,000	Unit. Rys. 2dg. 5s	89	88	88
5,000	Unit. Rwys. Inc.	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
1,000	U. R. 3 yr. 5s notes	104½	104½	104½
1,000	Va. Ry. & Power 5s	95½	95½	95½
1,000	Was., Balt. & An. 5s	89	89	89

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Algomah	5½	5½	5½
45	Allouez	44	43	43
740	Amal. Copper	85⅝	84½	84½
295	Am. Zinc	31¼	31	31¼
75	Arizona Com.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Bonanza	35c	35c	35c
200	Boston & Corbin	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,370	Balakiala	5	4	4½
299	Butte & Superior	49	48⅝	48⅝
10	Butte & Superior rcts.	28¾	28¾	28¾
215	Cal. & Arizona	80	79	79
78	Calumet & Hecla	595	590	590
45	Centennial	20¼	19⅝	19⅝
330	Chino	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛
2,495	Copper Range	58	56⅝	57¼
25	Daly West	3½	3½	3½
150	East Butte	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
445	Giroux	4⅜	4 11-16	4⅜
881	Granby	77	75⅝	76
75	Franklin	11	11	11
687	Greene Can.	9⅝	9½	9⅝
158	Hancock	26½	25	26½
100	Hedley	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
110	Indiana	17½	17½	17½
10	Island Creek pf.	87½	87½	87½
615	Isle Royale	37¼	36	36½
20	Kerr Lake	2¾	2¾	2¾
595	Lake Copper	33	31⅝	31⅝
161	La Salle	5⅞	5½	5½
200	Mason Valley	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
715	Mayflower	14¾	14	14
35	Mohawk	65¾	65¾	65¾
300	Nevada Con.	23	22½	22½
50	New Arcadian	3	3	3
30	Nipissing	8¼	8¼	8½
1,887	North Butte	37	36¼	36¼
50	Ojibway	3	3	3
1,765	Old Colony	9⅝	9¼	9¼
65	Old Dominion	60	59½	59½
120	Osceola	111½	111	111
660	Pond Creek	27¼	26¾	26¾
224	Quincy	90	88	89
200	Ray Con.	23¼	23⅛	23⅛
450	Santa Fe	3 15-16	3½	3½
175	Shannon	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜
940	Shattuck	33¼	32½	32½
300	South Utah	40c	40c	40c
30	St. Mary's Land	50	50	50
485	Superior & Boston	3	2⅞	2⅞
295	Superior	45⅛	44¼	44⅝
25	Tamarack	43¾	43	43
10	Tennessee Copper	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝
50	Union Copper Land	2	2	2
822	U. S. Smelting	47¼	46¼	46¼
75	U. S. Smelting pf.	51¼	51	51¼
305	Utah Con.	13⅝	13	13
14	Utah Copper	64	64	64
50	Winona	4¾	4¾	4¾
45	Wolverine	77½	77	77

RAILROADS.

20	Boston Elevated	123	123	123
20	Boston & Maine	98	98	98
16	Boston Suburban pf.	72	72	72
52	Chi. J. & S. Y. pf.	108½	106	106
25	Mass. Elec. pf. stamp.	77½	77	77
748	Mass. Elec. frac. war.	20c	19c	19c
10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	136	135½	135½
10	Rutland pf.	52	52	52
9	West End St. Ry.	82½	82½	82½

TELEPHONES.

318	American	143½	143	143½
10	New England	154½	154½	154½

MISCELLANEOUS.

80	Am. Ag. Chem.	57¼	56¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, Nov. 15, 1912.

Total sales Nov. 15, 1912..... 282,785
From Jan. 1, 1912..... 115,249,594
Same period last year..... 112,809,957

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
2⅜	2⅞	300	Allis-C. tr. rcts. 2d pd..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅞	+ 1/8
84½	84⅝	18,400	Amalgamated Copper..	85⅞	85⅞	84½	84½	−1⅞
55¾	55½	4,075	Am. Beet Sugar.....	56	56⅞	55	55½	− ⅜
93	94	200	Am. Beet Sugar pf.....	94	94	94	94	...
102	107	300	Am. Brake Shoe & F..	107	107¾	41	41¼	− ¾
41	41¼	10,100	Am. Can.....	41⅜	42¼	41	41¼	− ⅛
122⅜	122½	900	Am. Can pf.....	122¼	122⅞	122¼	122⅜	+ ⅛
59¾	60	310	Am. Car & Foundry...	60¼	60⅞	60⅛	60⅝	+ ⅜
118	119⅝	100	Am. Car & Fdry. pf...	118½	118½	118½	118½	+ ⅛
43¼	44	3,700	Am. Cities.....	42	45⅛	42	43¾	+ 1⅜
80⅜	81	1,800	Am. Cities pf.....	80¾	81⅛	80¾	81	+ ⅛
58⅝	58½	12,000	Am. Cotton Oil.....	57⅜	59	57⅜	58⅛	+ 1⅞
19½	19¾	300	Am. Ice Securities.....	19⅜	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	14	1,000	Am. Linseed.....	13⅞	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
45⅞	46	5,900	Am. Locomotive.....	46⅞	46¾	46	46⅛	+ ⅛
106	106⅜	100	Am. Locomotive pf....	106⅜	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜	+ ⅛
15	15⅞	800	Am. Malt.....	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	− ⅛
63	63¼	1,300	Am. Malt pf.....	63⅜	64⅛	63	63	− ⅛
79½	79⅝	8,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.....	80	80¾	78¾	79¼	+ ⅛
106½	107	100	Am. Smelt. & R.pf.x d..	107	107	107	107	+ 1¼
85	86	100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B..	85	85	85	85	− ½
191	194	100	Am. Snuff.....	193	193	193	193	+2
141	141½	500	Am. Steel Foundries...	141¼	141¾	141	141	...
142¾	143	400	Am. Telep. & Teleg....	143	143⅞	142¾	143⅛	+ ⅛
269½	270	200	Am. Tobacco x d.....	270	270	270	270	− ⅛
97¾	98⅛	400	Am. Water Works pf..	98	98⅛	97⅞	97⅞	− ⅛
84	85	100	Am. Woolen pf.....	84	84	84	84	−2⅝
33	34	200	Am. Writing Paper pf..	33⅜	33⅜	33⅛	33½	−1⅜
43⅜	43½	2,300	Anaconda Copper Co...	44⅜	44⅜	43¼	43⅜	−1
107⅝	107⅞	2,400	Atch., Top. & S. F....	107½	108	107⅜	107⅞	...
101⅝	101⅞	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf..	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	+ ⅝
138	138½	600	Atlantic Coast Line....	138	138	138	138	...
57	57¼	500	Baldwin Locomotive...	57¼	57¼	57	57	− ⅛
106½	106¾	300	Baltimore & Ohio.....	106⅝	106⅞	106¼	106½	...
86	87	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	86⅝	86⅞	86⅜	86⅝	−1
41	41¼	1,500	Bethlehem Steel.....	43	43	41½	41½	−1
72	73¼	400	Bethlehem Steel pf....	73	73	72	72	...
144	146½	100	Brooklyn Union Gas....	144	144	144	144	...
89¼	90	400	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	90	90	89½	89½	...
7⅞	8¼	100	Bruns. Ter & Ry. Sec..	8	8	8	8	−1
61½	61¾	4,000	California Petroleum..	62⅝	63¾	61½	61½	...
90¼	90¾	300	California Pet. pf.....	90¼	90¾	90¼	90½	+ ⅛
265¾	266½	5,460	Canadian Pacific.....	266	267¼	265⅝	266	...
30¼	30½	400	Central Leather Co....	30⅝	30⅝	30¼	30¼	− ⅛
363	380	100	Central R. R. of N. J..	370	370	370	370	...
...	...	120	Chath'm & Phenix Bk..	184	184	184	184	...
81⅛	81½	1,700	Chesapeake & Ohio....	81⅞	81⅞	81¼	81½	− ⅛
18⅛	18¼	700	Chicago Gt. Western..	18½	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅛
34½	35	400	Chi. Gt. Western pf....	35½	35½	35¼	35¼	− ⅛
115⅝	115½	4,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	115⅝	116⅜	115⅜	115½	− ⅛
140½	141	200	Chi. & Northwestern..	141	141	140⅜	140⅝	− ⅛
48¾	48¼	4,600	Chino Copper.....	48⅝	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛	...
135	...	100	Cin., Sand. & Clev. pf.	135	135	135	135	−3
51½	55	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L..	52	52	52	52	−3
36⅝	37	800	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	37½	37½	36⅜	37	+ ⅝
142½	143	100	Consolidated Gas.....	142⅜	142½	142⅛	142½	+ ⅛
16	16½	2,200	Corn Products Ref....	16⅜	16⅜	16	16	− ⅛
80	80½	450	Corn Products Ref. pf..	81	81	80¼	80¼	− ⅛
167½	168½	200	Delaware & Hudson....	168	168	168	168	+1
540	550	200	Del., Lack. & West....	540	548½	540	548½	−1
27½	28	100	Distillers' Securities....	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	...
34½	34⅝	1,100	Erie.....	34⅜	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	− ⅛
51⅜	52	700	Erie 1st pf.....	52	52	51⅝	51⅝	− ⅛
42	42⅞	100	Erie 2d pf.....	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	− ⅛
200	210	30	General Chemical.....	200	200	200	200	+ ⅛
181½	182¼	210	General Electric.....	182	182	181⅜	181⅞	− ⅛
76⅝	78	100	General Motors pf....	77⅛	77⅞	77¼	77¼	+ ⅛
21½	25	300	Goldfield Consol.....	24⅞	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
70⅝	70½	600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co....	70½	70¾	70¼	70¼	− ⅛
107	107¼	100	Goodrich pf.....	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
137⅝	138	1,200	Great Northern pf....	138½	138½	137½	137½	+ ¼
46	46⅛	900	Gt. N. certs. ore prop..	46¼	46½	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
128	129	100	Illinois Central.....	128½	128½	128¼	128¼	+ ⅛
19⅞	19¼	200	Inspiration Con. Cop...	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	− ¼
19⅜	19⅞	1,500	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs..	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅛
64½	64⅝	1,200	Inter.-Met. pf.....	65½	65⅝	65	65	− ⅛
121	123½	300	Int. Harvester.....	120	121	120	121	+1
118¼	119¾	100	Int. Harvester pf.....	118	118	118	118	− ⅝
13	13¼	2,750	Int. Paper.....	14⅜	14⅞	13	13½	−1⅛
52½	53	2,000	Int. Paper pf.....	55¼	55¼	52½	52½	−2⅜
91	94	700	Kayser & Co. (Julius)..	91½	91½	91½	91½	−1½
82½	83¼	200	Kresge (S. S.) Co.....	83	83	82⅝	82⅝	− ⅛
47	50	200	Lackawanna Steel.....	48	48	48	48	− ⅛
174	174¼	2,900	Lehigh Valley.....	174½	174⅜	174	174	− ⅛
42	42½	700	Loose-Wiles Biscuit....	42¼	42¼	42	42	− ⅛
104⅝	103½	200	Loose-Wiles B. 1st pf..	105	105	105	105	−1¼
146½	147½	200	Louisville & Nash.....	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	+ ⅜
20	20½	200	Mercantile Marine pf..	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	...
81¾	81½	1,200	Mexican Petroleum	81⅞	82	81¼	81½	...
28¼	28½	1,400	Miami Copper	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28⅜	...
48	50	100	Minn. & St. Louis pf..	48	48	48	48	...
143	143½	225	M., St. P. & S. S. M....	143	143⅜	143	143⅜	+ ⅝
28½	29	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	28½	28½	28½	28½	− ⅛
62½	63	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.....	63	63	63	63	−1
43¾	44¼	2,100	Missouri Pacific	44⅝	44⅝	43⅜	43¾	− ½
132½	133⅞	200	Nat. Biscuit Co.....	133	133	133	133	...
21	22	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp....	21	21	21	21	...
60¼	61	300	Nat. Lead Co.....	61	61	60¼	60½	+ ⅜
110	110¾	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.....	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ¼
26⅜	27½	100	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf..	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
22⅞	23⅞	1,700	Nev. Consol. Copper...	23⅛	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝	− ⅛
82	82½	600	New York Air Brake....	83¾	83⅞	82¾	82⅞	− ⅛
114½	114½	400	New York Central.....	115¼	115¼	114½	114½	− ½
135½	136½	955	N. Y., N. H. & Hart..	135¼	135¼	135	135	−1
89½	90	100	New York State Rys....	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	− ⅛
115¾	115¾	2,100	Norfolk & Western....	116¼	116¼	115½	115½	− ½
72	73	800	No. Ohio. Tr. & Light..	72¼	72¼	71¾	72	+ ¼
124½	125	2,800	Northern Pacific	125¼	125¼	124½	124½	− ⅝
34⅞	34⅝	1,000	Pacific Mail	34⅝	34⅝	34¼	34¼	− ⅛
123¾	124¼	1,100	Pennsylvania R. R....	123⅝	123¾	123	123¼	...
116	116¾	200	People's Gas, Chi.....	116½	116⅞	116	116	− ½
207	208½	200	P. Lorillard Co.....	209	209	208¼	208½	+2½
23⅞	23½	200	Pittsburgh Coal	23½	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	− ⅛
91¾	92¾	700	Pittsburgh Coal pf....	92⅞	93	92½	92½	− ⅛
37⅞	38	400	Pressed Steel Car.....	38	38	37¾	37¾	− ¼
37	37⅛	400	Pressed Steel Car pf...	37¼	37¼	37	37	...
101	101½	25	Pressed Steel Car pf...	101½	101½	101½	101½	...
166½	166⅝	90	Pullman Company.....	166½	166⅞	166½	166½	...
36½	37⅝	100	R'way Steel Spring....	37⅝	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	−1
100	102½	100	R'way Steel Sp. pf....	101	101	101	101	...
22⅝	23½	7,400	Ray Consol. Copper....	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
171	171½	34,300	Reading	171⅜	172¼	170⅝	171⅛	+ ⅝
29½	30¼	1,400	Rep. Iron & Steel.....	30	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅛
91⅞	92	400	Rep. Iron & Steel pf...	91⅞	92	91⅞	92	...
25⅞	26	400	Rock Island Co.	26¼	26⅜	26	26	− ⅛
49	50	600	Rock Island Co. pf....	50	50½	49¼	49¼	− ⅛
98¾	99	2,100	Rumely (M.) Co.....	100⅝	100⅝	98½	98¾	+ ⅛
102½	103½	200	Rumely (M.) Co. pf....	103½	103½	103½	103½	− ½
20⅜	22	100	St. Louis & San Fran..	20½	20½	20½	20½	...
60	65	50	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	64	64	64	64	...
34½	34⅝	900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	35⅝	35⅝	34½	34½	...
39	39½	200	St. Louis Southwest'n..	39½	39½	39½	39½	− ⅛
20¼	21½	200	Seaboard Air Line.....	20½	20½	20½	20½	− ⅛
48¾	49¼	2,000	Seaboard Air Line pf...	49¾	49¾	48¾	48¾	− ¼
215½	216¾	450	Sears, Roebuck & Co...	217¼	217¼	216¾	216¾	− ¼
50	54	200	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron...	53	53	53	53	−1
110½	110⅝	1,700	Southern Pacific	111	111¼	110⅝	110⅝	− ⅜
...	...	50	South P. R. Sugar pf...	110	110	110	110	...
20⅝	20¾	1,300	Southern R'way ext....	20¾	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅛
41	41⅛	300	Tennessee Copper	41¼	41¼	41	41	− ⅛
119¼	119¾	235	Texas Co.....	121	121	119¼	119¼	− ⅛
24½	24⅝	100	Texas & Pacific.....	25	25	25	25	− ⅛
37¾	38¼	100	Third Avenue	37⅞	37⅞	37¾	37¾	− ⅛
9	9¼	10,400	Union Bag & Paper....	11⅛	11⅞	9	9	−3
49	50	1,900	Union B. & Paper pf...	55½	55½	48½	48½	−7
171½	171⅝	13,100	Union Pacific	172⅞	173⅛	171¼	171½	−1¼
51¾	52	100	United Cigar Mfrs.....	53½	53½	52	52	−1
100⅝	101¼	110	United Dry Goods.....	101	101	101	101	+ ⅜
36	37	200	United Rys. Inv.....	37	37	37	37	+ ⅛
64	65	100	United Rys. Inv. pf....	64	64	64	64	−1
63	67	10	U. S. Express.....	62½	62½	62½	62½	...
54⅞	55	8,900	U. S. Rubber.....	53	56¾	54⅞	54⅞	+ ⅛
107¼	108¾	1,350	U. S. Rubber 1st pf....	108	109	108	108	...
79½	80⅜	300	U. S. Rubber 2d pf....	80	80½	80	80¼	+1⅜
74⅜	74⅝	40,220	U. S. Steel.....	75½	76	74⅝	74⅝	−1⅛
112	112⅜	400	U. S. Steel pf.....	112¼	112¾	112	112⅜	− ⅜
63¼	63⅜	2,500	Utah Copper	64⅜	64⅝	63⅜	63⅜	− ⅛
46⅞	47	700	Va.-Caro. Chemical	46⅜	47¼	46⅜	46⅝	+ ⅞
115¼	116	200	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf....	115⅜	115⅝	115⅜	115⅝	...
91	...	100	Va. Ry. & Power pf....	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ⅛
4	4⅝	200	Wabash	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
14¼	14½	400	Wabash pf.....	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅜	...
78	78½	100	Western Union Tel....	78	78	78	78	+ ⅛
81½	81⅝	300	Westinghouse E. & M...	82	82	81¾	81¾	+ ¼
250	310	100	Weyman-Bruton Co....	275	275	275	275	−25
8½	9½	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie....	9	9	9	9	...
30	30½	900	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf..	29½	30	29½	30	+1
14	15	600	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf....	14	14¾	14	14¼	− ¼
115½	115¾	1,000	Woolworth (F.W.) Co..	116⅜	116⅝	116	115½	−1
115¼	116½	200	Woolworth pf.....	116	116	116	116	+ ⅝

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Nov. 15, 1912..... $1,554,000
From Jan. 1, 1912..... 612,875,500
Same period last year..... 762,710,100

Jap Gov 4½s, str in 1,000..... 90⅜
2d Series 5,000..... 90
Rep of Cuba 5s 10,000..... 101¾
Va 6s, def, Brown Bros & Co ctfs 1,000..... 56
N Y State 4s, 1958 1,000..... 101
N Y City 3½s, 1954 5,000..... 84½
4s, 1956, reg 2,000..... 96
4s, 1957 1,000..... 98
2,000..... 97⅝
4s, 1958 5,000..... 98
4s, 1959 1,000..... 98
Joint 4s, 16,000..... 95⅝
21,000..... 95½
registered 21,000..... 95¼
Chi & East Ill ref & imp 4s 2,000..... 77½
Chi, I & L ref 6s 2,000..... 124½
Chi, Mil & St P conv 4½s, sub rcts, full paid 1,000..... 106⅞
C, M & P Sd 4s 5,000..... 93½
5,000..... 93
2,000..... 93½
3,000..... 93½
C & N W gen 3½s 5,000..... 84
gen 4s 5,000..... 97¼
Mil, Spart & N Wn 1st 4s 6,000..... 93¼
C, R I & P gen 4s 1,000..... 93¾
2,000..... 94¼
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s 1,000..... 87⅜
1,000..... 87¼
deb 5s 14,000..... 91⅜
15,000..... 91½
C, R I & P R R 4s 15,000..... 67¾
15,000..... 67¾
10,000..... 67¼
1,000..... 67¼
registered 13,000..... 67½
Chi, St P, M & O deb 5s 10,000..... 102¾
15,000..... 102½
Chino Copper 5s 2,000..... 102½
Cincinnati Gas & Elec 1st 5s 4,000..... 89¾
Cent Leather 5s 2,000..... 95¼
Cent. Pac gtd 4s 2,000..... 95
Cent R R & Bkg Co of Ga col 5s 1,000..... 101
Cent Vermont 4s 5,000..... 80⅜
Ches & O con 5s 5,000..... 110
gen 4½s 8,000..... 99½
conv 4½s 4,000..... 92¾
Chi & Alton 3½s 1,000..... 65
C, B & Q gen 4s 3,000..... 93
8,000..... 94⅜
Joint 4s, 16,000..... 93⅝
21,000..... 93½
registered 21,000..... 93¼
Chi & East Ill ref & imp 4s 2,000..... 77½
Chi, I & L ref 6s 2,000..... 124½
Chi, Mil & St P conv 4½s, sub rcts, full paid 1,000..... 106⅞
C, M & P Sd 4s 5,000..... 93½
5,000..... 93
2,000..... 93½
3,000..... 93½
C & N W gen 3½s 5,000..... 84
gen 4s 5,000..... 97¼
Mil, Spart & N Wn 1st 4s 6,000..... 93¼
C, R I & P gen 4s 1,000..... 93¾
2,000..... 94¼
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s 1,000..... 87⅜
1,000..... 87¼
deb 5s 14,000..... 91⅜
15,000..... 91½
C, R I & P R R 4s 15,000..... 67¾
15,000..... 67¾
10,000..... 67¼
1,000..... 67¼
registered 13,000..... 67½
Chi, St P, M & O deb 5s 10,000..... 102¾
15,000..... 102½
Chino Copper 5s 2,000..... 102½
Cincinnati Gas & Elec 1st 5s 4,000..... 89¾
Cleve, C, C & St L gen 4s 1,000..... 90
Col Mid 1st 4s 1,000..... 43
12,000..... 40
38,000..... 41
Col & So 1st 4s 2,000..... 93½
5,000..... 93¾
Col & So ref & ext 4½s 3,000..... 94⅝
2,000..... 94½
Corn Prod Ref S Y 5s, 1931 5,000..... 96¾
10,000..... 96¼
S F 5s, 1934 1,000..... 94½
Del & Hud 1st & ref 4s 2,000..... 97¼
Den & R G 1st & ref 5s 5,000..... 83⅞
15,000..... 83½
Det United Ry con 4½s 10,000..... 74
Dist Secur Corp 5s 2,000..... 72
Du P de Nem P 4½s 10,000..... 88½
Erie 1st con 7s 8,000..... 115
Erie 1st con 4s 1,000..... 86⅝
1,000..... 86½
2,000..... 86⅞
6,000..... 86½
Erie 1st con gen 4s 1,000..... 76½
Erie, Penn, col tr 4s 1,000..... 89
6,000..... 88½
Gen Elec deb 5s temp rcts, 1st paid 1,000..... 103⅛
full paid 4,000..... 104
4,000..... 103⅞
Gen Motors 6s 5,000..... 93¾
5,000..... 99½
Gt Nor ref 4½s 12,000..... 100⅝
2,000..... 100¼
Hock Val 1st 4½s 8,000..... 100⅛
Hudson Co Gas 5s 1,000..... 103⅞
Ill Cent ref 4s 2,000..... 85⅜
4,000..... 85¼
5,000..... 86
Ill Steel 4½s 10,000..... 86½
Inter Paper 5s 1,000..... 104⅜
Indiana Steel 5s 5,000..... 100¼
5,000..... 100⅜
Insp Con Cop 5s, sub rects, 2d paid 1,000..... 100⅜
4,000..... 100⅝
Inter-Met 4½s 2,000..... 80⅞
11,000..... 81
Int Steam P 5s 4,000..... 90¾
Lack Steel 5s, 1915 1,000..... 95¼
Lack Steel 5s, 1923 2,000..... 96¼
L S & M So 4s, 1928 4,000..... 92¾
4,000..... 92¾
L S & M So 4s, 1931 7,000..... 92½
Liggett & Myers 7s temp bonds 3,000..... 120¾
Liggett & Myers 5s 10,000..... 96⅛
Louis & Nash unif 4s 3,000..... 97¾
2,000..... 97¼
Mer Mar col t 4½s 5,000..... 86¼
Mex Petrol 1st ref conv 6s, Ser A 5,000..... 102½
M, K & T of T 5s 1,000..... 101⅛
Mo Pac 5s, 1920 1,000..... 97¾
5s, 1917 2,000..... 99¾
1st con 6s 1,000..... 108
Mob & Ohio gen 4s 15,000..... 85¼
new 6s 1,000..... 117¾
National Tube 5s 7,000..... 99¼
N Y Cent gen 3½s 1,000..... 80⅛
N Y, Chi & St L 1st 4s, reg 1,000..... 98⅜
N Y G, El L, H & P pur mon 4s 5,000..... 87⅜
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s 9,000..... 120¼
N Y Tel 4½s 11,000..... 98
22,000..... 97⅞
North Pac 4s 2,000..... 87⅛
3,000..... 87
Nor Pac & Mont 4s 1,000..... 87⅛
Nor Pac & Mont 4s 1,000..... 87⅛
Nor Pac & Mont 4s 1,000..... 87⅛

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Washington Heights Deals for Apartment Improvements—Republic Theatre in Forty-second Street Sold to Isman Syndicate—New York Central a Buyer—Excellent Bronx Market.

Two more sales in the upper Washington Heights section, which has been active in investment operations recently, have just been made for prospective apartment house improvement. One included another corner of the Loyal L. Smith estate from which several large parcels have been sold off during the past two weeks. The latest deal comprises the four lots forming the northeast corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 180th Street, 102.3 on the avenue and 68.9 on the street. It is understood that a builder has acquired the property for improvement.

The other deal was a few blocks south, being the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 157th Street, a vacant plot, 103 feet on the avenue and 154 on the street. It has been sold by the estate of Samuel Huggins to the Placid Realty Company, of which John Katzman is President. An old frame structure, a survival of the days when Washington Heights was a suburb with roomy frame houses, is on the rear of the property, and is known from a former occupant as the Mills house. The buying syndicate intends to improve the plot in the near future with a large apartment house.

Republic Theatre Transferred.

A transfer of more than usual interest was recorded yesterday in the Register's office, being that of the Republic Theatre at 207 to 211 West Forty-second Street, directly in the rear of the Victoria Theatre. The property was transferred by Anna F. and Beatrice M. Davidson of Saratoga to the Geisha Realty Company, of which Louis M. Simson is Treasurer and Felix Isman a Director. The company gave back a mortgage of $150,000 to Anna F. Davidson, and a second mortgage of $50,000 was recorded as given to Louis M. Simson.

The Republic Theatre plot forms a part of the Victoria Theatre corner on Seventh Avenue, which has been under lease for a long time by Oscar Hammerstein, and David Belasco has leased the Republic Theatre from Mr. Hammerstein.

New York Central Railroad Buys.

The New York Central Railroad Company added another parcel of realty to its west side holdings yesterday when Judge Mayer of the United States District Court confirmed the sale by J. Charles Weschler, as attorney of the Birch Realty Company, and H. Raabe & Son of the three-story factory, 54.4 by 100.5 by irregular, at 319 to 323 West Sixty-fourth Street, abutting the tracks of the railroad.

The sale price, according to the court record, was $26,000. The railroad company owns an abutting one-story brick garage at Nos. 306 and 308 West Sixty-fifth Street. It could not be learned what was proposed to be done with the acquisition.

Old Chelsea Church Resold.

A builder is reported to have purchased the property of the old Chelsea Methodist Episcopal Church on West Thirtieth Street. The property is known as 327 to 335 West Thirtieth Street, and consists of the old church building and a three-story dwelling, covering a plot 89 by 98.7, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues.

The sellers in the present deal, Lowenfeld & Prager and Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum, purchased the property last May from the Trustees of the church. An apartment house will probably be erected on the site.

Bronx.

Thorn & Co. have sold to a client a plot of about four lots, situated on the east side of Briggs Avenue, 205 feet south of 194th Street.

Ernst & Cahn have sold for Isabella Heine and Lillian Bohm the five-story new law apartment known as 1,036 Fox Street, on lot 37.6 by 100.

The same firm have also sold for the Reliable Construction Company, Israel I. Wolf, President, the two-story and basement brick private dwelling known as 1,711 Fulton Avenue, on lot 18 by 83.

The Taxpayers' Realty Company has sold the new two-story taxpayer just completed on lot 72 by 158, west side of Boston Road, 63 feet north of 180th Street; also the two and three family houses in the rear, 2,110 and 2,112 Bryant Avenue, to the Van Dyck estate, who gave in part payment two houses, with stores, on the northwest corner of 102d Street and Lexington Avenue and cash. John A. Steinmetz was the broker in the transaction.

Nicholas Lopard has resold for James Casalo the two-family house at 916 Tinton Avenue on plot 27 by 135 to Maria J. Bonanno.

Another Bronx Theatre.

George S. Leiner has sold to William H. Weissager, builder of the McKinley Square Theatre, and President of the McKinley Square Casino, the plot of ground on the west side of Boston Road, between 167th Street and 168th Street, known as the old Barry property, now occupied by the Jackson Democratic Club. The plot, 171 feet front by 165 feet depth, will immediately be improved with a vaudeville theatre, stores, auto garage, and offices.

Brooklyn.

Charles Buermann & Co. have sold for the estate of Henry Wellbrock, a brother-in-law of John H. Shultz, the four-story and basement brownstone house 542 Bedford Avenue, on a lot 25 by 100, to Joseph S. Magrath, who also controls the property 540 Bedford Avenue, formerly Dr. Baker's mansion. The buyer now controls a plot 50 by 100.

F. C. Sauter has sold the two-story and basement brick dwelling 382 Eighth Street for Miss Jessie Thompson to a client, who, after making extensive alterations and repairs, will occupy the property.

Frank A. Seaver has sold the three-story brick building at 7,004 Fort Hamilton Avenue for S. Heuchel to an investor; also a plot 75 by 100, on the north side of Ninetieth Street, 103 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for M. Merrick to an investor, and the one-family brick dwelling at 423 Eighty-first Street for Theodore Frost to Mrs. Muth, for occupancy.

Long Island.

The Standard Oil Company has purchased two blocks in Greenpoint, adjacent to its plant, which fronts 575 feet on Newtown Creek. The property is bounded by Newtown Creek and Webster, Pollock, and Jackson Streets, and was purchased from the Contractors' Realty Company and John C. Wierda & Co.

On the Long Island City side of the creek the Fleischmann Company has sold to the Contractors' Realty Company, which will use the plots as storage yards, the three blocks bounded by Newtown Creek, Review Avenue, and Howard and Preston Streets. The entire transaction involved nearly $500,000, including mortgages.

The Windsor Land and Improvement Company has sold at Hempstead to A. Murphy a plot, 40 by 100, on Emery Street; to E. and E. Williams, a plot, 80 by 87, on Gildersleeve Avenue, and to E. and G. Schubert, a plot, 40 by 100, on Broadale Avenue. The same company has sold at Rockville Centre to J. Sokoloff a plot, 20 by 132, on Lake View Avenue. The same company has sold at Mineral Park to N. Lynch a plot, 40 by 91, and to William Palmer a plot, 40 by 100, on Geranium Avenue; to M. J. McManus, a plot, 40 by 100, on Geranium Avenue, and to M. Mahony, a plot, 60 by 100, on Carnation Avenue.

The O. L. Schwencke Land and Investment Company has sold at Hempstead Estates a plot, 80 by 120, on Oakland Street to J. A. Wemette; a parcel fronting on Mercer Street 101 feet, to H. W. Harris; an irregular plot, fronting on Oakland Street, to K. Morris; a plot, 80 by 120, on Burnet Street to K. Foley; a parcel, 100 by 120, on Burnet Street to J. Gralten, and a plot, 80 by 120, on Elmwood Street to M. Quigley.

Commercial Leases.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased for M. & L. Hess, agents, the westerly store and basement in the new building 115-117 East Twenty-third Street to Z. Horikoshi & Co. The lease is for a long period.

W. H. Whiting & Co. have leased the store at 183 William Street to the Morgen-Journal.

Wilber C. Goodale has leased for P. H. Drew to John Vian the four-story building 108 West Thirty-first Street. The tenant will alter and occupy it for business.

Ernestus Gulick Company have closed a lease on the store at 132 Madison Avenue, corner of Thirty-first Street, for the Pooley Furniture Company of Philadelphia, for a term of years.

Myer Bondy has leased the store at 2 Bond Street for Clara Nugler to I. William Ostrow.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased the westerly store and basement in the building at 115 and 117 East Twenty-third Street to Z. Horikoosi & Co., and Ogden & Clarkson have leased the easterly store and basement in the same building to David W. Dazian & Co., M. & L. Hess acting as agents for the owner of 115 East Twenty-third Street.

Club Leases Dwelling.

The Delta Tau Delta Club has leased from Mrs. Ernest Fahnestock the four-story dwelling 116 West Fifty-eighth Street. The property is to be thoroughly overhauled and occupied as a home and clubhouse. The club is at present located at 66 West Thirty-sixth Street. E. J. Hogan and Henry D. Winans & May were the brokers in the transaction.

Harlem Block Lease Pending.

Negotiations are pending for the leasing of the old St. Nicholas Inn property, taking in the entire block bounded by Lenox and St. Nicholas Avenues, 111th and 112th Streets. The property is one of Harlem's few remaining landmarks, having for many years been used as a Summer garden and amusement resort.

The site has a frontage of 201.10 feet on Lenox Avenue, 236.10 feet on St. Nicholas Avenue, 10.9 feet on 111th Street, and 184.8 feet on 112th Street. It is at present covered with a number of old frame houses.

The property was acquired by Jacob Ruppert, the present owner, in 1880.

Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased the following houses: No. 45 East Eighty-third Street, for John J. Kavanaugh, to Mrs. Charles Oakes; 121 Washington Place, for Mrs. Davidge, to Henry P. Griffin; 113 East Thirty-eighth Street, for Tompkins McIlvaine, to W. Strothers Jones; 117 West Fifty-seventh Street, for Oswald G. Villard, to Mrs. George S. Choate, and 122 East Fortieth Street, for W. R. K. Taylor, to Winthrop Burr, represented by Winans & May.

Van Vliet & Place have leased the dwelling at 41 West Eleventh Street for the Dawson estate to a client.

Realty Notes.

Plans have been filed for removing the street projections and entirely remodeling the interior of the six-story store and loft building on the south side of Twenty-second Street, between Broadway and Fifth Avenue, at a cost of $40,000. The estate of Richard Mortimer is the owner. Rouse & Goldstone, with Joseph L. Steinam as associate, are the architects.

Plans were filed yesterday for a six-story hospital for the Volunteers of America on the northwest corner of Beekman and Water Streets. It will have a street frontage of 74.8 feet and an avenue frontage of 56.9 feet. It will be known as the Volunteer Hospital, and will cost $65,000. Adolph Mertin is the architect.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

62d St, 338, on map 338-40 East, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.6, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure; to the plaintiff, State Bank, $112,000.

By Henry Brady.

116th St, 350 East, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; foreclosure; adjourned sine die.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

119th St, 68 East, s s, 175 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure; to the plaintiff, E. D. Southmayd, $21,000.

AT 3,208 3D AV.

By Joseph P. Day.

Crotona Park North, 741, n s, 95.4 ft e of Clinton Av, 23x100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure; to the defendant, C. A. McGuire, $5,300.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

55th St, 39 and 41 West; for a nine-story apartment, 56x85.5; George Backer Construction Co., 62 West 45th St, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, 31 Union Square, architect, cost, $200,000.

Beekman St, n w corner of Water St; for six-story hospital, 74.8x56.9; Volunteer Hospital, 34 West 28th St, owner; A. Mertin, 34 West 28th St, architect; cost, $65,000.

Blondell Av, e s, 25 ft n of St. Raymonds Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 20x45; William A. Flieschman, 1,435 Williambridge Road, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,066 Blackrock Av, architect; cost, $4,500.

175th St, n s, 190 ft e of Prospect Av, for a one-story frame shop, 30x20; John Lohrbach, 781 East 175th St, owner; Philip H. Gabel, 320 5th Av, architect; cost, $200.

Guerlin St, s s, 46.34 ft e of Taylor Av, for a two-story brick mill, 49x52; James C. Forbes, 1,638 Guerlein St, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,066 Blackrock Av, architect; cost, $5,500.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

46th St, 56 West; to a five-story dwelling; E. Fraad, 330 West 25th St, owner; H. H. Rice, 68 Bay 32d St, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $10,000.

22d St, s s, Broadway to 5th Av; for a six-story store and loft; estate Richard Mortimer, 11 Wall St, owner; Rouse & Goldstone and J. L. Steinam, 38 West 32d St, architects; cost, $40,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 15.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 878, e s, 20.5x84.9x23x77.5; Broadway, 878, e s, 21x91.4x20.6x84.10, with all title to alley adjoining on n —x—; Jno. B. Donchian to Dilkan B. Donchian, 427 West 117th St, ½ part, a. t. a. l., Nov. 11; attorneys, Watson & K., 100 William St, $1,000

BURLING SLIP, 31-35, n e s, 94.10 ft s of Front St., 59.10x58.3x irreg.; also property in Brooklyn, College Point, Nassau, St. Lawrence and Hamilton Counties, deed of trust; A. Augustus Low, at Horse Shoe, St. Lawrence, N. Y., to Farmers Loan & Trust Co., 27 William St., as trustee, Aug. 7; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place, $1

HENDERSON PL., 7-9, w s, 34.11x47; Hannah Mendes to Misericordia Hospital, 531 East 86th St., (mtge $7,000,) Nov. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 B'way, $100

LAFAYETTE ST., s e corner of Howard St, 57.6x111.6x irregular; Selfdick Realty Company to Anna R. Gormly, 1,234 Bushwick Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $225,000,) Nov. 15; attorney, T. D. Day, Jr., 27 William St, $100

SAME property; Anna R. Gormly to Medway Realty Company, Inc., 27 William St, all liens, Nov. 15; attorney, same, $100

LIBERTY ST., 67, n s, 21.6x97.5; Matthew C. Jenkins to William B. Jenkins, Larchmont, N. Y., all title, June 5; attorney, E. L. Bushe, 150 Broadway, $100

RIDGE ST, e s, 165.6 ft n of Delancey St, 40.4x60; Alva Realty Co to Nathan Michalover, 804 East Broadway, and Barnet Michalover, 253 Grand St, (mtg $46,500,) B. & S. Nov. 14; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway, $100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 94.11 ft n of centre line of 148th St, (closed,) 19.11x125; Peter Alexander to Dowd Construction Co, 2,541 Valentine Av, Oct. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co, 160 Broadway, $100

WALKER ST, 72 to 76, n s, 75 ft to w s of Cortlandt Alley x80.10x75x81; Estelle L. Redmond and another to Franklin J. Taylor, 378 East 26th St, Brooklyn, E. & S., Nov. 14; attorney, Title Insurance Co, 135 Broadway, $100

SAME PROPERTY; Franklin J. Taylor to Gilbert S. and Louis F. Heublein, Hartford, Conn., (mtg $100,000,) Nov. 15; attorney, same, $100

2D AV., n e corner of 122d St., 20.11x80; Joseph Hirschfeld to John C. C. Wetter, 424 East 118th St., (mtge $15,000,) Nov. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway, $100

6TH AV, 2,518 to 2,524, e s, 60x100; Carl Just, Jr., to Carl L. Just, 1,859 Morris Av, (mtg $41,000,) Nov. 15; attorney, William Carl, 99 Nassau St, $1

SAME property; Carl L. Just to Carl, (Jr.,) and Emilie Just, 1,859 Morris Av, tenants by entirety, (mtge $41,000,) Nov. 15; attorney, same, $1

97TH AV, s e s, at n s of 209th St, 99.11x100; Helen R. de Moya to Frances Keegan at Six Shooter Gulch, Nev., June 5, 1910; attorney, George R. Simpson, 61 Park Row, $100

12TH ST, 353 and 355 West, n s, 44x80.10; Clarence K. Daggitt to Josephine B. Daggitt, 312 Manhattan Av, (mtg $10,000,) Nov. 14; attorney, B. B. Brown, 32 Wall St., $100

22D ST., 145 East, n s, 25x98.9; Peter C. Hewlitt et al. ex'c's of Sarah A. Hewitt to Hewitt Realty Co., 50 Church St., Nov. 11; attorneys, Parsons, C. & McI., 32 William St., $38,270

34TH ST, 425 West, n s, 22x98.9; Alice J. Early to D. J. Early, 435 West 34th St, Nov. 14; address, D. J. Early, 271 Broadway, $100

37TH ST, 446 West, s s, 25x98.9; Alice J. Early to Daniel J. Early, 425 West 34th St, Nov. 14; address, 271 Broadway, $100

42D ST., 207 and 211 West, n s, 69x104.4; Anna F. and Beatrice M. Davidson to Geisha Realty Co., 880 Broadway, all liens, Nov. 14; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 B'way, $100

48TH ST, 12 East, s s, 25x100.5; 12 East 48th St, Co. to Jno. B. Tonnele, at Hotel St. Andrew, Broadway and 72d St, (mtg $115,000,) Nov. 9; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Company, 160 Broadway, $1,000

76TH ST, n s, 198 ft e of Avenue A, 25x61.1x 25.4x65.4; Jennie Schaefer to Anna M. Goetze, 511 East 76th St, (mtg $2,266,) 1-3 part, April 15; attorney, Frank Herwig, 93 Nassau St., $1

80TH ST, n s, 241 West End Av, 43x49.6x irregular, (foreclosure Nov. 14;) W. Herbert Adams, referee, to Hudson City Savings Institution, 560 Warren St, Hudson, N. Y., all liens, Nov. 14; attorney, Everett J. Eiselstyn, 2 Rector St, $40,000

84TH ST, 59 East, n s, 25x102.2; Catharine Neus to John P. Buderus, 86 Waller Av, White Plains, N. Y., (mtg $21,000,) Nov. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $100

92D ST., s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.8; James F. Curnen, referee, to Franconia Realty Co, 378 Grand St, (foreclosure Nov. 15,) (mtge $40,000,) Nov. 15; attorneys, Jerome & Kohn, 1,400 5th Av, $1,000

97TH ST, 142 West, s s, 16.8x100.11; Michael H. Maher to Rose A. C. Maher, 142 West 97th St, all title, Nov. 14; attorney, E. H. Juergens, 27 Cedar St, $1

100TH ST, 317 East, n s, 40x100.11; Joseph Longel and others to Jennie Giekle, 332 East 91st St, Nov. 4; attorney, J. Kohler, 100 William St, $100

121ST ST, 508 East, s s, 17x80; John P. C. Wetter to Joseph Hirschfeld, 17 East 107th St, (mtg $4,000,) Nov. 14; attorney, S. Solomon, 309 Broadway, $100

122ND ST, 242 West, s s, 12.10x99.11; Carl Just, Jr., to Carl L. Just, 1,859 Morris Av, (mtg $5,000,) Nov. 15; attorney, William Carl, 99 Nassau St, $1

SAME property; Carl L. Just to Carl, (Jr.,) and Emilie Just, 1,859 Morris Av, tenants by entirety, (mtge $41,000,) Nov. 15; attorney, same, $1

123D ST, 11 West, n s, 18.5x99.11; 128th St, 9 West, n s, 19x99.11; Curtiss P. Byron to William H. Devoe, 59 East 125th St, (mtg $14,000,) Nov. 7; attorneys, McLaughlin & Horn, 15 William St, $100

209TH ST., n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av., 75x99.11; Sigmund Bendit and another, trustees, to Margaret A. Loeffler to Frederick C. Loeffler, 8,397 3d Av., (prior mtge $72,000,) 3 years at 6 p. c., Nov. 13; attorney, A. V. Rochester, 237 Broadway, $100

SCOFIELD AV, n s, adjoining land of Jacob Brady, runs e 93x n 117x w 90.5 s 117; Martin J. Earley to James Ahearn and another, 204 W. 114th St, Nov. 12; attorney same, $1

UNION AV, n e corner of 168th St, 166.5x —; William H. De Voe to Curtiss P. Byron, 2,224 St. Ann's Av, Nov. 15, (mtg $42,000,); attorney, A. O. Ernst, 170 Broadway, $100

VYSE AV, 1,557, w s, 25x100; Mercedes Bozsche to Everett Harrison, Montclair, N. J., Nov. 15, mtg $7,500; attorney, George M. S. Schuls, 38 Park Row, $100

WEST ½ of Lot 1,000, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Pleasant Av, e s, 366.8 ft s of 2d St, 33.4x100; 137th St, n s, 228.2 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 12.6x100; Parkside Place, n s, 418.7 ft e of 207th St, 25.5x102.2; 168th St, n s, 100.1 ft e of Nelson Av, 26.3x79.7; Mary A. Doherty to James J. Doherty and others, 641 East 221st St; attorneys, Hamilin & C., 69 Wall St, $1

WILLIAM LANE, w s, Lots 31 and 32, map of Schuylerville, 73x176.6; William J. Hyland to Anna Schafer, July 8, 1904, (mtg $2,000;) address, Westchester, $1

WILLIS AV, 214, e s, 19x80; Rubin Niklad to Dalkin Realty Co., 214 Willis Av, Nov. 14; attorney, A. H. Schwartz, 130 Fulton St, $100

WILLIS AV, 213, w s, 25x81.6; Rubin Niklad to Dalkin Realty Co, 214 Willis Av, Nov. 14; attorney, A. H. Schwarz, 130 Fulton St, $100

WILLIS AV, 171, w s, 25x100; same to same, 214 Willis Av, Nov. 14; attorney, A. H. Schwartz, 130 Fulton St, $100

2D AV, 2,518 to 2,524, e s, 60x100; Carl Just, James Martinelli to Mildred Bonavia, 727 East 217th St, (mtg $5,500,) quitclaim; attorney, Robert G. Burlando, Williamsbridge Square, $100

3D AV, 3,802, e s, 28.6x100; Oscar Dobroczynski to Isaac Blumberg, 137 Broome St, (mtg $18,500,) Nov. 13; attorney, I. Dobroczynski, 309 Broadway, $100

15TH AV, s s, 165 ft e of 5th St, 25x114, Wakefield; Maria C. Henrdrickson to Mamie Lang, at Red Bank, N. J., Nov. 8; attorney, J. W. Slocum, at Long Branch, N. J., $1

135TH ST, n s, 253.5 ft e of Willow Av, 50.6x —; Stuyvesant Real Estate Co. to Port Morris Land and Improvement Co., 141 Broadway, Nov. 8; attorney, D. B. Ogden, 54 William St, $1

140TH ST, s s, 4.8 ft e of Exterior St, 61.4x —; City of New York to Church E. Gates & Co., 227 Mott Av, July 18; attorney, E. L. Barnard, 271 Broadway, $100

160TH ST, n s, 222 ft w of Elton Av, 28x100; Rockland Realty Co. to Mary Pape, 1,369 Clay Av, Nov. 13, (mtg $15,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $100

169TH ST, 457 East, 40x98; David Annolsky and Max Cohen to Mary Garrecht, 1,273 Webster Av, Nov. 14, two deeds; attorney, Title guarantee & Trust Co, 176 Broadway, $1

169TH ST, 457 East, 40x98; Mary Garrecht to Louis De Vos, 2,923 Washington Av, Nov. 14, (mtg $38,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $100

180TH ST, s s, 116 ft e of Park Av, 25.6x —; Melillo Construction Co. to Wolfgang Weinhart, 242 Humbolt St, Brooklyn, (mtg $32,500,) Nov. 14; attorney, Meyer Radeloff, 320 Manhattan Av, Brooklyn, $100

183D ST, n s, 71 ft e of Beaumont Av, 20x75; Isidor Cohn, referee, to Guy W. Lindsay, 251 Fort Washington Av, Nov. 15, (mtg $8,000;) attorney, Fraser & H., 277 Broadway, $1,825

236TH ST, n s, 104.7 ft e of Verlo Av, 50x 140.4; Thomas L. Monaghan to G. & S. Realty Co., 406 East 149th St, (mtg $1,600,) Nov. 14; attorneys, Frankenthaler & K., 35 Nassau St, $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

DUANE ST, 42; Madison Avenue Real Estate Co. to Union Trust Co, et. New York, 60 Broadway, 5 years, Nov. 15; attorneys, Miller, K. & L., 30 Broadway, $42,000

DUANE ST., 42; Madison Avenue Real Estate Co. to Hermine E. Clark and another, 318 West 82d St., (prior mtge $42,000,) 2 years at 6 p. c., Nov. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 B'way, $9,000

HOWARD ST, s e corner Elm St, 57.6x—; Anna R. Gormly to Selkirk Realty Co, 49 Wall St, prior mtg $225,000, 5 years, Nov. 15; attorney, Zabriskie, M., S. & K., 49 Wall St, $70,000

LENOX AV., s e corner of 111th St., 71.10x100; Kramer Contracting Co. to Celia Deutsch, 1,604 Madison Av., (prior mtge $105,000,) due as per bond, Nov. 14; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway, $10,000

MOTT ST., lot 534, map of land of Nicholas Bayan, 25x100; Sarah F. Dudley to Anna F. Cooper, Belmar, N. J., 3 years at 6 p. c., Nov. 15; attorneys, Wells & S., 34 Nassau Street, $500

MOTT ST, n w corner Hester St, 49.10x62.8; Nicolas Mangiere to Patrick Burns, 230 East 63d St, Nov. 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Weekes Brothers, 45 William St, $5,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 91.11 ft n of 148th St, 19.11x125; Dawd Construction Co to Bettie Wise and another, trustees, 2,173 Broadway, Nov. 15, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway, $18,000

THOMPSON ST., e s, 125 ft n of Prince St., 60x96.2; Citizens Investing Co. to Thomas Guardincerri and another, 44 Charlton St., (prior mtge $31,000,) due July 21, 1913, 6 p. c., Oct. 21; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway, $32,000

WALKER ST, 72 to 76, n s, 75x80.10; Frank J. Taylor to Estelle L. Redmond, Tivoli, N. Y., Nov. 14, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Insurance Co, 135 Broadway, $100,000

WAVERLEY PLACE, n s, 173.3 ft e of 6th Av, 28.6x100; Edw. J. Reynolds to Theo. Greentree, 201 West 78th St, Nov. 14, prior mtg $22,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Warren Leslie, 165 Broadway, $3,000

10TH ST, 387 East, 25x94.9; Michael Garlick to Nathan Daniels, 235 West 111th St, Nov. 15, prior mtg $25,000, due Dec. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Max Silverstein, 309 Broadway, $7,000

42D ST, 207 to 211 West, n s, 69x100.4; Geisha Realty Co. to Anna F. Davidson, 259 Union Av, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Nov. 14, due Nov. 14, 1922, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, $150,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Louis M. Simson, 23 East 93d St, prior mtg $150,000, Nov. 14, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same, $50,000

78TH ST, 216 East, 13.4x102.2; Helen Sweeny to Annie S. Liebler, 323 East 84th St, Nov. 1, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Schindler & L., 1,361 3d Av., $1,000

86TH ST, 532 East, 20x102.2; John R. White to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Nov. 15, 3 years; attorney, M. J. Scanlan, 51 Chambers St, $7,500

100TH ST, 317 East, 40x100.11; Jennie Gleke to Joseph Lengel and another, 16 West 46th St, Oct. 30, prior mtg $36,000, due as per bond; attorneys, Rosansky & G., 41 Park Row, $2,500

102D ST, n s, 74.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 27x100.11; Ignatius N. Schwartz to American Mortgage Co, 31 Nassau St, 5 years, Nov. 15; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St., $16,000

105TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 12.6x—; Margaret A. Loeffler to Frederick C. Loeffler, 8,397 3d Av., (prior mtge $72,000,) 3 years at 6 p. c., Nov. 13; attorney, A. V. Rochester, 237 Broadway, $6,000

105TH ST, 237 West, 25x100.11; David Crear to Mary Lloyd, 464 West 142d St, Nov. 15, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Hulett & W., 149 Broadway, $100,000

115TH ST, 135-137 West, 40x100.11; Lenox Bata Corporation to Joseph C. Levi and another, trustee, 251 West 92d St, Nov. 11, 5 years; address, 37 Liberty St, $13,950

128TH ST., 11 West, 18.5x99.11; William H. De Voe to Curtiss P. Byron, 2,224 Amsterdam Avenue, due May 15, 1915, 6 p. c., Nov. 15; attorney, Arthur O. Ernst, 170 B'way, $2,000

128TH ST, 9 West, 19x99.11; William H. De Voe to Curtiss P. Byron, 2,224 Amsterdam Av., due May 15, 1915, 6 p. c., Nov. 5; attorney, A. O. Ernst, 170 Broadway, $2,000

Bronx.

AQUEDUCT AV, s w corner of unnamed street, 50x100, (Block 2,535;) Lloyd-Phyfe Co. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, Nov. 11, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St, $50,000

BEAR SWAMP ROAD, e s, adjoining land of Joseph Thwaites, runs s e 50.6x n e 129x—; Frank E. Booth to Alfred Loweth, 1,000 East 182d St, Nov. 14, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Charles P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St., $6,800

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 280.4 ft s of 186th St, 37.6x129; Rachel Cassei to Lawyers Mortgage Company, 59 Liberty St, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway, $28,000

BOYNTON AV, 1,214, e s, 40x100; American Real Estate Co. to United States Title Guarantee Co., 22 Court St, Brooklyn, Nov. 14, due Dec. 1, 1917, $21,000

BRONX BOULEVARD, 3,662, e s, 30x100; Philip Halprin to Mary C. Poulin, 421 Malone St, West Hoboken, N. J., Nov. 7, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Hildreth & P., 3d Av and 148th St, $2,500

HUGHES AV, e s, 362.10 ft s of Frederick St, 25x87.6; Antonio Ciavanni to Gustave Pilnsky, 270 Riverside Drive, Nov. 14, 3 years; attorneys, Menken Brothers, 89 Nassau St, $7,000

LAFAYETTE AV, n s, 50 ft w of Longfellow Av, 2 lots, 50x100 each, 2 mtgs, each $2,500; Lawrence Davis to Agnes G. W. Bertieri, 16 Victoria Road, London, England, Nov. 15, 3 years; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $5,000

LOT 241, map of Hunt's Point Realty Co.; Lawrence Davis to Agnes G. W. Bertieri, 16 Victoria Road, London, England, Nov. 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $2,250

LOT 15, map of Bronx View Park, 25x75; John Doll to Elizabeth M. Ammon, 168 West 94th St, Nov. 15, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Mayer Kronacher, 256 Broadway, $3,000

LOTS 98 and 142, map of Mear, Williamsbridge Station; Fedele Bisogno to Saverin Suozzo, 202 East 113th St, Nov. 14, 3 years; attorney, H. F. Bird, 220 Grand St, $1,900

LOWERRE PLACE, 4,033, w s, 25x105; 90 Fletcher Paulsen to Clara S. Dean, 764 Beck St, prior mtg $3,500, Nov. 12, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $500

MOSHOLU PARKWAY SOUTH, s w corner of Perry Av, 56.11x110.5x50x85; Anna C. Cunnion et al to Rachel L. Bartley, 122 Elm St., New Rochelle, N. Y., and another, Nov. 14, due Dec. 1, 1917; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $13,500

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of 187th St, 50x95; P. & F. Construction Co. to Bertha Halpron, 53 Lenox Av, Nov. 15, due Jan. 15, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. N. Turkman, 320 Broadway, $2,000

PROSPECT AV, e s, 115 ft s of 181st St, 20x66; Antonio Galiani to Mary F. Vandewater, White Plains, N. Y., Nov. 8, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $4,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of 180th St, 231x irregular; Joshua Rosenthal to Charles E. Appleby, trustee, 613 7th Av, Asbury Park, N. J., and another, Nov. 14, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $30,000

ST. LAWRENCE AV, e s, 25 ft n of Gleason Av, 25x100; Jacob Cohen to Elvey K. Johnston, 542 West 112th St, Nov. 1, due Jan. 1, 1916, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, McGuire, H. & S., 16 Exchange Place, $4,500

ST. LAWRENCE AV, e s, 50 ft n of Gleason Av, 50x100; Jacob Cohen to Minnie J. Douglas, 1,102 Nutmeg St, San Diego, Cal., 2 mtgs, each $4,750, Nov. 1, due Jan. 1, 1916, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, McGuire, H. & S., 16 Exchange Place, $9,500

ZEREGA AV, e s, 60 ft n of Maclay Av, 19.11x—; Henry Osterholt to George Costar, 1,922 East 177th St, Nov. 15, prior mtg $5,000, due as per bond; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 148th St, $1,500

2d Av, e s, 85.6 ft s of 229th St, 28.6x105; Irma Martinelli to George Bonavia, 727 East 217th St, Nov. 14, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Robert G. Burland, Williamsbridge Square, $1,000

3D AV, 3,802, e s, 23.6x100x18.6x100.1; Isaac Blumberg to Oscar Dobroczynski, 51 East 97th St, Nov. 13, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Isaac Dobroczynski, 309 Broadway, $2,500

169TH ST, 457 East, 40x98; Louis De Vos to Mary Garrecht, 1,273 Webster Av, prior mtg $38,000, Nov. 14, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway, $28,000

180TH ST, 454 East, s s, 25.6x —; Melillo Construction Co. to Henry L. Scheuerman, 254 West 82d St, Nov. 14, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $24,000

180TH ST, s s, 116 ft e of Park Av, 25.6x irregular; Wolfgang Weinhart and another to Melillo Construction Co., 4,831 Marthas Av, Nov. 14, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, M. J. Katz, 320 Broadway, $8,500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

2D AV, 621; 34th St, 250 East, all; John B. Phillips, agent, to Sol Marculescu, 3 years, from May 1, 1910; attorney, Louis Diamant, 132 Nassau St, $8,000

6TH AV, 642, store, &c; Cath. A. F. Ughetta to Theodore Miller, Lynbrook, L. I., 8 10-12 years, from July 1, 1912; attorney, I. Frey, 261 Broadway, $4,000

6TH AV, 644, all; Solomon May to Christian Rebham, 644 6th Av, 8 5-12 years, from Dec. 1, 1912; attorneys, Jaburg Brothers, 1 and 3 Worth St, $5,000

70TH ST, 126 West, all; Margaret C. Dougan to Mary Kennelly and another, 5 years, from Oct. 1, 1910; attorney, M. Mandelbaum, 237 Broadway, $2,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

AVENUE A, 117; Zellik Glazer against Edward O. Gottlieb and Jacob Polan, owners; Hyman M. Ellender, contractor, $25

CROTONA AV, 2,252; George W. Bancroft against Sass-Gal Realty and Construction Co., owner and contractor, $115

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, s w corner of 121st St, 101.10x167.2x irregular; Harris H. Uris Iron Works against 88 Morningside Drive Co., owner and contractor, $2,000

MOTT ST, 309; Michael Fisher against Saverio Ursetti, owner and contractor, $75

PARK AV, n w corner of 134th St, 99x140; Thomas C. Edmonds & Co. against Henry H. Jackson, owner; Judson & Smith, contractors, $86

9TH AV, 98 and 100; Harry Zalkin against David Kramer, owner; S. Kahn, contractor,

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Superior Lofts in the "Sunlight" Building

Suitable for Importers and kindred high-class traders

desiring room for Offices combined with space for storage of merchandise or light manufacturing. Only three floors left, the other nine being occupied by the following companies:

Individual Drinking Cup Co.
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Van Houten Cocoa Co.
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Tip Top Co.

This is really an ideal building for high-class tenants, having many extraordinary and individual features, including

Low Rents.
Light on Four Sides.
92 Foot Frontage.
4 Fast Elevators.

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Offers the Best Space
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In the centre of Manhattan;
Within a few minutes of all
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Room 406.

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Modern Fireproof Store and Basement and Lofts
119-121 West 23d St.
Low rental. Fine light.
50 x 200. Rear shipping.
Sprinkler to be installed.

98-100 Bleecker St.
with L on Mercer St.
8-Story Fireproof Building
about 90,000 ft. floor space, passenger and freight elevators. Low rental. Possession February 1st.

Daniel Birdsall & Company
Phone 800 Worth. 317 & 1123 Broadway

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N.W. Cor. Broadway & 34th St.
5TH FLOOR.
CHEAPEST RENT IN THE CITY.
BUSIEST CORNER IN THE WORLD.
Suitable for ladies' wear, sample millinery, or any desirable advertising space.
DAVID P. LEAHY REALTY CO.,
Northwest cor. 34th St. and B'way.

89 FRANKLIN ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
First loft to let; size, 25x85; rent moderate; possession Feb. 1st.
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440 Fourth Ave.
S. W. Cor. 30th St.
16 Story, 9,350 Sq. Ft. Area.
Ready for Occupancy Dec. 1, 1912
Lofts--Offices--Showrooms
Store & Four Floors rented to
PASSAVANT & CO.
Exceptional shipping facilities | Lowest insurance rates
Superb north light | Automatic sprinklers
7 ELEVATORS EQUIPPED WITH LATEST SIGNAL DEVICES.
MOORE & WYCKOFF,
AGENTS
546 Fifth Ave., Cor. 45th St.
'Phone, 1263 Bryant.
Full Commission Paid to Brokers.

TO LEASE.
Ground floor, 44x92; stable, 26 stalls; also building, 24x92; also 4 vacant lots, between 19th-20th Sts., Avs. A and B. Apply JOHN U. BROOKMAN, owner, 88 Wall St.

Desk room in fine suite of engineering offices; telephone and reception room; everything first-class; moderate rent. Suite 1,600, 2 Rector St.

Four light offices, $50; reduced because we are moving elsewhere. Calvin, 25 Pine St.

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VAN HALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
A Health Resort, 45 minutes of 42d St. on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres park; 500 feet elevation; near station. Own dairy and vegetables. Rates $3. Open all year. Booklet.

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THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and beach. Ocean view. Greatly improved and refurnished. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms; elevator, &c. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet SAMUEL H. ELLIS.
BERKSHIRE INN Always Open. VA. AV., 100 yards from Boardwalk. Spec. Winter rates. $10.00 to $17.50 w'kly; $2.00 up daily. Cap. 300. Elev. $2.50 Sat. to Mon. J. E. DICKINSON.
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America's Famous All-Year Resort.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Baptist.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d and Amsterdam Av. Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor. 11—"Wailing on God." 8—Third in course on "Seven Curses of New York." "Impurity."

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, West 39d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor.—Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 1 West 46th St.
REV. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D., Pastor.
9:40 A. M., Bible School Session. Young Women's Class: Mrs. Merrett, Leader. Young Men's Class: Dr. Addison Moore, Leader. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Public Worship. SERMONS BY DR. WOELFKIN.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, B'way, 104th St., Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.—11, "Why Are We Here?" 8, "Sin Striking Back."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison Avenue, Cor. 31st Street.
C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR.
will preach Sunday at both services.
11 A. M.—"What Shall We Do with the Wine?"
8 P. M.—"Whose Blood Is That on Your Hands?"

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square.—Edward Judson, Pastor, will preach. Morning, (11,) "The Exact Change in a Fish's Mouth." Evening, (8.) "Humility."

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., near 126th St.
J. HERMAN RANDALL, Pastor.
Morning, 11 A. M., "The Passing and the Permanent in Religion."
Evening, 8 P. M., "Dante—The Rise of Modern Poetry."
First in series on "Great Leaders of the Renaissance."

FORT WASHINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH, 181ST ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV., ENOS J. BOSWORTH, MINISTER.
11 A. M.—"CHRIST AND HEROD."
8 P. M.—"SAMSON, OR, THE SECRET OF POWER."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. Harold Pattison, Minister.
11 A. M.—"Lord's Prayer" Talk to Children.
8 P. M.—"What Takes the Robins South?"
Wed., Nov. 20th: Roll call. Special programme.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West and 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West and 68th St.
Third Church, 125th Street and Madison Av.
Fourth Church, 600 West 181st Street.
Fifth Church, Madison Avenue and 88th Street.
Sixth Church, Park Avenue and 61st Street.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th Street.
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D.D., Pastor.
Rev. CHARLES R. BROWN, D. D., Dean of Yale Divinity School, preaches at 11 A. M.—"Broken Plans.
8 P.M.—"The Young Man's Assets—His Work."
Wednesday, 8 P. M.—Prayer Meetings.

BETHANY CHURCH, 36th St. and 10th Av.
Rev. J. A. M'CAGUE, Pastor, 11, 8.

Brooklyn.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St., between Hicks and Henry Sts.—Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, pastor. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Dr. Hillis will preach at both services.
Morning subject—The Wise Man's Question, "When My Seat at Life's Feast Is Empty, Will I Be Missed?"
Evening subject—The Problem of Crime and Criminals in American Society: A Study of Donald Lowrie's Book, "My Life in Prison."

Disciples of Christ (Christian.)

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St.
Rev. JAMES M. PHILPUTT, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Address by Dr. J. E. WILLIAMS, Vice President University of Nanking, China.
8 P. M.—Song service and brief address by pastor

Ethical Culture.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West and 64th St.; 11 A. M., Dr. FELIX ADLER, Speaker. Subject: "THE NEED OF A NEW RELIGIOUS OUTLOOK."

SPIRITUAL AND ETHICAL SOCIETY, 142 West 125th St.—Mrs. Helen Temple Brigham speaks morning and evening. Evening theme—"What do we pray for?"

Brooklyn Society for Ethical Culture, Brooklyn Academy of Music.
11 A. M.—Dr. Henry Neumann, Leader. Subject: "The Ethical Movement and Social Regeneration."

Jewish.

FREE SYNAGOGUE, CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 11, RABBI L. J. KOPALD OF STOCKTON, Cal. "THE RELIGIOUS CRISIS." ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Av. and 43d St. Saturday at 10:30 A. M. Sermon by Dr. Silverman. Subject: "The Courage to be a Jew." Sunday at 11:15 A. M. Sermon by Dr. Enelow. Subject: "Latter-Day Discussions of the Future of Judaism."

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT. Broadway and 93d St. Wm. M. Horn, Pastor. Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 73d St.—Dr. Remensnyder. Services, 11 and 8.

Methodist Episcopal.

BEDFORD STREET, corner Morton.—107th Anniversary. 10:45, Rev. Bishop Merriman C. Harris of Korea. 2:30, Platform meeting; N. Onderdonk, leader. 7:45, Rev. Allan MacRossie, District Superintendent. Welcome.

METHODIST CHURCH, Lexington Av., (111th St.)—SUMNER STONE, ALBERT WILSON, Pastor. Preaching 11, 8.

GRACE, W. 104, nr. Columbus.—11, Dr. Peck preaches. 7:45, "Loving Bad Folks." Tennessee negroes sing.

MADISON AVE. M. E. CHURCH, Corner 60th Street.
Rev. Wallace MacMullen, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Preaching by Dr. MacMullen.
8 P. M.—Brief Sermon by Dr. MacMullen.
Wed. Eve., Prayer Meeting led by Dr. MacMullen.

7TH AV. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE 14TH ST.
SANFORD CULVER HEARN, Minister.
10:45 A. M.—WHO DID SIN.
8:00 P. M.—Sermon to Men. Miss EDNORAH NAHAR, dramatist, will render the Burial of Moses.
MONDAY—Concert Gwent Welsh Singers.

SAINT ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, Seventy-sixth Street, West of Columbus Av. Rev. WALLACE H. FINCH, D. D., Pastor. Preaching at 11 and 8 by the Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, West End Avenue and 86th St.
11 A. M.—Dr. EDWARD S. NINDE.
8 P. M.—Bishop WILLIAM A. QUAYLE.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 4th St., near 6th Av.
Rev. Dr. PHILIP M. WATTERS, Pastor. Morning, 11; Evening, 8.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway. J. LEWIS HARTSOCK, Minister. 11 A. M., 8 P. M., "An Empty House." Come.

New Church (Swedenborgian.)

"THE MORAL CRISIS."
The second in a special series of sermons on "THE SOCIAL CRISIS AND THE WAY OUT," by the Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, in the New Church (Swedenborgian,) 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs., at 11 A. M. Bible class at 12:15 P. M., open to all. Topic, "CAN WE BELIEVE THE BIBLE ACCOUNT OF THE FALL OF MAN?"

New Thought.

FIRST CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST DURYEA'S ACADEMY, 47 WEST 72D ST. Subject, "Steadfastness."
Speaker, W. John Murray.
Soloist: Mrs. Wilford Watters, Mezzo Soprano. Accompanist, Miss Ludmila Wojacek. Service 11 A. M. sharp. Public cordially invited.

MARY ETHERIDGE CHAPIN, Berkeley Theatre, W. 44th St., near 5th Av. Sundays, 11 A. M. "FAITH." Mr. ROY STEELE, Tenor Soloist.

NATURIST—Discussion and Lecture. Subject—Is There a First Cause or Permanent Atom? Temple, 138 East 27th St., 2:30 P. M. Collection.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 6 West 58th St. Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. ELLIS WILLIAMS. Public invited.

Presbyterian.

BEDFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Nostrand Av. and Dean St., Brooklyn. Pastor, S. EDWARD YOUNG, will preach at 10:45 and 7:45.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway.
Rev. WALTER D. BUCHANAN, D. D., minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday Evening Prayer Meeting at 8.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening Subject, "POLITICAL PROBLEMS IN JAPAN."
Stereopticon Views in the After-Meeting.
9:45 A. M.—Young Men's Bible Study Club.
3 P. M.—Sabbath School.
Devotional Service Wednesday at 8 P. M.
ALL WELCOME.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.
Preacher to-morrow,
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, M. A., D. D.
Morning Service at 11 o'clock.
All seats free at 11 o'clock.
Afternoon Service at 4:30.
All seats free at 4:23.
Midweek service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M., will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Dr. Work will preach.
8 P. M.—Dr. Moffett on American Indians.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Assistant Minister.
Rev. Chauncey Goodrich will preach at 11 A. M.
Mr. Montgomery at 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 155th St., Bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av., Rev. JOHN R. MACKAY, Ph. D., D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—Address by Rev. E. W. Koons of Corea. 8 P. M.—Dr. Mackay, "Responsibility in Our Gains."

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av., 11th to 12th St.
Rev. Dr. HOWARD DUFFIELD, Pastor.
11 A. M.—"Patriotism."
8 P. M.—"The World View."

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street.
Rev. ROBERT MACKENVIE, D. D., Preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 37th St.
Ministers. { William Pierson Merrill. Frank Latimer Janeway.
Dr. Merrill will preach at eleven o'clock and at four at the Special Musical Service.
MENDELSSOHN'S HYMN OF PRAISE.
Soloists are Agnes Kimball, Elizabeth Smythe, and Charles W. Harrison of the Choir, and Miss Ida Leimdorfer, violinist.
NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, 12:30 to 12:50.
Bible School and Classes, 9:45 A. M.
Midweek Service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

THE MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, northeast corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor.
THE REV. H. HENSLEY HENSON, D. D., CANON OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY, will preach at 11 A. M.
Dr. COFFIN will preach at 8 P. M.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Services in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher—The Reverend Professor HUGH BLACK, D. D. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Broadway at 120th Street.
Two Public Lectures on "THE NON-CONFORMISTS UNDER CHARLES II." by the Rev. HERBERT HENSLEY HENSON, D. D., Canon of Westminster Abbey and Rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, at 5 o'clock.
Monday, November 18—"The Religious Situation in 1660."
Wednesday, November 20—"The Act of Uniformity and Its Consequences."

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Cor. of 10th St., (one block west from Broadway,) GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the Pastor will preach; Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END CHURCH, Amsterdam Av., corner 105th St.
Rev. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., Rev. ARTHUR J. BROWN, D. D., will preach. 8 P. M., Rev. ARTHUR J. SMITH, D. D., will preach, and the Kahn Children's Trio will play.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. ANSON P. ATTERBURY, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., }
Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. WILLIAM CARTER, D. D., at 8 P. M.

Preaching Services at the New Church House, 603 West 178th St.
Rev. William F. Carter, D. D., at 11 A. M.
Mr. Lyman D. Hartley, at 8 P. M.

At the Branch Church of the Good Shepherd, West 66th St.
Rev. D. E. Lorenz, Ph. D., Pastor.
25th Anniversary Exercises.
Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans preaches at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. De LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Sermon by the Rector, 11 A. M. Choral Evensong, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street, SUNDAY, November 17th.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10 A. M.—Litany.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Dean Grosvenor.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Theodore Sedgwick.
4:30 P. M.—Choral Service daily, except Monday and Saturday.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.
The Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
Holy Communion, 8, 10:15; Morning Prayer and Sermon 11. Evening Service, 8, preceded at 7:30 by organ recital by John Cushing.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY, 71ST.
Rev. G. A. STRONG, Rector.
8, 11 A. M., Rector.
8 P. M., Rev. Stanley Brown-Serman.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St. Rev. J. G. H. Barry, D. D., Rector. Low masses 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon at 4

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—Service and Sermon, Dr. Grant. Subject: "Personal Responsibility."
4 P. M.—Mendelssohn's "Elijah."
8 P. M.—Public Forum, Inc. Speaker, Prof. Vida Scudder. Subject: "Some Moral Assets of the Industrial Conflict."
9 P. M.—Discussion, Parish House, 12 West 11th St.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 551 5th Av. Rev. Herbert Shipman, Rector. Services, 11 A. M., 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av.
Rev. HENRY MOTTET, D. D.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Service and Sermon (Rector.)
12 M.—Holy Communion.
3 P. M.—Children's Service.
8:15 P. M.—French Service.
8 P. M.—Service and Sermon (Rector.)
Daily Noonday Service, 12:30 P. M., Preacher, Rev. MELVILLE E. BAILEY.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av., 35th St., Rev. H. C. ROBBINS, Rector.—Services, 8 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH of the TRANSFIGURATION: 1 E. 29 GEORGE CLARKE HOUGHTON, Rector Communions: 7, 8, 9 o'clock. TOURS' MASS and SERMON, (Rector,) 10:30. CHORAL EVENSONG, 4 o'clock. ORGAN RECITAL, 5. The Church is open all day—Every day. Services daily at 7 and 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer: Preacher, The Rector. 11 A. M.
Evensong: Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton. 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 46 EST 27e Rue.—Services divins: 10:30 et 8 h. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, Lenox Av. and 122d St.—H. P. Nichols, D. D., Rector. 10, 11 A. M., Rector. 8 P. M., Rev. Mr. Chapin.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH
St. Ann's Av. and 140th St., Rev. W. Bertrand Stevens, Rector. Services: 8 A. M.; 11 A. M., (Rector;) 8 P. M., (Rev. Charles P. Deems.)

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner 44th St.
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. G. Alexander McGuire, M. D.
4:00 P. M.—Preacher, the Rector.
Special Music—Organ Recital, 3:15.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 71st Street.
Holy Communion, 8; Sunday School, 9:45; Morning Service, 11; Afternoon Service, 4; Special Music.

ST. LUKE'S, West 141st St., Convent Av. SERVICES 8, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84th, near Central Park West. Rev. Arthur H. Judge, Rector—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 123-128 WEST 69TH ST. Rev. Dr. SEAGLE, Rector, 8, 11, 4.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M. Holy Communion.
11—Morning Service and Sermon.
4—Evensong and Sermon.

Protestant Episcopal.

TRINITY CHURCH.
Sunday Services:
7:00, 7:30 A. M., Holy Communion; 10:15 A. M., Morning Prayer; 11:00 A. M., Litany, Sermon, and Holy Communion; 3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon; 8 P. M., Mission Service and Sermon.

Weekday Services:
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily (except Saturday) at 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

Trinity Parish, Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway & 155th St., the Rev. M. H. Gates, S. T. D., Vicar.—8, 8:45, 9:45, 10:20, 11 A. M. & 8 P.M. Choral Service. Dr. Gates will preach.

VILLA FAULKNER PAGE.
Sundays, 3:30. Professional Women's League, 1,999 Broadway. Subject Nov. 17th, "A BETTER ACQUAINTANCE WITH YOU."
Good music. Public invited.

Reformed.

FORT WASHINGTON REFORMED CHURCH, Fort Washington Av. and 181st St.—Rev. A. J. MUSTE at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Madison Avenue, corner of 57th Street.
MORNING SERVICE, HENRY VAN DYKE.
Evening, Rev. Frederick F. Shannon, D. D., and Cantata, "The Holy City," by Choir.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. and 123d St.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—Address by the Rev. Henry Sluyter.
8 P. M.—Illustrated lecture by Mr. Wm. T. Demarest.

SOUTH CHURCH, Park Av. and 85th St., Rev. THOMAS REED BRIDGES, D. D., Minister.
MANOR CHURCH, 348 West 26th St.
Rev. JAMES PALMER, Ph.D., Minister.
Divine service at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. at both churches.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. James B. Rodgers, D. D., of Manila, Philippine Islands, at 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID S. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning: "Christian Patriotism."
Evening: "Do your own Thinking."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAMES MACLEOD, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Quartette accompanied by Harp and Violin.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
At 4:30 P. M., Choral Service, Haydn's "Creation."
Choir assisted by Mr. Hans Kronold, Cellist.

Reformed Episcopal.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 55th St., W. D. Stevens, D. D. rector. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 East 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Theosophy.

"THEOSOPHY AND OCCULTISM."
A course of four free lectures
by L. W. ROGERS,
National Lecturer of the Theosophical Society, 2,238 Broadway, near 79th St. Subway. Lecture Sunday evening, 8:15. Subject, "The Higher Life: Is It Possible?"
Visitors cordially welcome.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,) 4TH AV., 20TH St., Rev. THOMAS R. SLICER, Pastor.—Rev. PAUL R. FROTHINGHAM, Minister, of Arlington Street Church, Boston, will preach; services, 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) Park Avenue and 34th Street.
Ministers { Robert Collyer, D. D., Lit. D. John Haynes Holmes.
11 A. M.—Morning Service. MR. HOLMES will preach. Subject, "THE THINGS WORTH HAVING." All are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. John Howland Lathrop. Service at 11.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st Street. Services at Eleven. SPIRITUALITY OF ART.
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister. A MEMORIAL SERVICE for the late MISS MARY WILLARD will be held at 3:30 o'clock.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 600 W. 181ST. PETER H. GOLDSMITH, D. D., Minister. Worship and Sermon, 8 P. M.

Universalist.

THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th Street.
Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.: "CROSS AND CRESCENT"; and at 4:30 P. M., "PRAYER."

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BISHOP W. A. QUAYLE of Minnesota,
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Accommodations for 600 men; West Side Y. M. C. A., 57th St. and 8th Av. Sunday, 4 P. M.

OWEN R. LOVEJOY, Secretary of the Nat'l Child Labor Committee, will give an illustrated lecture at the 23d St. Y. M. C. A., near 7th Av., at 4, upon "The Shame of Child Labor."

Other Services.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44th St. and 8th Av., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON Rector. Sunday, Nov. 17th, 10:30 A. M., Rev. A. B. Simpson. 8:00 P. M., Rev. W. T. MacArthur.

LABOR TEMPLE, 14th St. and 2d Ave.
JONATHAN C. DAY, D. D., Supt.
Pleasant Sunday Afternoon, 4 P. M.
Preaching Sunday Evening, 8 P. M.

SPANISH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, 24th St. and Madison Av. 24th St. entrance. Rev. Samuel F. Gordiano, M. A., Pastor. Sundays, 3; Thursdays, 8 P. M. Spanish students welcome.

THANKSGIVING APPEAL of the FIVE POINTS MISSION.
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THE BIBLE FROM THE MODERN POINT of View, every Saturday morning from 9 to 10:45 A. M., Union Theological Seminary, N. W. corner of Broadway and 120th St. Prof. Chas. F. Fagnani expounds the International Sunday School Lessons. Open to the Public.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MICHAEL BRENNAN and ADA JOSEPHINE BRENNAN, Plaintiffs, against MARY PERILLO, also known as Mary McNamara; PASQUALINA AMATO, individually and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of CHARLES or CARMINE PERILLO, deceased; CONCETTA FIERRO, MARIA ANNA LUONGO PERILLO, THE J. & M. HAFFEN BREWING COMPANY, THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, ROBERT ACCORSI, and ANTHONY RUSCIANO, Defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Trial desired in the County of New York.
Dated New York, October 10th, 1912.
JOHN R. HALSEY, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.
To the defendant, Maria Anna Luongo Perillo:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of October, 1912, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said county.
JOHN R. HALSEY,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

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Louise Morgan, Studio of Dancing, 2630 B'way, (99-100 St.) Classes now forming. Private instruction in latest dances. Social evening classes. Also children's classes.

**SUM

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Marked high pressure prevails throughout the United States, with the principal crest over Montana and another over the Ohio Valley. As a consequence clear and cool weather is general.

There were still some indications Friday morning of a disturbance northwest of Jamaica.

Owing to the prevailing high pressure generally clear weather with moderately low temperatures may be expected during the next three days over the East and South and during the next two days over the West except in the Rocky Mountain region, where rains or snows are probable by Saturday night or Sunday.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest and north; South Atlantic Coast, moderate north.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have moderate northwest and north winds with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair Saturday and Sunday; moderate northwest to north winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday, little change in temperature; light to moderate northwest and north winds, becoming variable Sunday.

Western New York—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; moderate winds, becoming variable.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
8 A. M.	43		4 P. M.	40	47
6 A. M.	35	39	6 P. M.	39	46
9 A. M.	36	41	9 P. M.	38	42
12 M.	44	46	11 P. M.	40	40

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 43; for the corresponding date last year it was 38; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 44.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 40; at 8 P. M. it was 44. Maximum temperature, 48 degrees at 1:15 P. M.; minimum, 38 degrees at 7:40 A. M. Humidity, 84 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 53 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday stood at 29.90 inches; at 8 P. M. it showed 30.03 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.

12:20—614 E. 11th St.; Louis Whithall.....$25
12:40—1,130 Madison Av.; Adolph Deusch..$2,000
10:45—170th St. and Highbridge Park; City of New York .....None
10:50—10 Willett St.; John Schmidt.....$50

P. M.

12:15—49 South St.; John F. Kane.....Trifling
2:40—109 W. 121st St.; T. H. Roywood.Trifling
6:15—887 Freeman St.; M. Gotchold...Trifling
7:00—304 7th Av.; G. Risman.....$10
7:10—64 University Place; Standard Embroidery Co. .....Not given
7:15—422 18th St.; Frank Garrison.Trifling
7:40—1,472 5th Av.; L. Spinowitch.....Trifling
7:40—540 E. 136th St.; Benj. Frish...Trifling
7:50—1,334 Intervale Av.; B. Levine..Trifling
7:55—111 W. 124th St.; Isabel Denning.Trifling

ESTATES APPRAISED.

Deputy State Controller Wallace S. Fraser transmitted the following appraisals under the inheritance tax law yesterday to William H. Loughran, Chief Clerk of the transfer tax office of the Surrogates' Court:

BRADLEY, MARY, (died Nov. 28, 1910;) personality, $1,633.46; net estate, $1,244.93.

CASSIDY, JAMES R., (died Dec. 16, 1910;) net estate, $2,003.57; supplemental report.

CHICK, ANNIE W., (died Feb. 27, 1911;) New York personality, $722.50; net New York estate, $562.50; entire estate wheresoever situated, $7,213.12.

HAMMOND, GEORGE PETERSON, (died June 8;) personality, $6,226.35; net estate, $5,475.96.

FALK, ALBERT, (died June 5, 1911;) personality, $13,288.77, including bank deposits, promissory notes, and 10 shares Northern Anthracite Coal Company, $2,000; 10 shares United States Lumber Company, $1,000; 10 shares Cambridge Springs, $800; net estate, $12,031.89.

HEUER, MARTINA, (died Dec. 22, 1910;) net personality, $1,824.77.

HORGAN, KATE, (died April 11, 1911;) net estate, $5,234.34, all bank deposits.

KING, ELIZABETH, (died March 28;) personality, $19,111.06, including stock in Rutland Railway, Light and Power Company, $1,907.82; Virginia South Western Railway Company, $1,062.98; Consolidated Water Company of Utica, $1,034.24; 85 shares capital stock "925 Park Avenue," $5,500; 28 shares National Biscuit Company, $3,584; Columbia Railway, Gas and Electric Company, $94,952.24; Houston, E. & W. 5s, $1,021.15; 15 shares United States Steel, $1,680; net estate, $17,016.50.

LEATHERBEE, GEORGE H., (died Dec. 14, 1911;) New York real estate, $17,000, including one-third interest in 363 West Nineteenth Street, 132 and 134 Ninth Avenue, 415 West Eighteenth Street; no New York personality; net estate outside New York, $45,498.

MITCHELL, THOMAS D., (died Aug. 3, 1909;) personalty in New York, $7,038.50, including 160 shares Western Union Telegraph Company, $7,000; 51¼ 160 share Western Union Telegraph, $38.50; net estate in New York, $7,129; entire estate wheresoever returned, $54,211.09; income of property after decease of Elizabeth Cutler to Harvard for "Leatherbee Lectures."

McCAULEY, RACHEL, (died Jan. 31, 1910;) realty, $3,800, equity in 318 East Seventy-ninth Street; personalty, $6,763.30, including mortgages, $6,180; bank deposits, $583.30; net estate, $9,499.13.

PURCHISON, KATHERINE, (died Jan. 18;) New York realty, $15,400, equity in 148 East Twentieth Street.

MACKIE, ELIZABETH, (died April 24, 1911;) New York personalty, $1,051.25, ten shares of New York Central; net total everywhere, $33,300.

MOTLEY, KATE N., (died Nov. 14, 1909;) realty, $40,000, premises at 116 East Eighteenth Street; personalty, $1,902; net estate, $8,921.55.

NOBLE, ELIZABETH G., (died Dec. 13, 1910;) personalty, $4,000, including $3,000 bonds Potosi & Rio Verde, $2,900; $1,000 bonds Sante Fé, $1,100; net New York estate, $3,784.

NOBLE, ELIZABETH F., (died April 2, 1909;) New York personalty, $257,370.92, including 50 shares Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, $14,750; 233 shares American Telegraph and Telephone Company, $30,290; 156 shares New York Central, $20,280; 164 shares Consolidated Gas Company, $35,904; deposit in Continental Trust Company, $90,898.29; after providing for relatives and friends left $20,000 to American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, $15,000; American Anti-Vivisection Society, $20,000; Home for Aged Women, Portland, Me., $5,000; Home of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York, $5,000, (no longer exists;) Massachusetts Society for Aiding Discharged Convicts $5,000; Society for Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York, $5,000; Home for Incurables, Fordham, $5,000; Midnight Mission, New York, $10,000; New York Deaconess's Home and Training School, $10,000, and residue in equal shares to New York Society for Improving Condition of Poor, Children's Aid Society, Five Points Mission, Massachusetts Young Men's Christian Association, and American Humane Education Society.

PUTNAM, KATE B., (died May 17, 1911;) personalty, $6,150.48; net estate in New York, $4,068.63; entire estate wheresoever situated, $23,233.65.

ST. JOHN, FRANK L., (died May 1;) personalty, $666,326.69; including bank deposits, $12,250.58; 10 bonds Baldwin Locomotive Works, $10,400; 10 bonds Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway, $9,987.50; 10 bonds B. & O., $9,325; 10 bonds C. & O., $9,325; 10 bonds Int. Steam Pump Co., $9,300; 10 bonds, Int. & St. Nor. Ry., $9,800; 10 bonds Kansas City, M. & O. Ry., $3,500; 10 bonds Mobile Gas Co., $9,600; 10 bonds N. Y. Telephone Co., $10,000; 10 bonds Nor. Cal. Power Co., $9,362.50; 10 bonds N. Y., N. H. & H., $12,912.50; 10 bonds Pac. Gas and Elec. Co., $9,612.50; 10 bonds Rogers-Brown Iron Co., $9,450; 10 bonds Republic Ry. & St. Co. $9,900; 10 bonds St. Louis, S. & R., $9,500; 10 bonds St. Louis & S. F., $9,987.50; 10 bonds S. P. Co., $9,575; 10 bonds Sioux City Service Co., $9,375; 10 bonds Toledo, St. L. & West, $7,300; 10 bonds Tenn. Coal and Iron, $10,237.10 bonds Virginia Ry. & Power Co., $9,550; 10 bonds W. United Gas & Elec., $9,800; Racquet Club, $460; N. A. Hardwood Co., $4,000; 120 shares Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co., $17,610; 100 shares Amer. Car and F. Co., com., $6,050; 100 shares Amer. Car and F. Co. pf., $11,712; 100 shares Amer. Woolen Co. pf., $9,000; 100 shares Brklyn. R. T. Co., $8,325; 50 shares Denholm & McKay Co. pf., $4,750; 100 shares Fed. Light and Tr. Co. pf., $7,950; 100 shares same, com., $3,500; 1,100 shares Goldfield Cons. M. Co., $4,675; 100 shares Gt. Northern Ry. Co. pf., $13,175; 50 shares Int. Agri. Co., $4,800; 100 shares Manhattan El. Ry. Co., $13,750; 200 shares Natl. Lead Co., $10,900; 22 shares Penn. R. R., $13,776.40; 1,200 shares U. S. Steel, com., $84,600; 500 shares U. S. Steel pf., $56,250; 72 shares United Fruit, $13,626.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A meeting of the parents of the children who attend the fifth and sixth year classes in Public School 43, Brooklyn, of which James A. O'Donnell is the Principal, will be held next Thursday afternoon at the school building.

A written examination for license as Inspector and Assistant Inspector of Public School Athletics, men and women, will be held at the Board of Education Hall on the morning of Dec. 11. The oral and practical tests will be given at the call of the Board of Examiners. The written examination for Inspector will consist of (1) anatomy, physiology, and hygiene as applied in the work of the teacher and Supervisor of Athletics; (2) principles of education and of school management in relation to teachers and Supervisors of Athletics, and (3) athletics, its rules, management, and extension among schools. The examination for Assistant Inspector will be on Items 1 and 2. The salary of Inspector is $2,000 a year, and of Assistant Inspector $1,200.

Miss [illegible], of the Commercial High School, Brooklyn, from Fifteenth to Sixth Infantry; L. C. Kelly, from Sixth to Fifteenth Infantry, First Lieut. R. C. Callowell, from Seventh to Sixth Cavalry; J. S. Jones, from Sixth to Seventh Cavalry; F. H. Kalde, from Eighth to Sixth Infantry; E. J. Moran, from Fourteenth to Eighth Infantry; W. Twyman, from Eighth to Fourteenth Infantry; H. S. Grier, from Twenty-second to Eighth Infantry; W. J. Davis, from Eighth to Twenty-second Infantry; A. W. Maish, from Fourth to Thirteenth Infantry; J. S. Chambers, from Thirteenth to Fourth Infantry; H. H. Pritchett, from Twenty-sixth to Thirteenth Infantry; K. P. Williams, from Thirteenth to Twenty-sixth Infantry; G. Morgan, from Seventh to Thirteenth Infantry; A. A. Hickox, from Thirteenth to Seventh Infantry; R. J. Herman, from Twenty-third to Eighth Infantry; R. W. Adams, from Eighth to Twenty-third Infantry; G. E. Bucker, from Fifteenth to Fifth Infantry; D. Whiting, from Fifth to Fifteenth Infantry; G. V. Packer, from First to Fifteenth Infantry; E. B. Smalley, from Fifteenth to First Infantry; R. R. Wood, from Fourteenth to Twenty-fourth Infantry; H. G. Stahl, from Twenty-fourth to Fourteenth Infantry; J. G. McIlroy, from Twenty-ninth to Twenty-fourth Infantry; W. E. Mills, from Tweny-fourth to Twenty-ninth Infantry; W. F. Robinson, Jr., from Eighteenth to Twenty-fourth Infantry; F. Moorman, from Twenty-fourth to Eighteenth Infantry. Second Lieuts. W. G. Langwill, from Twenty-seventh to Fifteenth Infantry; G. T. Everett, from Twenty-eighth to Fifteenth Infantry; A. G. Gutensohn, from Fifteenth to Twenty-seventh Infantry; C. W. Elliott, from Fifteenth to Twenty-eighth Infantry.

Major R. Harrison, Fourth Cavalry, upon relief from duty at Fort Riley, Kansas, proceed to Philadelphia for temporary duty.

The following-named officers of the Thirtieth Infantry designated as special disbursing agents of the Quartermaster Corps for the purpose of paying of fofficers and enlisted men at posts named: First Lieuts. F. L. Mosely, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; E. Ward, Fort Davis, Alaska, and C. B. Elliott, Fort St. Michael, Alaska.

First Lieut. H. Geiger, Coast Artillery Corps, from College Park, Md., to San Diego, Cal., for duty at Signal Corps Aviation School.

The following-named officers will return from Hammondsport, N. Y., to College Park, Md., Dec 1, thence to San Diego, Cal., for duty at Signal Corps Aviation School: First Lieuts. S. H. McCleary, Coast Artillery Corps; L. E. Goodier, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps; J. D. Park, Fourteenth Cavalry; Second Lieut. L. H. Brereton, Coast Artillery Corps.

The following-named officers are relieved from present duty at once and detailed for duty at Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., proceeding to West Point and report Dec. 10: Capt. J. R. Lindsey, Fifteenth Cavalry; First Lieuts. C. M. Miller, Seventeenth Infantry; W. V. Gamagher, Ninth Infantry; K. S. Gregory, Sixth Infantry; T. D. Osborne, Fifth Field Artillery; E. W. Wildrick, Coast Artillery Corps; G. H. Baird, Eleventh Cavalry; W. E Dawson, Twenty-first Infantry; W. S. Sturgill, Third Field Artillery; F. C. Harrington, Corps of Engineers; J. A. Brice, Coast Artillery Corps; S. A. Godfrey, Corps of Engineers; H. R. Oldfield, Coast Artillery Corps; H. G. Coulter, Coast Artillery Corps; F. L. Perego, Coast Artillery Corps; C. B. Meyer, Coast Artillery Corps; D. H. Crissy, Coast Artillery Corps; W. E Donahue, Coast Artillery Corps; J. L. Dunsworth, Coast Artillery Corps; C. S. Hoyt, Fifteenth Cavalry; F. C. Delano, Coast Artillery Corps; W. T. MacMillan, Twenty-third Infantry; J. H Cunningham, Coast Artillery Corps; T. Hughes, Coast Artillery Corps; R. W. Holderness, Sixth Cavalry; E. V. Armstrong, Thirteenth Cavalry; J. G. Taylor, Seventh Infantry; J. P. Bubb, Fourth Infantry; Second Lieuts. E. B. Lewis, Twenty-fifth Infantry; H. B. Miner, Fifth Field Artillery; J. L. Devers, Fourth Field Artillery; C. P. Stearns, Third Cavalry; F. L. Sward, Twenty-sixth Infantry; E. V. Cutrer, Eleventh Infantry; H. H. McGee, Second Cavalry; S. M. Rumbough, Fifteenth Cavalry.

The following-named officers relieved duty at Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., when services can be spared, but not later than Dec. 15, and join company to which assigned: Capts C. S. Babcock, Cavalry; M. McCloskey, Field Artillery; R. E Longan, Infantry; E. H. Dearmond, Field Artillery; G. W. Cochu, Coast Artillery Corps; C. Jones, Coast Artillery Corps; D C. McDonald, Coast Artillery Corps

First Lieuts. C. B. Moore, Infantry; M. E. Spalding, Seventeenth Infantry; M. H. Thomlinson, Infantry; E. W. Niles, Coast Artillery Corps; J. S. Jones, Sixth Cavalry; H. Dunwoody, Coast Artillery Corps; G. Bartlett, Coast Artillery Corps, J. P. Keeler, Coast Artillery Corps; W. H. Dodds, Jr., Fifth Field Artillery; J. W. Riley, Second Field Artillery; F. E. Williford, Coast Artillery Corps; J. A. Green, Coast Artillery Corps; W. E. Shedd, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps; G. B. Hunter, Thirteenth Cavalry; T. W. Hammond, Sixth Infantry; F. T. Cruse, Field Artillery; A. L. Loustalot, Coast Artillery Corps; C. Boyd, Third Cavalry; G. G Bartlett, Eighteenth Infantry; D. McC. McKell, Coast Artillery Corps; R. C. Burlescu, Third Field Artillery; B. H. L. Williams, Coast Artillery Corps; H. L. Hodges, First Cavalry; E. B. Gregory, Fourteenth Infantry; H. J. Reilly, Third Cavalry; P. R. Manchester, Twenty-seventh Infantry; W. A. Ganoe, Ninth Infantry; Second Lieuts. C. C. Oakes, Fourth Infantry; R. E. O'Brien, Twenty-seventh Infantry; R. P. Castle, Twenty-ninth Infantry; E. C McNeil, Fourteenth Infantry.

Second Lieut. E. L. Ellington, Third Cavalry, to Marblehead, Mass., to receive instructions in the operation of aeroplanes at factory of Burgess Company and Curtiss.

Capt. W. R. Smedberg, Jr., Fourteenth Cavalry, upon completion of duty at School of Musketry, will report to Commanding General Western Division.

Second Lieut. H. A. Kroner, Sixth Infantry, to Hot Springs, Ark., for observation and treatment at Army and Navy General Hospital.

First Lieut. J. H. Barnard, Fifth Cavalry, to Hot Springs, Ark., for observation and treatment at Army and Navy General Hospital.

Major D. E. Holley, Twenty-third Infantry, retired from active service March 14, to home.

Leaves: Capt. J. S. Parker, Quartermaster Corps, two months upon relief duty at Military Academy; Capt. J. McA. Palmer, Fifteenth Infantry, three months from Dec. 5; Capt. W. L. Pyles, Medical Corps, one month upon relief duty at Fort Mackenzie, Wyoming; First Lieut. F. L. K. Laflamme, dental surgeon, two months; First Lieut. W. E. Allen, Medical Corps, one month and fifteen days from Dec. 15; First Lieut. R. P. Glassburn, Coast Artillery Corps, recruiting officer, seven days from Nov. 28; First Lieut. L. E. Goodier, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps, ten days from Nov. 20; First Lieut. G. Talbot, Twenty-eighth Infantry, three months upon relief from duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Capt. H. A. Eaton, Twenty-third Infantry, one month upon relief from duty at Army Service School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Capt. P. B. Malone, Twenty-ninth Infantry, eight days; Capt. C. H. Danforth, Fourteenth Infantry, 15 days upon relief from present duties; Capt. L. Halstead, Sixth Infantry, one month from Dec. 9; Capt. R. R. Nix, Ordnance Department, leave extended twenty-five days; Capt. H. Gibbons, Ninth Cavalry, one month and ten days upon relief from present duties; Second Lieut. W. T. Scott, Coast Artillery Corps, ten days; Major D. E. Holley, Twenty-third Infantry, four months.

The Navy.

Passed Assistant Paymaster M. H. Philbrick, detached the Salem, to the Kearsarge.

Assistant Paymaster H. G. Bowerfield, detached Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, to the Birmingham.

Assistant Paymaster J. J. Gaffney, detached Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, to the Salem.

Assistant Paymaster L. A. Odlin, detached Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, to the Chester.

Assistant Paymaster C. C. Copp, detached Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, to naval station at Guantanamo, Cuba, aboard the Newark.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Lebanon at Hampton Roads, Des Moines at New Orleans, Nashville at Samana Bay, Santo Domingo; Terry and Worden at Navy Yard, New York; Iroquois and Vicksburg at Mare Island.

Sailed—Eagle, from Charleston for Guantanamo; Yankton, from Puerto Plata for Monte Christi; Arethusa, from Port Arthur, Texas, for Hampton Roads; Paducah and Unoas, from Guantanamo for Survey Grounds; California, Colorado, and Maryland, from Corinto for San Diego.

The flag of the Commander in Chief has been transferred from the Saratoga to the Rainbow.

CHANGE OF NAME.

COHEN, SOLOMON, to SAUL COHN, 854 West 180th Street; was married as Saul Cohn, and children have that name. Supreme Court Justice Newburger.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The following is the forecast for Saturday and Sunday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina—Fair Saturday and Sunday; light to moderate to northerly winds.

Georgia—Fair Saturday and Sunday; light to moderate north and northeast winds.

Florida—Fair Saturday and Sunday; moderate north to northeast winds.

Alabama and Mississippi—Fair Saturday and Sunday; light to moderate winds, mostly northeast.

Louisiana—Fair Saturday and Sunday; light to moderate northeast and east winds.

Western Texas—Fair Saturday. Sunday fair in eastern, increasing cloudiness in western portion; light to moderate variable winds.

Western Texas—Fair Saturday; local rains at night or Sunday, with colder in northern portion.

Utah, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and North Dakota—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

Oklahoma—Fair, somewhat colder Saturday, Sunday fair.

Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan—Fair Saturday and Sunday; light variable winds.

Illinois—Fair Saturday and Sunday; little change in temperature; light to moderate winds, becoming northwest.

Wisconsin—Fair Saturday and Sunday; light to moderate variable winds, becoming northwest.

Minnesota—Fair Saturday and Sunday; light to moderate northwest winds, becoming variable Sunday.

Iowa—Fair Saturday; colder in extreme western portion. Sunday fair.

Missouri—Fair Saturday; colder at night in northwest portion. Sunday fair.

South Dakota—Fair Saturday; colder in central and eastern portions. Sunday fair.

Nebraska—Fair Saturday; colder in northern and eastern portions. Sunday fair.

Kansas—Fair, colder Saturday. Sunday increasing cloudiness.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 270.

Probationary Patrolman T. Galligan, having qualified as patrolman, is appointed and assigned to the 22d Precinct, to take effect Nov. 15.

Transfers (to take effect at 8 A. M., Nov. 15)—Lieut. Philip F. Birmingham, 17th to 18th Precinct; Sergt. J. Keenan, 36th to 6th. Patrolmen, precincts indicated to C. O. Squad—M. Isaacson, 7th; T. J. Crimmins, 26th; J. A. Carney, 150th; J. H. Bearens, 8th; W. T. Burke, 36th, and P. Hoerter, 165th. To take effect at 5:15 P. M., Nov. 14—J. A. Foley, 81st, and J. P. Detroit, 89th. Mutual, (to take effect at 8 A. M., Nov. 15)—Patrolmen J. McCormack, 16th to 61st; E. Curtis, 31st to 16th; F. C. Wendell, 82d to 42d; A. Beerman, 42d to 32d; J. Casey, 32d to 42d; J. McCormick, 42d to 32d; J. J. Downey, 61st to 65th, and F. J. Conklin, 65th to 61st.

Assignments—Patrolman T. Ridder, 82d, as patrol wagon driver, from 8 A. M., Nov. 15. Temporary Inspector Cornelius F. Cahalane, 1st inspection District, to command 2d, in addition 12 days, from 12:01 A. M., Nov. 15, during absence of Inspector. Surgeon Edward T. Higgins, 10th Surgical District, to charge of the 13th, in addition 10 days, from 6 A. M., Nov. 23, during absence of Surgeon. Lieut. Thomas V. Underhill, 7th, to C. O. Squad, 12 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 15, Sergeant Ludolph Bose, 8th, to C. O. Squad, Chief Clerk's office, 15 days, from 9 A. M., Nov. 18. Patrolmen—T. L. McElroy, 14th, to Boiler Squad, 5 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 17; J. S. Armstrong, 40th, to C. O. Squad, from 8 A. M., Nov. 17, to 1 P. M., Nov. 24. C. O. Squad from precincts indicated: For 12 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 15, A. J. Lavery, 16; E. E. Keller, 65; M. F. Horrigan, 40; 10 days, from 1 P. M., Nov. 14; J. Hughes, 2; J. H. Butler, 26; E. J. Killbride, 18; 10 days from 4 P. M., Nov. 14; H. Stafford, 143; E. B. Tallman, 150; J. P. Taaffe, 146; J. A. Esau, 166; 15 days, from 9 A. M., Nov. 18, duty in Chief Clerk's office: J. J. Mara, 35; J. Casey, 42; J. Donnelly, 145; J. B. Hagan, 149; F. Bourque, 154; C. P. Vosburgh, 42; M. McConnell, 65; W. J. Powers, 146; H. Morton, 152; W. Kotteman, 165. Detective Bureau—Acting Detective Sergeant, (second grade,) A. S. Nawrod, 16th, to 89th and 99th precincts, 10 days, from 12:01 A. M., Nov. 15.

Discontinued, Patrolman J. P. Detroit, 89th, to bicycle duty from 5:15 P. M., Nov. 14.

Leaves of absence with full pay: Inspector John Daly, 2d Inspection District, 12 days from 12:01 A. M., Nov. 15, to be deducted from vacation; Surgeon Charles J. Dillon, 13th Surgical District, 10 days from 6 A. M., Nov. 23, balance of vacation. Without pay: Patrolman L. Wyker, 165th, 2 days from 12:01 A. M., Nov. 15.

Advancements to grades: Patrolmen to $1,350 grade, C. C. Bammann, 28, Nov. 1; T. Harper, 15, Nov. 16. To $1,250 grade, Nov. 12, J. S. Stanford, 13; R. L. Cahill, 35; J. M. Bedell, 143; J. A. Cody, 148; E. H. Pulch, 171; T. J. Weber, 31; E. Zapke, 37; P. J. Murnane, 146; W. P. Napier, 171. To $1,150 grade, G. W. Price, 8, Nov. 15. To $1,000 grade, J. E. Hughes, 32, Nov. 7. To $900 grade, Nov. 8, C. A. Harrold, 7; S. J. Flanagan, 14; A. F. Thorston, 18; T. J. Sweeney, 21; T. J. Shea, 23; T. C. Mitchell, 26; W. E. Rose, 28; M. Kelly, 28; W. Wagner, 35; C. B. Montanye, 37; D. S. Egan, 37; W. H. Randolph, 40; T. P. Healy, 40; J. Corry, 42; T. J. Dillon, 43; H. C. Peterman, 172; W. A. Gibbons, 13; A. J. Freed, 17; H. N. Stevenson, 18; H. Schiesser, 22; J. J. Murphy, 23; J. J. Lannin, 26; J. Pape, 28; A. Broglie, 29; T. A. L. Duane, 35; V. A. Hastings, 37; F. B. Casey, 37; A. H. Kornich, 40; T. E. Cummings, 42; J. J. Ellis, 49; S. F. Gorman, 74; E. McDonald, C. O.

Suspended—Frank H. Baran, 170, to take effect 9:47 A. M. Nov. 14.

Dismissed from the Force, (to take effect 3:15 P. M. Nov. 14.)—Patrolmen Leo Shenfield, 32d; charges, neglect of duty and violation of rules; (1) failed to take proper action relative to stolen carcass of hog. Robert L. Seleske, 90th; charges, neglect of duty, conduct unbecoming an officer and violation of rules; (1) failed to report arrest of one V. Filmon or convey him before Magistrate; (2) released prisoner from custody; (3) struck one V. Filmon in face with fist; (4) was not quiet, civil, and orderly. James J. Doyle, 99th; charges, neglect of duty, conduct unbecoming an officer, and violation of rules; (1) failed to report arrest of one V. Filmon or convey him before Magistrate; (2) released one V. Filmon from custody; (3) failed to take proper police action relative to assault by patrolman.

Dismissed from Employment in the Department—Probationary Patrolman John A. Williamson, Jr., 28th Precinct, at expiration of probationary period, 12 P. M. Nov. 14.

Amendment—So much of Paragraphs 1 and 2, Special Orders 267, C. S., as grants Capt. James J. Shevlin, 80th Precinct, 15 days' leave of absence and assigns Lieut. Edward J. Fulton, 81st Precinct, to command 80th, during absence of Captain, is amended to read: "From 12 P. M. Nov. 16."

Fire Department.

Firemen Arthur J. Finnegan of Engine Company 20, and George Heckel of Engine Company 5, were dismissed from the Fire Department by Commissioner Johnson yesterday for violating the department regulations. Charges against other firemen, among them Capt. Peter Benson of Engine Company 56, and Capt. Henry B. Burtis of Engine Company 152, were dismissed. Several other firemen were fined for minor violations of the rules.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of applications for the position of cable tester will be closed by the Municipal Civil Service Commission at 4 P. M. on Nov. 29. The examination will be held on the morning of Dec. 20. Candidates should have a knowledge of the principles of electricity, a familiarity with the methods used by the Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph for installing and connecting cables, conduits, boxes, &c., and an ability to use the various electrical testing appliances for determining resistance and locating breaks. Candidates must have had an actual factory or a continued laboratory experience in cable testing of at least a year. The minimum age is 21 years. There is one vacancy at $1,200 a year. Appointments will also be made from this list to the position of Inspector in the Fire Alarm Telegraph Bureau of the Fire Department at a salary of $1,500 a year.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for men only at the New York Custom House on Dec. 4 to fill a vacancy in the position of teacher of metal working, at $720 a year and quarters, in the Indian Service, Haskell School, Kansas, and vacancies as they may occur requiring similar qualifications. As an insufficient number of applicants were received for the examination recently held for this position, qualified persons are urged to enter this examination. Competitors will be examined in the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated: Arithmetic and computations, (including decimals and simple mechanical computations,) 10; drawing and lettering, (including a finished mechanical drawing made from rough sketch and showing shade and section lines,) 35; drawing from sketch, 25; training and experience in metal working and fitness, 30. It is desired to obtain a person qualified to take charge of a class in forging. The appointee should have a thorough knowledge of general blacksmithing. He should also be familiar with the elements of general machine work, and must understand mechanical drawing in machine work. A knowledge of wood turning is desirable, but not essential. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination, which is open to all male citizens of the United States who meet the requirements. Applicants for positions in the Indian Service are required to be in good health. Each applicant must attach to his application a statement concerning the number in his family and the number that will require accommodations at the Indian school or agency in case he receives appointment.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Col. L. A. Lagarde, Medical Corps, detailed member Examining Board, Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D. C., vice Col. H. P. Birmingham, Medical Corps, relieved.

The Depot Quartermaster, New York City, or one of his commission assistants will make not to exceed two visits per month to the factory of Sigmund Eisner, Red Bank, N. J., to inspect supplies.

First Lieut. Col. N. Lewis, Coast Artillery Corps, will report to Col. S. C. Mills, Inspector General, President Army Retiring Board, Governors Island, New York, for examination.

The following-named officers are transferred as indicated Feb. 1: The officers transferred to Philippine regiment will take transport from San Francisco Feb. 5 to Manila. The officers in the Philippine Division transferred to the United States will proceed as soon as practicable after March 1 to join the regiments to which they belong: Capts. R. C. Williams, from Seventh to Third Cavalry; M. Lindsley, from Fourth to Seventh Cavalry; R. E. Wells, from Eighth to Ninth Cavalry; W. Kelly, jr., from Ninth to Eighth Cavalry; G. R. Cecil, from Third to Seventh Cavalry; C. R. Morton, from Eleventh to Eighth Infantry; L. [illegible], from Fifteenth to Sixth Infantry; L. C. Kelly, from Sixth to Fifteenth Infantry, First Lieut. R. C. Callowell, from Seventh to Sixth Cavalry; J. S. Jones, from Sixth to Seventh Cavalry; F. H. Kalde, from Eighth to Sixth Infantry; E. J. Moran, from Fourteenth to Eighth Infantry; W. Twyman, from Eighth to Fourteenth Infantry; H. S. Grier, from Twenty-second to Eighth Infantry; W. J. Davis, from Eighth to Twenty-second Infantry; A. W. Maish, from Fourth to Thirteenth Infantry; J. S. Chambers, from Thirteenth to Fourth Infantry; H. H. Pritchett, from Twenty-sixth to Thirteenth Infantry; K. P. Williams, from Thirteenth to Twenty-sixth Infantry; G. Morgan, from Seventh to Thirteenth Infantry; A. A. Hickox, from Thirteenth to Seventh Infantry; R. J. Herman, from Twenty-third to Eighth Infantry; R. W. Adams, from Eighth to Twenty-third Infantry; G. E. Bucker, from Fifteenth to Fifth Infantry; D. Whiting, from Fifth to Fifteenth Infantry; G. V. Packer, from First to Fifteenth Infantry; E. B. Smalley, from Fifteenth to First Infantry; R. R. Wood, from Fourteenth to Twenty-fourth Infantry; H. G. Stahl, from Twenty-fourth to Fourteenth Infantry; J. G. McIlroy, from Twenty-ninth to Twenty-fourth Infantry; W. E. Mills, from Tweny-fourth to Twenty-ninth Infantry; W. F. Robinson, Jr., from Eighteenth to Twenty-fourth Infantry; F. Moorman, from Twenty-fourth to Eighteenth Infantry. Second Lieuts. W. G. Langwill, from Twenty-seventh to Fifteenth Infantry; G. T. Everett, from Twenty-eighth to Fifteenth Infantry; A. G. Gutensohn, from Fifteenth to Twenty-seventh Infantry; C. W. Elliott, from Fifteenth to Twenty-eighth Infantry.

Major R. Harrison, Fourth Cavalry, upon relief from duty at Fort Riley, Kansas, proceed to Philadelphia for temporary duty.

The following-named officers of the Thirtieth Infantry designated as special disbursing agents of the Quartermaster Corps for the purpose of paying of fofficers and enlisted men at posts named: First Lieuts. F. L. Mosely, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; E. Ward, Fort Davis, Alaska, and C. B. Elliott, Fort St. Michael, Alaska.

First Lieut. H. Geiger, Coast Artillery Corps, from College Park, Md., to San Diego, Cal., for duty at Signal Corps Aviation School.

The following-named officers will return from Hammondsport, N. Y., to College Park, Md., Dec 1, thence to San Diego, Cal., for duty at Signal Corps Aviation School: First Lieuts. S. H. McCleary, Coast Artillery Corps; L. E. Goodier, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps; J. D. Park, Fourteenth Cavalry; Second Lieut. L. H. Brereton, Coast Artillery Corps.

The following-named officers are relieved from present duty at once and detailed for duty at Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., proceeding to West Point and report Dec. 10: Capt. J. R. Lindsey, Fifteenth Cavalry; First Lieuts. C. M. Miller, Seventeenth Infantry; W. V. Gamagher, Ninth Infantry; K. S. Gregory, Sixth Infantry; T. D. Osborne, Fifth Field Artillery; E. W. Wildrick, Coast Artillery Corps; G. H. Baird, Eleventh Cavalry; W. E Dawson, Twenty-first Infantry; W. S. Sturgill, Third Field Artillery; F. C. Harrington, Corps of Engineers; J. A. Brice, Coast Artillery Corps; S. A. Godfrey, Corps of Engineers; H. R. Oldfield, Coast Artillery Corps; H. G. Coulter, Coast Artillery Corps; F. L. Perego, Coast Artillery Corps; C. B. Meyer, Coast Artillery Corps; D. H. Crissy, Coast Artillery Corps; W. E Donahue, Coast Artillery Corps; J. L. Dunsworth, Coast Artillery Corps; C. S. Hoyt, Fifteenth Cavalry; F. C. Delano, Coast Artillery Corps; W. T. MacMillan, Twenty-third Infantry; J. H Cunningham, Coast Artillery Corps; T. Hughes, Coast Artillery Corps; R. W. Holderness, Sixth Cavalry; E. V. Armstrong, Thirteenth Cavalry; J. G. Taylor, Seventh Infantry; J. P. Bubb, Fourth Infantry; Second Lieuts. E. B. Lewis, Twenty-fifth Infantry; H. B. Miner, Fifth Field Artillery; J. L. Devers, Fourth Field Artillery; C. P. Stearns, Third Cavalry; F. L. Sward, Twenty-sixth Infantry; E. V. Cutrer, Eleventh Infantry; H. H. McGee, Second Cavalry; S. M. Rumbough, Fifteenth Cavalry.

The following-named officers relieved duty at Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., when services can be spared, but not later than Dec. 15, and join company to which assigned: Capts C. S. Babcock, Cavalry; M. McCloskey, Field Artillery; R. E Longan, Infantry; E. H. Dearmond, Field Artillery; G. W. Cochu, Coast Artillery Corps; C. Jones, Coast Artillery Corps; D C. McDonald, Coast Artillery Corps

First Lieuts. C. B. Moore, Infantry; M. E. Spalding, Seventeenth Infantry; M. H. Thomlinson, Infantry; E. W. Niles, Coast Artillery Corps; J. S. Jones, Sixth Cavalry; H. Dunwoody, Coast Artillery Corps; G. Bartlett, Coast Artillery Corps, J. P. Kee

Censored Want Advertisements

"Only advertisements fit to print."

Perhaps you have promised yourself all week that you'd do something about a better position and more money; or an assistant to do important work that you cannot find time to do; or an occupant for that vacant room.

Do it to-day. Write a Want advertisement for to-morrow's (Sunday) New York Times. It will be read by the man or woman who is looking for just what you have to offer.

Send the advertisement to the nearest New York Times office (see head of editorial page) or the nearest advertising agency, or telephone 1000 Bryant.

The type used for "Wants" is called agate. By counting seven words to the line in small type, or four words if set in capitals, you may readily estimate what your advertisement will cost by consulting the following table:

Classification.	Per Agt. Line.	Classification.	Per Agt. Line.
Agents Wanted	10-20	Horses and Carriages	10-25
Apartments to Let or Wanted	.25	Houses to Let or Wanted	.25
Boarders and Board Wanted	.20	Lost, Found, Rewards	.30
Business Notices	.50	Pianos and Organs	.25
Business Opportunities	.50	Public Notices	.40
Country Board	.25	Purchase and Exchange	.30
Dogs, Birds, Poultry	.25	Rooms to Let or Wanted	.20
Employment Bureaus	.25	Situations Wanted	.15
For Sale	.25	Suburban Board	.30
Help Wanted	.15	Yachts, Vessels	.25

Lost

LOST—On 70th St., between Lexington and Madison Ave.; mother of pearl brooch, surrounded by enameled leaves and rubies; reward for returning same to Miss H. Goldman, 132 East 70th St.

LOST.—From automobile, between New York and New Brunswick, suitcase containing ladies' wearing apparel; liberal reward. Apt. 1C, 800 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Between George Rector's and 135th-Broadway, lady's old gold drop earring, coral and pearl, reward. Return O'Brien, 51 Broad St.

LOST—July 9, U. S. Trust Company Certificate No. B 37519. Return to Dohrmann, 3,078 Hull Av.

LOST—On Subway train, book and correspondence; reward. P. Barnard, 648 Broadway.

LOST—Oct. 31, umbrella, gold trimmed, engraved F. A. K.; bone handle. Frank Keenan, 62 E. 129th.

LOST—A Persian lamb cape, gray satin lining, with black designs; reward. Return to Mme. Rose, 508 5th Av.

LOST—Angora cat strayed from 310 West 103d St.; suitable reward.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST—Liberal reward, no questions asked; lost 39th and Broadway; red-haired bulldog, white chest and one white paw. 41 West 37th.

LOST or strayed from 10 East 78th St., fawn-colored pug dog; license No. 2,059; $10 reward for return of same to above address.

LOST—Dalmation hound; answers to name of Hector; reward. Wallerd, 371 West 116th St.

LOST—Bull terrier, Nov. 2; reward. Return Drescher, 104 West 96th St.

Business Opportunities

Manufacturers of superior products wih largest ratio of unsolicited repeat orders desire General Salesmanager, pleasing personality, resourceful, experienced; attractive salary; principals only; $10,000 investment in preferred stock required. Cornelius S. Loder and Associates, Hudson Terminals.

Manufacturers' agent wanted to sell Nopack and mixing faucets, complete showers, &c., in New York City and other territory; good opportunity to build up a permanent, profitable business; investigate. Nopack Brass Manufacturing Co., 527 Perry Building, Philadelphia, Penn.

Retired capitalist would buy control in good conservative town or country bank or trust company; must be good investment; strictly confidential. "F. D. H.," 291 Times Downtown.

Intend going to South America and am looking for opportunity to represent a reliable firm; speak English, French, German, Italian. X 39 Times.

Established automobile, machine, and repair shop to be sold at once; located in business section of Bronx. Machine, C 473 Times.

Established old and new bookstore for sale; reasonable price. C 158 Times.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, Stuyvesant Park.—Desirable large rooms; private bath; excellent home cooking; telephone.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Exceptionally large, front room; private bath; steam; excellent table.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding for particular people; unexcelled residentially; centrally located; moderate rates; cuisine service the best; references. 7257.

73D, 12 EAST.—An attractive, sunny, single room to rent, with excellent board; references.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

MADISON AV., (839 70th St.)—Large, handsome rooms with board; breakfast in rooms; references.

MADISON AV., 416.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with breakfast; all conveniences; good location.

West Side.

8TH AV., 46.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; excellent table; steam heat; telephone; table guests.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large rooms; second floor; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH ST., 240 WEST. (Alliance House.)—"Quiet place for quiet people." Single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathrooms, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heat throughout; elevator service. Tel. 6068 Bryant.

46TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms, private baths; house, table strictly first-class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites, private baths; telephones; superior table.

52D ST., 63 WEST.—Two two-room suites, furnished or unfurnished; private bath; phone.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; private bath; French board; Subway; telephone.

70TH ST., 30 WEST.—Rooms, suite, separate; every convenience; table board; best location; first class.

269 WEST 70TH ST.

Furnished rooms; phone; Subway; board optional.

72D ST., 152 WEST.—Sunny rooms with board for girls studying music, art; references; moderate.

72D ST., 159 WEST.—Very desirable large, small rooms; southern exposure; parlor dining room; reference.

73D, 102 WEST, (The Spratley.)—Attractive rooms; exceptional meals; table guests; reasonable; best location.

72D, 305 WEST.—Homelike, single and double rooms; all conveniences; home cooking; reasonable; references.

73D, 181 WEST, (Subway.)—Double and hall room; southern exposure; American family; ideal location.

74TH ST., 131 WEST, (18th year.)—Large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; references.

76TH ST., 237 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and medium rooms; running water; table boarders taken.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; parlor dining; references.

77TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private bath; medium, small, table guests; telephone; references.

78TH ST., 155-156 WEST.—Well-furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; telephone; table guests.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Completely filled; can accommodate couple table guests; home cooking; generous table.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—Suite, two, three rooms, private bath; one small room; references exchanged.

81ST, 147 WEST.—Unusually attractive rooms, private bath; excellent home table; table board; references.

82D ST., 50-52 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath optional; electricity. Schuyler 8207.

82D ST., 55 WEST.—Handsome second floor front, bath; two other rooms with all conveniences.

82D ST., 128 WEST.—Cozy room, bath, steam heat; parquet floors; electric light; special catering; telephone.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Warm, well-appointed rooms; every convenience and comfort; delightful home environment; secluded as private residence. Telephone Schuyler 8256.

83D ST., 68 WEST.—Large, sunny room; excellent French table; parlor. Telephone 8204 Schuyler.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

82D, 28 WEST.—A room and board; home cooking; Jewish house; reference. Schuyler 4837.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, large, medium size, and small rooms; parlor dining room; references.

86TH ST., 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one of two adults; exclusive, refined Jewish home; easy access Subway, elevated, surface lines; reference.

88TH ST., 203 WEST.—Newly decorated, large rooms; all conveniences; private family; telephone; references.

90TH, 13 WEST.—Refined Jewish home; large, small rooms; excellent table. Riverside 3590. Stajer.

90TH, 16, WEST.—High-class Jewish house; table guests accommodated; telephone. Hellman.

93D, 29 AND 31 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished and decorated; well heated; suited for families; rates reasonable; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

93D ST., 21 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room near Park; "L"; French cuisine; table guests.

93D ST., 23 WEST.—Sunny rooms; excellent board, optional; American family; near Park and "L."

95TH ST., 62 WEST.—German-American family; small rooms; excellent table; accommodations.

95TH ST., 140 WEST.—German family offers handsome rooms, with excellent board; table guests accommodated.

103D, (cor. West End, 879.)—Large and small room; all conveniences; splendid cuisine; reasonable.

105TH ST., 309 WEST.—Beautifully equipped new private dwelling, overlooking Hudson; absolutely perfect for comfort and convenience; good home table; moderate.

113TH ST., 547 WEST.—Large sunny room in small, refined, private family; board optional. Campbell.

114TH ST., 526 WEST.—Delightfully situated small, sunny room; excellent table; table guests.

114TH ST., 119 WEST.—Cozy outside room; private American family; Subway, "L"; moderate. Gunter.

130TH ST., 250 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and medium sized rooms to rent with board.

122D, 416 WEST, Opposite Morningside Park.—Exceptional home; south room; showers; reception room; elevator; nutritious home cooking; table guests. Apartment 53.

152D ST., 467 WEST.—Large attractive rooms, connecting or single; hot and cold water; suitable for two or three gentlemen or couple; (154TH ST.) 892-894 St. Nicholas Av.—Clean rooms; refined home; choice board; table guests.

A.—A.—If you are seeking rooms, with or without board, consult our investigated list. Leland's 4 West 33d; (25th year.)

A—WAVERLEY PLACE, 105.—Furnished rooms, with private bath and meals, $16 per week.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407, (101st.)—Exceptional opportunity; good house; board gentleman; private family. Sander.

ELDERLY LADY received in exclusive club; home surroundings; nurse attendant; near Riverside Drive; $25 weekly; references. G 15 Times.

UPPER WEST END AV.—Exceptional opportunity for party of gentlemen; large, well-furnished rooms; delicious food; American family. 'Phone 5262 River.

WAVERLY PLACE, 103.—Nicely furnished rooms, with private bath; $9 week; with meals, $16 week.

Country Board

Manhattan.

Edgehill Inn.—Delightful all the year round country home within city limits; single rooms and suites, with bath; convenient to Subway and Central. Address Mary E. Huntington.

Westchester County.

Delightful Winter home, gentlemen or family without children; superior accommodations and table; private house. Box 124, New Rochelle; phone 671.

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn; convenient, homelike Winter residence; thirty minutes out. Telephone Flushing 290.

Board Wanted

YOUNG business man desires room with bath and breakfast, or, if possible, full board, in refined, strictly private Jewish family, where he can feel at home; must reside on west side, between 72d and 100th Sts. X 46 Times.

SEMI-INVALID will pay $10 weekly for board; some slight supervision essential; retired nurse or male attendant desirable. X 41 Times.

TWO LADIES desire two single rooms, with good board; west of Lexington Av.; state terms; references. Address G 73 Times.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

15TH ST., 105 EAST.—Elegantly furnished suite, elevator apartment; Subway station; gentlemen; references. Hardy.

30TH, 44 EAST.—Large second-floor front room; gentlemen; references.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; breakfast optional; references; telephone.

53D, 58 EAST.—Parlor bedroom; private bath and toilet; separate wash closet; handsomely furnished; electric light, phone; private family; two people.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms, furnished or unfurnished; ideal location; board optional; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

LEXINGTON AV., 181, (31st St.)—Two comfortably furnished, airy, clean rooms; private family. Tanner.

Well lighted and handsomely furnished rooms; hotel service; elevator; electric light; $5, $6, $7 per week; $12, $13, $14 with meals. 15 EAST 11TH ST.

West Side.

5TH AV., 25.—Refined surroundings; beautiful, large rooms; running water, bath; breakfast optional.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming suite for bachelors; electricity; telephone; location unsurpassed; references.

9TH ST., 37 WEST.—Medium-sized room; heat, closet, running water; adjoining bath; also large.

12TH, 61 WEST.—Beautifully furnished light, clean rooms; modern improvements; telephone; single room $2.50.

21ST ST., 154 WEST.—Large front room; suitable for two gentlemen; refined; board optional.

43TH ST., 18 WEST.—Large front room; running water; also small connecting room; references.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large and small elegantly furnished steam-heated rooms; breakfast optional.

48TH ST., 106 WEST.—Large, small sunny rooms; running water; house strictly, first-class; references.

48TH, 113 WEST.—Large room, newly furnished; private bath; steam heat.

49TH ST., 235 WEST.—Single and double rooms; running water; private baths; telephone; all conveniences.

50TH, 51 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large, sunny room, with bath; private family; gentleman; reference.

50TH, 70 WEST.—Two sunny, connecting rooms, private bathroom, $9; steam heat, telephone.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

52D, 232 WEST.—In small house, newly furnished, decorated large and small room; running water; immaculately kept; bath on floor; reasonable.

52D, 48 WEST.—Furnished suite; very desirable; every convenience; references; telephone.

52D ST., 248 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Attractive rooms, large and single.

52D, 46 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without bath; references; telephone.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; every convenience.

56TH ST., 338 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front library and bedroom, bath adjoining, suitable for two; also single, double rooms; large, clean. Sullivan.

65TH ST., 23 WEST.—Modern single room with lavatory; one flight; gentleman; reference. Greeley.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

69TH ST., 23 WEST, near Central Park.—Large room; gentlemen; references; table guests. Mrs. Bassett.

69TH ST., 145, corner of Broadway.—Furnished room in first-class apartment; gentlemen preferred. Manning

70TH ST., 267 West.—Desirable, attractive rooms, absolutely clean, running water, electricity, telephone; every convenience.

71ST ST., 314 WEST.—Parlor floor for doctor, dentist or professional man; also few rooms; private bath; every convenience; private family; near subway.

71ST, 168 WEST.—Comfortable, small, medium room; running water; telephone; private house; convenient Subway.

71ST ST., 350 WEST.—Two newly furnished rooms in private apartment; convenient to Subway express.

71ST ST., 130 WEST.—Large room; bath adjoining; also small one; near Subway, "L."

72D ST., 267 WEST.—Southern house; desirable, double, sunny room; private bath; moderate; telephone.

72D ST., 302 WEST.—Very pleasant, medium-sized room; running water and bath; gentleman preferred.

73D ST., 101 WEST.—Large room; running water; steam heat; bath, overhead shower. Doherty.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; running water; private house; telephone; references

76TH ST., 100 WEST.—Strictly private family has unusual large, light handsome room; elevator apartment, telephone; near Subway express stations; convenient for very refined couple; breakfast if desired; also single room; special arrangement monthly; references. Chevalier.

76TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; one or two gentlemen; electric light; telephone.

77TH ST., 109 WEST.—Parlor floor; private residence; either or part; large, elegant, comfortable; suitable doctor; private kitchenette, electricity, telephone; moderate.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large second-story room, suitable for two; bath; private house; references.

78TH ST., 146 WEST.—Large front room; running water; large closets; adjoining bath; suitable for two or three.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Large, small rooms; comfortable, homelike; elevator, telephone; $4.50 up.

78TH ST., 160 WEST.—Newly furnished large room; private bath; scrupulously clean.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Two beautiful rooms; second floor; private bath; single, en suite; small room; half block from Subway; telephone 8047 Schuyler.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Gentleman; superior accommodations; large, handsome rooms; high-class, private home; references.

81ST ST., 131 WEST.—Large, handsome room, southerly exposure; also two beautiful connecting rooms, single or en suite; three baths, excellent private house. Reasonable.

81ST ST., 245 WEST.—Two comfortably furnished sunny front rooms; running water; near Subway; breakfast optional; references. V. R.

81ST ST., 204 WEST.—Exceptionally delightful parlor suite; adjoining bath; suitable two; $5; ground floor. Richmond.

81ST ST., 169 WEST.—Well-furnished, heated room; adjoining bath; one flight; private family; telephone. Horton.

82D ST., 74 WEST.—Most beautiful rooms in this section; newly furnished, single or en suite; private house; excellent doctor's location; reasonable.

82D ST., 147 WEST.—Southern lady will rent two attractive rooms, second floor; gentlemen, couple.

82D, 327 WEST.—Private, semi-detached house; light, warm, large, small; shower; telephone; moderate. Campbell.

88D ST., 121 WEST.—Nice room in small private house; reference required; gentleman; reasonable.

94TH ST., 109 WEST.—Private family will rent elegant front parlor and bedroom to one or two gentlemen; first floor; reasonable. Baehmann.

84TH ST., 29 WEST.—Attractive room, large closet, convenient bath; refined family; reasonable; phone. Ochs.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Warm, comfortable, large room; dressing room; running water; large closets; electricity.

84TH, 111 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable front room, adjoining bath; also large single; gentleman. Anderson.

84TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, single room; running water; phone; breakfast optional; gentleman. Mayer.

84TH ST., 139 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, suite or single; select parties; Subway, "L." Sutphen.

85TH ST., 208 WEST.—Attractive parlor and bedroom; private, clean; telephone. Pelrean.

87TH ST., 310 WEST.—Handsome, large room, newly furnished; gentlemen; private family; references.

88TH ST., 265 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished room; running water; refined surroundings; private dwelling; Subway.

92D, 214 WEST.—Large room, suitable two; also small room; all conveniences; references. Apartment 10.

93D ST., 175-177 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite 2 rooms and bath; front parlor rooms; others smaller; $3 up; steam heated; Subway, "L"; telephone.

98D, 27 WEST.—Two large furnished rooms, convenient to L cars; phone; good location.

93D, 140 WEST.—Large room, all conveniences; suitable one or two gentlemen; "L," Subway.

94TH ST., 205 WEST.—Two-room bachelor apartment, adjoining bath; electricity; high class. Redden.

96TH ST., 36 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished rooms, suitable for two; all conveniences.

97TH ST., 143 WEST.—Two large rooms, running water, large closets; homelike, clean, comfortable; phone.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Large, medium, handsomely furnished, sunny rooms; bath adjoining; Subway, "L"; owner.

97TH ST., 256 WEST.—Private Jewish family; room suitable for two; elevator apartment. Grossman.

99TH ST., 212 WEST.—Attractive room; gentleman; home comforts; private. Call evenings. Apt. 20.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Handsomely furnished floor, with bath; also large front room; all conveniences; private family; breakfast if desired; telephone.

103D, 145 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, suitable for business gentlemen; private house; references; telephone.

103D ST., 205 WEST.—Sunny bedroom; private; modern conveniences; elevator, telephone; references. Apartment 65.

104TH, 94 WEST.—Large front room; kitchenette; convenient elevated, Subway; comfortable; reasonable; ladies. Allen.

106TH, 38 WEST.—Sunny, heated room; private house; near Park; gentlemen; reference; telephone; $2.50.

107TH, 220 WEST. — Attractively furnished outside room; elevator apartment; private family; references. Apartment 53.

107TH, (2,783 Broadway.)—Cheerful, large, comfortable room; running water; elevator, telephone; breakfast optional. Jarett.

111TH ST., 257 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, overlooking Park; elevator; phone; bath. Southgate.

112TH ST, near Riverside Drive.—Unusually desirable accommodations in private Hebrew family for gentlemen. Small, light, sunny room. Convenient Subway, surface lines, and Riverside stages. Breakfast optional. Address Box G 55 Times.

112TH ST., 61 WEST, one block from Subway. —Nice, comfortable furnished room, with all conveniences, shower bath, electric light, &c., in private family, for refined lady or gentleman. Daner.

113TH, 226 WEST.—Warm, clean, outside room for business woman; elevator, telephone; convenient "L," Subway; exceptionally good; $3.50. Brown.

113TH, 523 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished room, adjoining bath; large closet; electricity; well heated.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private family; high-class apartment; gentleman; reasonable. Apt. 3.

113TH ST., 622 WEST.—High-class apartment near Riverside Drive; suite, singly. Apartment 31.

115TH ST., 419 WEST.—Two attractive, comfortable rooms in an outside elevator apartment; references. Wilson.

118TH ST., 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Elevator, telephone; single rooms $2.50; double, $3.50. Bonita.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Attractive suite, elevator apartment; also single rooms; reasonable. Apartment 41.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

119TH ST., 420 WEST.—Large front room in first-class apartment; gentlemen only; references exchanged; dining room in house. Apartment 52.

121ST ST., 509 WEST, (half block east Broadway.)—Beautiful double room, with kitchenette; single room also; excellent dining room. See Mr. Yetman.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner rooms; homelike; fine view; elevator; references. Apartment 61.

122D, 416 WEST.—Light, single room; private bath; elevator; electricity; kitchen privileges. Apartment 31.

123D ST., 209 WEST.—Well-furnished front room; all improvements; near L, Subway; heat; phone.

123D ST., 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Double, single rooms; kitchen; $3 to $5 week. Rose.

124TH, 627 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; heat, bath, telephone, conveniences; reasonable. Wilson, Apartment 2.

124TH ST., 529 WEST.—Large, light room; suitable two; single, $3; elevator, telephone. Apartment 17.

124TH, CORNER BROADWAY, (Clare Arms.) —Rooms, southern exposure; running water; near Subway; elevator. Superintendent.

130TH ST., 43 WEST.—One large room, wardrobe, bath; small rooms; southern exposure; private house.

135TH ST., 630 WEST.—Newly decorated light room; second door Riverside; elevator; apartment 21.

137TH ST., 611 WEST.—Suites, private baths, single rooms; running water; hotel service. Pierson.

141ST, 611 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, outside room, overlooking river; well heated; telephone, elevator. Squier.

144TH, 562 WEST.—Newly furnished room; high class elevator apartment; board optional, Apartment 24.

ALLERTON HOUSE,
(for Bachelors Only,)
300-304 West 22d St.

Affords high-class hotel and club conveniences at rooming house prices. New fireproof building, all conveniences, elevator, hot and cold running water in every room, tub and shower baths. Every room an outside room. Restaurant attached.

SINGLE ROOMS, $4.00 to $7.00 WEEKLY. Rooms for two $3.00 to $5.50 weekly each. Inspection invited.

ARTISTICALLY furnished room in exclusive apartment; references exchanged. Webster, C 143 Times.

A.—TRIANON, Apartment Hotel, Broadway, 2,848-2,850, at 110th St. Subway Station.—Hotel service, combined with home comforts; luxuriously furnished two and three room suites, kitchenette, with large window; private baths; telephone, electric light; also single room; reasonable. Telephone 4245 Morningside.

A REMARKABLE SUNNY ROOM for a refined gentleman; outside southern exposure; scrupulously clean; near bath; shower, steam, telephone, elevator; private family. Garman, 2,643 Broadway, (100th St.)

BROADWAY, 2,754.—Nicely furnished parlor; bed-room; kitchen; telephone. Convenient subway, "L." $10. White.

CONVENT AV., 336.—Elegant large, double, single rooms, newly furnished; very select; close to City College; near Subway, "L" cars; steam heat; excellent table; table guests; references.

CONVENT AV., (129th.)—Parlor bedroom; modern apartment; moderate; lady; references. P. B., 263 West 125th St.

LADY would rent well-furnished suite adjoining bath; telephone, elevator service; absolute independence; 90th St. Subway. Angus, 206 West 99th St.

MORNINGSIDE WEST, 54, (corner 116th St.)—Excellent room, delightful apartment, light housekeeping; Broadway express. Henry.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 112th St.—Private American family has outside room overlooking river and Drive; gentleman. 'Phone 7536 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550, (Corner 127th St.)—Room, with private bath, $25; two beautiful rooms; newly furnished; southern exposure. Apt. 34.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552, (127th St.)—Apartment overlooking Hudson; large room; reasonable. Morningside 7028. Button.

SOUTHERN LADY will rent one or two rooms, corner apartment, attractively appointed, near 91st St. Subway station. 'Phone 4086 River.

THE NEW YORK.

Rooms elegantly kept, $20-$30 monthly. Parlor, bedroom, bath. Restaurant attached. 22 West 60th St.

TWO large rooms, private house, furnished or unfurnished, together or separate; dressing rooms, bath; gentlemen; valet service; location seventies; Columbus 1450.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful room; private bath; 91st Subway; private family. Telephone 6782 Riverside.

27 MINUTES FROM RECTOR ST.

Cheery room in private home for rent at reasonable price to a business man or woman. 226 Edgecombe Av.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished.

GENTLEMAN, lawyer, wants large single room, near Madison Av. and 38th St., with bath and telephone convenient. G 79 Times.

Apartments to Let Unfurnished

West Side.

MUST SUBLET BEFORE LEAVING CITY, EIGHT LARGE ROOMS, FACING TWO AVS., IN REFINED NEIGHBORHOOD, DECEMBER TO OCTOBER, NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED. SOLOMON, 328 ST. NICHOLAS AV.

Elegance, exclusiveness, privacy combined; make this extraordinary 7-room apartment peculiarly desirable to appreciative, discriminating people; must be seen. 503 West 140th.

159th St., 474 West, Southeast Corner St. Nicholas Av.—Seven large, light, outside, corner rooms; all improvements; select families; $38-$42.

For Rent.—Very desirable apartment; 8 rooms, 3 baths; steam heat, hot water, and electric lights; recently renovated. 208 West 14th St.

44 West 93d Street.—Beautiful eight room apartment with private hall and tiled bathroom; perfect light; excellent rear; rent $60.

A Bargain.—Sublet Elevator apartments. Two 6-room suites, magnificent, $40-$45; inducements. Manitou, 221 West 141st, (7th Av.)

WAVERLY PLACE, 106, next to Washington Square.—Eight large rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; rent $65. Apply janitor.

130th St., 127 West.—Apartments to let; 9 rooms and bath; hot water supply.

East Side.

TWO ROOMS AND BATH, $60-$65; SERVICE, ELECTRIC LIGHT; STEAM HEAT. 13 EAST 36TH ST.

Furnished

BEAUTIFUL 7-ROOM APARTMENT ON WEST END AVENUE, NEWLY FURNISHED, INCLUDING LINEN AND CHINA. ROOMS ALL LIGHT. RENT $200 A MONTH. M. N., BOX 106, 617 6TH AV.

CARLTON HOUSE, adjoining Ritz Hotel. Attractively furnished apartments, 2 rooms, 2 baths; Ritz service. Apply Harris & Vaughan, 569 5th Av. Telephone 71 Bryant.

St. Nicholas Av., 343, corner 127th.—Handsomely furnished four, five rooms; elevator apartments; silver, linen; most reasonable rent; $50 monthly, upward.

For rent furnished, 7 rooms and bath. 2 maids' rooms. 127 West 58th Street.

A select list of furnished apartments may be had by applying to SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d St.

85th, 104 West.—High-class, elegantly furnished, seven-room apartment; rent reasonable; telephone. Riopelle.

111th, 109 WEST.—One room, bath, kitchenette, furnished, unfurnished; service, light, telephone included.

Duplex Apartment; 226 West 58th St.; 8 rooms, 2 baths; completely furnished.

Furnished Apartments Wanted.

Desirable parties want furnished apartments; no charge for listing. Send particulars to SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished

933 East 156th St., near Prospect Av. Station. —Two-family brick house, 12 rooms, 2 baths; steam plant. Inquire Mrs. Nasch, 797 East 156th St., or write.

Bronx.

For lease, 322 East 162d St., three-story two-family brick and stone dwelling; very low rent; extra choice location. Wm. E. Diller, Owner, 267 E. 164th.

Purchase and Exchange

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2238 Stuyvesant.

Pianos and Organs

Steinway mahogany upright piano in excellent order; will sell for $175. 318 W. 43d St.

Help Wanted, Female

BRIGHT WOMAN to learn privately the suburban real estate business on commission from a first-class, successful salesman. Opportunity, R 320 Times Downtown.

COMPETENT GIRL for general housework; three adults; references; call before 12 M. Saturday. Apartment 101, 448 Riverside Drive.

COMPETENT WOMAN care of children, assist in light housework and mending; first-class references required as to character and ability; good salary. 198 Prospect St., Maplewood, N. J.

EDITOR, correspondent, and typewriter operator, accustomed to responsibility. Salary $20. Efficient man only. Good opportunity. R 309 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Educated, refined American lady, under 30, to go to Central America (to take entire charge of American widower's home; 4 children over 5 and under 11); low wages, but good, permanent home; references will be required and given. Address, giving full particulars of self, G X 39 Times.

WANTED—Two neat competent English-speaking young women, or man and wife as cook, general housework, and waitress, or butler, to take charge of high-class apartment of a gentleman alone and much away; place permanent to right persons; apartment must always be kept scrupulously neat and clean; no washing or window cleaning, highest references required. Answer C, 169 Times, stating wages expected, references and where can be interviewed.

WANTED—Neat, willing, English speaking young woman to assist the housekeeper and do general housework and plain cooking in high-class apartment occupied by gentleman alone and much away; no washing or window cleaning; must understand waiting on table and answering doorbell, &c.; permanent home to acceptable person; highest references required. Answer C 163 Times, stating wages expected and references and where can be seen.

WANTED.—Thoroughly competent teacher of touch typewriting, Charles E. Smith's system. Address full particulars, Isaac Pitman & Sons, 2 West 45th Street.

WANTED.—Cheerful companion for young girl invalid. No nursing required. Recherhl, 37 Times Uptown.

Help Wanted, Male

BRIGHT MAN to learn privately the suburban real estate business on commission from a first-class, successful salesman. Opportune, R 319 Times Downtown.

PRINTING OFFICE wants young man for clerical work in office; must have experience; good opportunity for future; state particulars. C 83 Times.

SALESMAN, traveling, to carry side line of linmonos; commission basis, no drawing account; attractive proposition. The American Silk Garment Co., 104 5th Av., City.

SALESMEN to represent sick and accident insurance company; largest commissions paid; experienced men only need apply. Suite 914, 150 Nassau St.

SALESMEN, SOLICITORS, canvassers, intelligent outside representatives, steady occupation; 10-4, 109 William St., Room 258.

WANTED—Young men of good character for National Guard Infantry Regiment; convenient armory; offers many attractions; gymnasium, baths, bowling, pool, billiards, library; nominal expenses; duty not arduous. Write for details. Recruiting, R 313 Times Downtown.

WANTED—An experienced subscription manager; one who can increase business and who is thoroughly familiar with railway mail routings; an excellent opportunity for the right man. Answer, stating previous experience, G 14 Times.

WANTED.—Thoroughly competent teacher of touch typewriting, Charles E. Smith's system. Address full particulars, Isaac Pitman & Sons, 2 West 45th Street.

YOUNG MAN who has been employed with dress house, who is accustomed to calling on the office trade; salary and commission. Call to-day, 3 to 5, Room 1,604, 116 West 32d St.

Situations Wanted Female

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; will make good. 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 660 East New York.

COMPANION.—American girl desires position; experienced; references. Boothe, 2,240 Aqueduct Av., City.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER.—Makes ladies', children's dresses reasonable. Mme. Juliet, 126 East 12th St., 408 Stuyvesant.

DRESSMAKER, long experience, could take more customers; work first class at reasonable prices; references. 111 West 68th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Chic gown made up in one day at your home; $4 per day. Gersten, 390 West 117th St.

GERMAN lady wants position as governess, companion or assistant in doctor's office, for all or some mornings from 9 to 12; best references. Address G 66 Times.

LADY leaving city wishes to place excellent child's nurse; highest references; sleep home; call between 12 and 2. Telephone Morningside 7540. Koch, 600 West 156th, 1st floor.

LADY'S MAID, English, (a country or travel.) J. C., 133 East 47th St.

MASSAGE.—Scientific treatment, $1 hour; ladies' residences; physician's references. Address Osteo, 2,237 8th Av.

REFINED, educated lady desires work American family or hotel. Polyglot, Moore, 11 Louis le Grand, Paris.

SECRETARY-COMPANION.—German lady desires position; highest references. Miss Z., 509 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. — Bright girl; few months' good experience; neat, rapid, accurate; plain penman; office work; no agency; $7. R 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; thoroughly trained in office duties; pleasant personality; willing worker; $8. E., Aronson, 921 Trinity Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, AND Bookkeeper.—Reliable, trustworthy; highest references; salary moderate. Commercial, 89 Delancey Street

WELL EDUCATED young Englishwoman desires position as secretary or other responsible work; English and Spanish stenography; good references. X 32 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN who has mornings free would like to do housework for ¼ day. J. Collins, Apartment 4, 610 West 115th St.

Situations Wanted Male

A.—A.—YOUNG MAN, 20, at present employed by large publication, would like to connect with a reliable firm offering a chance of advancement; something that will require both energy and conscientiousness; salary, $15. Myles F. Lasker, 206 W. 119th St.; tel. 1190 Morningside.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert corporation and commercial accountant and office manager desires change; efficient; wide experience, capable executive; highest references; absteiner; salary $275 per month. + 39 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, Bookkeeper, Correspondent.—English, French, German; steno-typist secretary, office manager; responsible, experienced; excellent record; university graduate; references A1. G 59 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized, $5 monthly up; trial balances, financial statements. Friedlander, 878 Broadway. Phone 4376 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematised, audited, written up, kept part time; reasonable. Frechtman, 84 Delancey St. Telephone 6006 Orchard.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematised, audited, written up, kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—University graduate; books opened, closed, audited; kept part time; confidential; reasonable. Accountant, 300 East 22d St. Phone Gramercy 838.

A COLLEGE STUDENT, (20,) seeks employment Saturdays at $2; elementary architectural drawing, English, arithmetic. Address Traveled, 1,152 3d Av

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, 29, nine years' practical experience; capable taking full charge. R 295 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; capable taking full charge; reliable. Saland, 1,409 Prospect Av.

CAPABLE young business man, born in business for himself many years, desires a position with a good concern. Address G 45 Times.

CARPET LAYING.—Carpets cut, fitted, sewed, and laid. Carpet Layer, 160 East 126th St.

CASHIER.

24 years old; six years' experience with large woolen corporation; can prove reputation for character and reliability. G 53 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—I want to place my chauffeur before laying up my car; he has been with me two years and is a careful driver, courteous, expert mechanic, and possesses other rare qualities not found in average chauffeurs. Address Louis Kronenberg, care Esskay Waist Co., 134 West 30th St.

CHAUFFEUR (colored) wishes position; city or country; must appreciate; thoroughly competent and experienced in any make car; best references; present employer putting up car for Winter. X 38 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 26 years old; mechanic, 5 years' experience in German army; first-class references; wishes position in private family. May, 175 Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; desires city, country position; careful; understands man's housework; good references. G 64 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Italian, 29, desires position in private family; best references. P., 172 E. 61st.

CHAUFFEUR.—Long experience; mechanic; best references. Hutchings, 1,581 Madison Av.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 26, two years abroad in U. S. Consular service, German, French, some Spanish; good correspondent; desires position of confidence. G 94 Times.

Employment Bureaus

**Commercial.

SAY SLAYERS DIDN'T RESEMBLE GUNMEN

Defense Rests After Calling Some of Those Who Saw the Murder of Rosenthal.

WEAKEN UNDER EXAMINATION

Webber and Vallon to Reply to Accusations To-day—Jury Will Have the Case by Tuesday.

Ex-Magistrate Charles G. F. Wahle, counsel for the gunmen—"Gyp the Blood" Horowitz, "Lefty Louis" Rosenberg, "Whitey" Lewis, and "Dago Frank" Cirofici—on trial before Justice Goff and a jury in the Extraordinary Term of the Supreme Court for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, rested the case of the defense at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Since morning Mr. Wahle had called to the stand "Dago Frank," the only one of the gunmen who had no opportunity of testifying Thursday, and fifteen corroborative witnesses.

In some respects the day was a good one for the gunmen. In others it certainly was not good, and perhaps even damaging. Especially was this so in the afternoon, for some of Mr. Wahle's witnesses seemed not only not to aid his case, but actually, by their manner and by the admissions which Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss drew from them, to prejudice it. One sign which the lawyer considered good was the eager interest which the jury betrayed in each of the witnesses for the defense. Never before in the trial had the jurors listened so attentively and protested so often that the words of some of the witnesses were escaping them. They seemed anxious to catch every word of the defense, and Mr. Wahle took pains that not an answer to his questions escaped them.

Of all the witnesses, "Dago Frank" appeared to make by far the best impression on the jury. He was eager, attentive, and intense on the witness stand, but at the same time was patient, responsive, and polite even under the grilling of Mr. Moss. From the time he took the stand until he left it he appeared to be impressing the jury with the belief that he at least was telling the truth. Such damaging admissions as Mr. Moss's questions forced him to make he made quietly and as though he realized the unfavorable light in which they placed him. He did not make them proudly nor impertinently, as had some of the others, but neither did he try to avoid answering the questions.

Webber and Vallon to Answer.

In sharp contrast to the cool and collected gunman was little Mrs. Mary E. Kydd, a vendor of chewing gum and newspapers in the Tenderloin after nightfall. The little old woman rattled off her story as glibly as possible, but when Mr. Moss began to question her, she twisted and turned, dodged and evaded the questions, answered questions which the assistant prosecutor had not asked, and rapidly appeared to tear down the first good impression which she had made under Mr. Wahle's gentle handling. And by so doing it seemed that she hurt more than she helped the case of the gunmen.

Among the other fourteen witnesses there were some which approached "Dago Frank" in the good impressions they left on the jury, and there were others who showed to little better advantage than did Mrs. Kydd. When he rested his case, however, Mr. Wahle, if the testimony of his witnesses be believed, had substantiated the story of the gunmen by several witnesses who told of having seen others than the four men on trial fire the shots that killed Rosenthal; he had introduced testimony to show that Harry Vallon and Sam Schepps were the passengers in the gray murder car which, Willliam Shapiro, who placed a revolver to Shapiro's head and told him to drive on, and he had brought out other testimony flatly contradicting "Billiard Ball" Jack Rose's story of his visit to the Southern Boulevard home of the gunmen, and the identifications of the young prisoners by Morris Luban and Giovanni Stanish.

Justice Goff adjourned court when Mr. Wahle rested, ruling that Mr. Moss might go ahead with his rebuttal testimony at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and stipulating that he finish by 4 o'clock. Mr. Wahle said he might have no testimony to offer in sur-rebuttal, though this would depend largely on what testimony Mr. Moss introduced. The Assistant Prosecutor would not say what this would be, declaring that he and Assistant District Attorney Robert J. Rubin were to hold a conference last night to decide.

One thing is certain, however, "Bridgey" Webber and Harry Vallon are sure to take the witness stand, and it is probable that Sam Schepps will be called also. This has been made necessary for the sake of the record, in the event an appeal is taken, if for no other reason, for, [illegible] Webber and Vallon stood accused of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, and Schepps had been named out as one of the men who held the weapon to Shapiro's head. These men must take the stand to deny the charges against them, and it is probable that they will be the first witnesses.

The Informers Pace a Witness.

For the first time since the trial began all four of the informers, Rose, Webber, Vallon, and Schepps, were arraigned together in court, and while they stood, hats in hands and overcoats over their arms, Giovanni Stanish looked them over carefully and declared that he had not seen any of them at the scene of the shooting. It was a dramatic moment when the four men were marched to the rail, just to one side of the jury box, and the gunmen watched the informers with interest as they stood silent under Stanish's glance. And then Justice Goff ordered that they pronounce their names, and Rose, Vallon, Webber, and Schepps responded in this order, the voice of Rose clear and firm, that of Vallon audible but abrupt, while Webber's tones were so low that his first name, "Louis," slipped almost unheard from his lips. Schepps, who clutched a copy of Poe's "The Gold Bug" under his arm, answered in his usual self-important tones.

Then the informers, not one of whom had looked at the gunmen, were led out, while "Gyp," "Lefty," "Whitey," and "Dago Frank" smiled at one another. They had seemed to enjoy immensely the evident discomfort of the informers.

It was shortly after 10:30 o'clock when Cirofici, the first witness, was called to the stand. After telling his name, "Dago Frank" began his testimony by repeating that of his companions given on Thursday regarding the visit of Rose and Schepps to the Southern Boulevard flat. He denied that Rose had spoken of Rosenthal or had warned him and the others of the danger of appearing downtown, where they might be "framed up" as "Big Jack" Zelig had been.

He continued telling of Rose's call at the Seventh Avenue flat, and of his trip to Webber's poker room in the gray automobile. He told of the other gunmen coming there, and of the departure for the Metropole of the informers and the mysterious stranger and the latter's return with the request that the gunmen join Rose and the others at the hotel. In every detail he verified the stories of his comrades up to the time when they left the poker room and he went to the Seventh Avenue flat, where he expected Jean Gordon, the girl he lived with, to be waiting for him. From that point his story was more detailed than that of his companions, for he told of events of which they had only hearsay knowledge.

First he told of the return of the others to the flat, and their statements to him about the shooting. Then he referred to the arrival of the messenger with a note from Jean Gordon telling of her arrest, and he told how he had got bail for her. "Dago Frank" was making a good impression on the jury and was swinging along smoothly in his testimony. Presently Mr. Wahle shifted his questions to Cirofici's first meeting with Giovanni Stanish.

Used Knowledge of Italian.

He said he had seen Stanish in the District Attorney's office, where he and Shapiro had been seated on a sofa. Aaron J. Levy, counsel for Shapiro, came in and took a seat beside Shapiro, and then about ten minutes later Stanish, with Assistant District Attorney Smith and a young man entered.

"Smith went right out again," said Cirofici, "and the man who was with Stanish tried to talk to him. He could not understand or make himself understood, however, and presently Mr. Smith returned."

"Did you hear Stanish say anything in Italian?" asked Mr. Wahle.

"Yes," responded "Dago Frank." "I heard him say: 'I never saw them.'"

Mr. Wahle brought out that "Dago Frank" could speak and understand Italian well, and he had him give the stenographer the exact Italian words he had heard Stanish use. Then he turned to Stanish's faulty identification in court the other day when he pointed to "Whitey" and "Dago Frank" as the men, the former of whom he positively had seen at the scene of the murder, and the latter a man he believed he had seen there. In the trial of Lieut. Charles Becker Stanish also identified "Whitey," but at that time he pointed to "Gyp" as the man of whom he was in doubt.

Mr. Moss took the witness in hand then, but he could not get a damaging admission from him. He cheerfully admitted he had been sent to Elmira Reformatory in December, 1905, for having a revolver and a slungshot in his possession. He said they had been given to him not fifteen minutes before, and that he had scarcely put them in his pocket when he was arrested. Of his relations with Jean Gordon he spoke frankly, and also admitted that he had been a silent partner of "Fat Abie" Harris in an opium den in the 134th Street flat in which he had been arrested.

Justice Goff questioned Cirofici also about the events at the flat following the return of the other gunmen, but nothing new of importance was developed, and "Dago Frank" left the stand.

He was followed by Harford T. Marshall, counsel for Jack Sullivan, Becker's newsboy friend, whom Mr. Wahle asked immediately about a conversation in the prison pen with Shapiro. Mr. Marshall said that he had spoken to Shapiro, and that the chauffeur had told him Vallon and Schepps put the weapon to his head and ordered him to drive on. The question and answer were ordered stricken out, and Mr. Marshall was excused without cross-examination.

Second Deputy Police Commissioner George S. Dougherty was not permitted to testify to his conversations with Shapiro, and was excused also without cross-examination. Then came John J. Hickey. He was the first of Mr. Wahle's corroborative witnesses so far as the shooting was concerned.

He said he had met Rosenthal in Paddell's saloon shortly before the murder, and, with "Boob" Walker, had accompanied the gambler to the Metropole. There they had sat at a table together, and then had passed out to the sidewalk, where Rosenthal bought papers for all. Hickey said he was standing on the curb facing the hotel, and glancing at the headlines of his paper, when he heard a shot.

Describes an Assailant.

"I saw a man with a gun in his hand right next to the Metropole. He was on my right hand. He had a cap pulled down over his eyes, but I saw his nose and chin. The latter was sharp, and the former was long and straight. He was about 5 feet 8 inches in height."

The description was a good one of "Bridgey" Webber, and differed from the descriptions given by the gunmen, in that they had said the man had a black mustache.

After the shooting this man ran toward Sixth Avenue, said Hickey, and on cross-examination he told Mr. Moss that three other men who had fired from the curb on his left had run to an automobile and escaped. He was certain none of these men were the gunmen. He admitted that he had known Rose, Webber, Vallon, and Schepps for some time, but was not asked to explain how he could be so sure that the slayers were not the gunmen, whom he had never seen, when he could not be certain they were not Rose, Webber, Vallon, or Schepps.

Mr. Moss went into a lengthy examination to discredit Hickey, and succeeded in giving the bartender an uncomfortable half hour. He held him up to scorn for having allowed the slayers to escape without lifting a hand to stop them, and finally excused Hickey from the stand after having made it apparent that Hickey did not know very much about the shooting except that it had occurred, and that he could not recognize the men who had fired.

Next came Patrick Whalen, a cabman, who had heard the shot and run from his cab at Forty-third Street and Broadway in time to see the gunmen flee.

"Did you try to stop them?" asked Mr. Moss on cross-examination.

Whalen looked at the assistant prosecutor as though he believed Mr. Moss were joking, and then with a hearty laugh he answered: "Ah, no. Not me." He was still laughing at the absurdity of being a gunman when he left the stand. Whalen's testimony was valueless except that he was certain none of the gunmen were the men he had seen running away.

His departure from the stand made room for Mrs. Rose Sherry, Giovanni Stanish's former landlady at 207 and 209 West Forty-third Street. Stanish, it will be recalled, testified that he was at the scene of the shooting and witnessed it. Mrs. Sherry said that she had heard the shots while sitting in her room and had run into the hall to go to the front door and see what was happening. In the hall, she said, she encountered Stanish hurrying from his room on the same mission.

Mr. Moss succeeded on cross-examination only in showing that Stanish had left Mrs. Sherry's house owing $133 and that the landlady did not like it. Then Mr. Moss let her go.

"John the Barber" Recalled.

With the beginning of the afternoon session "John the Barber," whose real name is John J. Reisler, took the stand and convulsed the jury by testifying solemnly that he had seen "Bridgey" Webber running away from the Metropole "an hour after the murder." "Bridgey" had had a hand in the affair and was striving to escape it was evident that he must have run around in circles for an hour, for when Reisler saw him he had not progressed beyond the Cadillac Hotel, next door to the Metropole.

And then came Mrs. Mary E. Kydd, who hastened through her testimony, so anxious was she to tell of having met four men across the street from the Metropole, and, of having, an instant later, seen them shoot at Rosenthal. She gave perfect descriptions of Rose, Vallon, Webber, and Schepps, and once more the jury smiled when the little old woman told without a smile of the tall man having lifted his hat in the midst of the shooting long enough for her to see that he had a bald head. Later she had seen the same four near the Murray Hill Baths, she said, and had overheard them saying to one another that they must blame somebody for the murder to save themselves.

Mrs. Kydd had a hard time at the hands of Mr. Moss. It appeared she had been brought before him and had not told him what she knew. Yesterday she explained: "You told me to get out and to keep my mouth shut."

Mr. Moss restrained himself with difficulty. He did everything except tell Mrs. Kydd that what she said was untrue, and for several minutes he was so excited over it he could hardly go on. Finally he controlled himself and from that point Mrs. Kydd's troubles began. He questioned her about conversations with a Mrs. Hartigan, a woman neighbor, all of which Mrs. Kydd denied. Most of these conversations had to do with statements attributed to her that she would tell the prosecution nothing because there was no money in it, but was ready to sell her testimony to the defense.

She denied she had ever told Mrs. Hartigan that she had not seen the shooting and really knew nothing about it. Mr. Moss had a mass of material at his disposal, most of it obtained apparently from Mrs. Hartigan, and he flung question after question at the witness, all of which she denied, but which, nevertheless, carried the innuendo to the jury that Mrs. Kydd had told one story once and another story another time. Before Mr. Moss let her go the little old woman was picking at her handkerchief, and she left the stand with an obvious feeling of relief. Mrs. Kydd was on the stand for an hour and would have been there longer had not Justice Goff stopped Mr. Moss from questioning her as to more conversation, with the caustic comment: "It is evident the witness is a lady of very few words."

"Kid" Beebe, whose real name is Isidor Bieber, gave unimportant testimony to the effect that he had been asked by Vallon to go to Rosenthal's table in the Metropole on the night of the murder and ask him to come out. He hadn't done so, Beebe said.

Mrs. "Lefty," dressed in black and looking very pretty, testified in a low voice that Rose and Schepps had been at the Southern Boulevard House for nearly six hours, instead of about half an hour, on the night of June 3, and that she had spoken to Rose about her husband's injury, though Rose had denied this. She said, too, that nothing had been said in her presence about the killing of Herman Rosenthal. Mr. Moss didn't bother her on cross-examination, and her sister, Rebecca Lieten, took the stand simply to testify that "Lefty" had been with her and his wife in Rockaway all the time from July 1 to July 14. It was in contradiction of Rose's statements of having met "Lefty."

Closing of the Trial.

Next Mr. Wahle undertook to break down the identification of the gunmen by Morris Luban by introducing the testimony of Alexander Luban, Morris's brother; Alexander's daughter, Bertha, and his step-daughter, Bessie Feldman, all of whom told of Morris having been at their home when he said he was at the scene of the shooting.

Charles Klink, the messenger boy who carried the message from Jean Gordon to "Dago Frank," was not compelled to testify, the prosecution conceding that this message had been sent and received, and Jacob Rosenberg, father of "Lefty," was not allowed to tell of his son's visit to his home to see a sick brother. Mr. Wahle then read into the record some of the answers of Louis Krause, the waiter, at the Coroner's court, answers which differed from those Krause made in identifying the gunmen, and for his last witness he called James Moloney, a keeper in the Tombs.

Moloney said he had talked with Shapiro, and that the chauffeur had told him Schepps and Vallon were in the gray murder car and threatened him with a revolver. On cross-examination Mr. Moss exhibited his own disbelief of the story in his manner of inquiring why Moloney had kept such important knowledge secret while Lieut. Becker was being tried. Moloney said he had not wanted to get involved in the case, but after Becker had been convicted his conscience had troubled him so that he told a fellow-keeper what he knew, and on this man's advice that the information would help Becker in an appeal, he went to the former head of the Strong Arm Squad and told him.

It was at this point that Mr. Wahle rested, and, before it had been decided that the rebuttal should begin to-day Mr. Moss called Morris Luban to have him identify the gunmen again for the purposes of the record, and then had Stanish look over the informers.

Justice Goff arranged that the summing up on both sides should occur on Monday, and he left it a little uncertain as to whether he should charge the jury then or not. If he does not he will certainly do so on Tuesday, so that the fate of the gunmen will be given into the hands of the jury by Tuesday at the latest.

HAD DYNAMITE IN BASKET.

Clark Blundered, Leaving Umbrella at Scene of Explosion.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 15.—Testifying at the "dynamite conspiracy" trial today, Edward F. Clark of Cincinnati, who has already entered a plea of guilty, asserted that officials of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers induced him to do dynamiting. Once, he said, while inspecting work in Cincinnati, President Frank M. Ryan pointed to a railroad bridge across the Ohio River and said "there would be a good place to put a shot." Before that, the witness said, Herbert S. Hockin, now Secretary of the union, arranged to supply him with dynamite.

"We had had some correspondence with J. J. McNamara at Indianapolis about union conditions in Cincinnati, when in May, 1908, Hockin appeared and told me he was going to spend some money there," said Clark. "He took me to Cumminsville, a suburb, where he introduced me to Edward Campbell, who was to supply dynamite. Hockin said I was to receive $100 for blowing up a bridge at Dayton. I returned to the place that night with a market basket and Campbell gave me fifty half-pound sticks of dynamite. Hockin wanted me to take William Hernhardt, a local official, to Dayton, but I said I would do the job alone.

"Having kept the dynamite in my house that night I took it the next night to Dayton, where I placed it on a bridge over the Miami River. It was raining hard, so I left my umbrella over the bomb to protect it, lit the fuse, and departed. The next day in Cincinnati Hockin didn't appear anxious to pay me the $100. He had a newspaper account of the explosion. Finally he gave me $97 on the street.

"When the question of blowing up the Harrison Avenue viaduct in Cincinnati came up Hockin said he wasn't going to let me do it, as McNamara and Ryan were not pleased with the way I had done the Dayton job. I had left behind an umbrella with my initials on it, he said, and they were likely to catch me.

"But he sent me out to Campbell for more dynamite. I took it home in a basket and the next day, packing it in a telescope case, delivered it by appointment to Hockin and another man at Fifth and Vine Streets. That was in August, 1908, and the explosion on the Harrison Avenue viaduct occurred on Oct. 6. Campbell had procured more dynamite at the time he got the last lot for me, going about four miles from the place we met him to get it. Two more explosions occurred in Cincinnati in May, 1909, and another in August, all on the bridge which Ryan had pointed out, but I didn't do them."

Joseph B. Schaefer of the Cincinnati Police Department testified concerning a visit to the home of J. J. McNamara's mother the day after McNamara's arrest on April 22, 1911. He produced a battery tester and flash light which he said he had found in McNamara's trunk. Guided by Frank Eckhoff, a friend of the McNamara family, Schaefer said he had found a place in the woods near the McNamara home where nitroglycerine had been buried.

James B. McNamara's purchase of 500 pounds of nitroglatin, with part of which he blew up the Los Angeles Times building, was described by George H. Phillips, Assistant Superintendent of the powder company.

Phillips testified that on Sept. 23, 1910, seven days before the Los Angeles explosion, he delivered to three men at the powder company's wharf at Oakland ten cases of the explosive, each case weighing fifty pounds. One of the men, said the witness, was McNamara, another was a man "with a bad left eye," and the third "looked like a Mexican."

Ortie E. McManigal's testimony was interrupted to-day to enable the Government to question other witnesses. More than 100 witnesses, including thirty from the Pacific Coast, were in waiting.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Keynote of Health Is the Liver

Scientists have definitely learned that the Liver is one of the most important organs of the human system. It is the sieve which separates the good from the bad, the nutriment from the poison. Allow the Liver to become torpid or inactive, the poison is sent through the system and disease is the result. First you become bilious and constipated and later the consequences are more serious. Nobody can live as regular as a clock. In order to enjoy life we subject ourselves to dietary indiscretion. If the proper remedy is then used, the trouble is quickly ended. A remedy which comes nearest to the heart of the people is a natural remedy. The natural remedy most widely used is Hunyadi Janos Water, the **Natural** Laxative. Its natural combination is wonderfully effective in Biliousness, Torpid Liver and Constipation—it thoroughly cleanses the Liver, flushes the intestines, purifies the system, and is gentle, speedy and sure. Don't take substitutes; they are worthless imitations and cannot be harmful.

NOT LIBEL TO SAY ONE ALIVE IS DEAD

Appellate Court, in Action Against The Times, Finds No Injury to the Reputation.

SUIT OVER ADVERTISEMENT

Which Was Received In the Usual Way, Duly Indorsed by the Person Inserting It.

To publish the announcement that a living person has died is not a libel and cannot injure the reputation, according to a decision handed down yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, sitting in Brooklyn. The decision was written by Presiding Justice Jenks and concurred in by Justices Hirschberg, Burr, Thomas, and Carr. It is said to be the first ruling on the subject by a higher court in this country.

The case grew out of this advertisement printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Died, Brooklyn.—Cohen, Bealey, 133 St. Mark's Avenue, May 6.

The advertisement was received by THE TIMES in the usual way and bore on the back the indorsement of the person inserting it, as is required of all such advertisements in THE TIMES.

Bealey Cohen, who was very much alive, contended that the advertisement referred to him, that it subjected him to "general scorn, ridicule, and contempt," and, being a minor, sued through a guardian, Siegried G. Gilbert, THE TIMES for $10,000. THE TIMES demurred on the ground that the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The demurrer was dismissed by Supreme Justice Frederick E. Crane, and from this decision THE TIMES appealed. This appeal was decided yesterday in favor of THE TIMES, the higher court ordering the action dismissed with leave to the plaintiff to plead over again within twenty days.

"The question whether this publication could be a libel per se," said the Appellate Division, "involves the inquiry whether it could have injured the reputation of the plaintiff. Here is a bare item of news in a newspaper. The item states that an event has come to pass which is looked for in the history of every man, is regarded as beyond his control, and therefore does not permit the inference that the man has done any act or suffered any act which he could not have done or which he need not have suffered. Prematurity is the sole peculiarity.

"How can the publication of such an event merely as a matter of news hold up the subject to scorn, to hatred, to contempt, or to ridicule so that his reputation is impaired? Such publication may be unpleasant, it may annoy or irk the subject thereof; it may subject him to joke or to jest or to banter from those who know him or know of him, even to the extent of affecting his feelings, but this in itself is not enough."

The court does not state what fate should overtake that facetious type of person, who, acting under a malicious intent or a misguided sense of humor, writes a death notice of a living friend, acquaintance, or enemy and, imposing upon a newspaper, causes it to be printed as an advertisement.

"DEAD DUCK" NOT A LIBEL.

So Felice Lyne's Counsel Contends In Hammerstein Action.

The question of whether Oscar Hammerstein had sufficient cause for suing Miss Felice Lyne, the prima donna, for libel because she called him a "dead duck," was argued yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Seabury.

R. Snowdon Marshall, of the firm of O'Gorman, Battle & Marshall, declared, in upholding Miss Lyne's defense, that it was not at all clear what the term "dead duck" applied to a human being signified, and that no term which was not understood could in any way be interpreted as a libel. He declared also that Miss Lyne's other remarks to the effect that she had "slapped Mr. Hammerstein so hard on his unprotected pate" that she sprained her thumb, and that he would be "stoned out of London" could not be classed as a cause for action. He said that the remark about London was a libel upon the English capital rather than upon Mr. Hammerstein, insinuating as it did that the great metropolis harbored "a wild and savage people."

Charles Goldzier, the attorney for Mr. Hammerstein, asserted vehemently that, however common assaults upon impresarios might be on the part of temperamental singers, any statement of such an assault contrary to fact might legally be construed as a libel. Furthermore, he declared, there could be no doubt of the opprobrium implied in the term "dead duck" as applied to an active man of affairs. Justice Seabury reserved his decision.

Wilson Fills State Positions.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 15.—The following appointments were made to-day by Gov. Wilson: Commission for the Blind—Dr. Walter L. Wilsen, Elizabeth; Mrs. Albert T. Beckett, Salem; Mrs. Ellis P. Earle, Montclair; Morris Canal Abandonment Commission: Col. William Libby, Princeton; Richard Brown, Monmouth; Board of Managers, Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Glen Garden—Mrs. Knox Taylor, Highbridge; Live Stock Commission, Dr. Matthew Pierce, Paterson; Fish and Game Commission, William A. Logue, Bridgeton; Oyster Commision for Ocean County—Abram Jones, Westcreek.

SAY WIRELESS HAD A WIRE.

New Telephone Promoters Deceived Investors, Government Charges.

Cameron L. Spear, who, according to the postal authorities, was the compiler of the original "suckers' list," that is, a roll of those likely to subscribe to doubtful companies when attractively presented; Archie F. Collins, an inventor of a wireless telephone instrument; Charles L. Vaughn, formerly Vice President and Treasurer of the Continental Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Company, of 56 Pine Street, and Joseph H. Reall were put on trial yesterday before Judge Hunt and a jury in the Federal District Court on the charge of having used the mails to defraud.

Assistant United States District Attorney Stephenson, in opening the case, told the jury that it was charged that investors were informed that the money they subscribed was to be used to promote the sale of wireless instruments, but that as a matter of fact the greater part of the cash received never found its way into the company's treasury. The Collins Wireless Telephone Company, one of the original concerns which was afterward merged in the Continental Company, issued statements, he said, to the effect that the wireless telephone had already passed the experimental stage, and only required capital to be developed greatly.

Outlining the methods of the defendants Mr. Stephenson asserted that their most profitable advertising was to open stands in public places for the exhibition of the Collins instruments, and he alleged that the demonstrators were warned to make the conversations short, as if a wireless telephone was used for any length of time the transmitter would become hot and burn off. Even with these limitations, counsel asserted, the precaution was taken of using a ground wire, unknown to those who were examining the invention.

MARKET RULES ALIMONY.

Mrs. Deems Has an Interest in Quotations of Cotton.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Mrs. Gertrude M. Deems of 555 West 173d Street, New York, obtained an absolute decree of divorce to-day from Theodore B. Deems, a member of the New York Cotton Exchange. She obtained an interlocutory decree Dec. 30, 1911, with permanent alimony of $10,000. Deems failed to make the payments, and a month ago he was brought into court again. He promised to do so when the market was better. To-day it was announced that he had paid $4,000 and had given notes for the remainder. Mrs. Deems has custody of the children, but the father is permitted to see them once a week. The couple formerly maintained a lavish establishment in Flushing, L. I.

WILL FLY FOR SAILORS.

Lampke to be Feature of Army and Navy Aviation Day.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Nov. 15.—Next Sunday will be Army and Navy Day at the Hempstead Plains aviation field. Invitations have been sent to the boys of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and William Anthony Lampke, who left the navy last Summer to join the Aeroplane Corps, will fly for them.

Nov. 23 and 24 have been set by the Aero Club of America for candidates to fly for expert pilots' licenses. This test has been made only once before outside the army in the history of aviation in America. The coming one was arranged by request from Lieut. Horatio Ruiz of the Moisant School, who hopes not to be ordered back to the Mexican Army before he has the chance to take it.

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NECKWEAR SPECIALS

The new Imperial Scarf, that we introduced and which is being copied everywhere, is here in a large variety of new designs. For Saturday we offer $1.50 and $2.00 Qualities..... $1.15

Broken lines of high-grade Knitted Neckwear, Values up to $2.50 (At Broadway Store Only) 95c

A Special Showing of new ideas in Knitted Four-In-Hands, generally advertised as $1.50 and $2.00 Qualities..... $1.15

$1.00 Silk Imperial Scarfs..... 65c

WONDERFUL GLOVES

When we say that the BROWNING Special Glove is positively the best value that can be obtained anywhere, we are prepared to prove it..... $1.10

A Genuine Mocha Glove, Regular $2.00 Value $1.50

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Cooper Square opposite 5th Street.
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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2:10. NAZIMOVA in the 4 act drama, BELLA DONNA.

LYCEUM W. 45th St. Evs. 8:20 Sharp. Matinees To-day & Thurs. 2:15. MISS BILLIE BURKE in THE MIND THE PAINT GIRL.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees To-day & Wed. 2:20. John Mason in the powerful play, "THE ATTACK."

CRITERION B'way 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Seats Now. NEXT MONDAY—HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS Rupert Hughes' New Farce, WHAT AILS YOU? ASK THE TREASURER AT THE CRITERION.

HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day at 2:15. Thurs. Mats. 50c to $1.50. A Rich Man's Son by James Forbes, author of "The Chorus Lady," "The Traveling Salesman."

FULTON 46 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15. Wed. Mats. 50c to $1.50. THE LAUGHING NOVELTY THE YELLOW JACKET

HUDSON 44th St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee To-day 2:15. LAST 2 TIMES HELEN WARE in "TRIAL MARRIAGE." Next Tues. Mat. Frederic Ranken's Comedy, THE HIGH ROAD by Edward Sheldon. SEATS NOW.

PARK 59th St. & Columbus Circle. Evs. 8:15. First Matinee To-day 2:15. "The Gypsy" Romantic operetta, by PIXLEY & LUDERS.

New Amsterdam 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. THE Count of Luxembourg Franz Lehar's Musical Romance.

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day at 2:15. Wed. Mats. 50c to $1.50. Direction Arnold Bennett. Milestones by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-day & Wed. 2:15. The Last Word in Musical Comedy. OH! OH! DELPHINE

MOULIN ROUGE Broadway & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY 2:15. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

GAIETY Broadway & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-day & Wed. 2:15. C. O. D. WILL KEEP YOU LAUGHING FROM BEGINNING TO END.

GLOBE B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees to-day & Wed. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE, ELSIE JANIS THE LADY OF THE SLIPPER

BELASCO W. 44th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. To-day & Thurs. at 2:20. "Miss Starr Triumphs" READ ANY N. Y. CRITIC. DAVID BELASCO presents FRANCES STARR in THE CASE OF BECKY

REPUBLIC West Evenings at 8:15. 42d St. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. William Elliott and David Belasco present THE GOVERNOR'S LADY

NEW AEOLIAN HALL, First Concert To-night at 8:15. ADELE MARGULIES TRIO. Seats $2, $1.50, $1.00. at Box Office. Adele Margulies.....Piano. Leopold Lichtenberg.....Violin. Leo Schulz.....'Cello

M. H. HANSON'S CONCERTS. Aeolian Hall THIS AFTERNOON, at 2:30. Seats $2.00 to 75c. Now at Hall. Song Recital. LAURA GRAVES. KNABE PIANO.

CARNEGIE HALL Sunday Night, 8:30 25c to $1.50. Seats now. NEWMAN Travel Talks First Subject: "HOLLAND."

OPERA TICKETS Choice Seats All Operas. Seats Titta Ruffo IN HAMLET. Kaiserhof Annex Ticket Office, opp. Metropolitan Opera House. Phone 3830 Bryant.

Columbia B'way & 47th Burlesque The Runaway Girls. Smoking. To-day 2:15. To-night 8:15. 25c. to $1.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evenings 8:30. MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2:30. PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT

Hammerstein's Daily Mats. 25 & 50c. Stella Mayhew, Royal Lunatic Sisters, Ford Sisters, 15 other big acts.

JOE WEBER'S B'way 29th St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day & Wed. Mat. 50c.-$1.50. A SCRAPE O' THE PEN

Great Exhibition of Horses

NATIONAL HORSE SHOW MADISON SQUARE GARDEN Nov. 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23. Morning, Afternoon and Evening. Opens daily at 9 A. M. Concerts by Conrad's Band. Seats in the two upper galleries not reserved.

International Events U. S. Officers vs. English, Dutch, Belgian and Canadian in Military Contests. Hunters, Saddle Horses, Tandems, Four-in-hands, Trotters, Hackneys, Clydesdales, High Jumping and Water Jump.

Admission $1.

HIPPODROME 6th Ave. 43d-44th TWICE DAILY Aft. at 2. Eve. at 8. UNDER MANY FLAGS Scintillating Series of New Spectacles. Best Seats at Matinees $1.00.

Winter Garden Evs. 8. Mat. To-day; To-morrow Evening Concert—15 New Star Acts. WED. EVE., NOV. 20. Last Week of THE PASSING SHOW OF 1912 GERTRUDE HOFFMANN, "BROADWAY TO PARIS."

DALY'S B'way & 60th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15. A New Musical Play, THE RED PETTICOAT with HELEN LOWELL.

48TH ST. THEATRE, 48th E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-Day, 2:15. EVERYBODY'S BOOSTING IT. WILLIAM COLLIER in NEVER SAY DIE.

39th St. Thea. 39th, near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Friday 2:15. ANNIE RUSSELL'S Old English Comedy Co. in "She Stoops to Conquer."

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-Day, Wed. & Thurs. LITTLE WOMEN

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15. THE MERRY COUNTESS

William COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Collier's Matinee To-day 2:15. Granville Barker's Fanny's First Play London Co. In

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea. 39th, bet. B'way & 6 Av. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-day 2:30. READY MONEY

Broadway Thea. Mat. To-day the Dove of Peace

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:00. Matinee To-day at 2. FAVERSHAM'S JULIUS CAESAR Cast Includes: Mr. Faversham, Frank Keenan, Tyrone Power, Fuller Mellish, Miss Julie Opp.

Weber & Fields' NEW MUSIC HALL All Star Stock Co.

44th, Just West of B'way. OPENING PERFORMANCE Thurs. Ev., Nov. 21. Tickets for performances other than first night on sale at box office of Hall Mon., Nov. 18, 9 A. M. Regular Matinees Thurs. & Sat. MANHATTAN Op. Ho., 34th & 8th Av. OPENING OF THE WHIP POSTPONED TILL FRI. NOV. 22. Saturday Seats Good for Opening.

WEST END. 125th, West of 8th Av. Evgs. 8:15. LEW FIELDS Presents HANKY PANKY Matinee To-day 2:15. Next Week—LITTLE MISS BROWN.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed. Nov. 27—MME. SIMONE in "The Paper Chase." OUR WIVES with HENRY KOLKER.

CENTURY THEA. 62d & 8th Av. Phone Col. 8858. Evgs. 8:10. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:10. Thanksgiving Week. Seats now for the Pierre Loti-Judith Gautier $100,000 Pageant Drama. Cost of Living Prices 25c 50c 75c $1.00 & $1.50. THE DAUGHTER OF HEAVEN

LITTLE THEATRE, 240 W. 44th St. Evgs. at 8:45. Matinee To-day 2:30. "ANATOL"

Snow White A FAIRY-TALE PLAY FOR CHILDREN At 3:30 Every Afternoon, Except Saturdays.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2:15. WITHIN THE LAW

MINERS 8th AVE. 25TH ST. TEL. CHEL. 6961. PEOPLES BOWERY & 3RD AVE. TEL. 3750 ORCH. BRONX 3RD AVE. & 156TH ST. TEL. 1023 MELR. LADIES' MAT. DAILY. ZALLAH'S OWN CO. Amateurs Friday. LADIES' MAT. DAILY. Queens of Follies Bergere Amateurs Friday. LADIES' MAT. DAILY. Monte Carlo Girls Amateurs Thursday.

Opera Tickets Choice Seats for all Operas. Office Normandie Hotel. B'way & 38th St., S. E. cor. Subscriptions bought and exchanged. Phone 3028-7 Greeley. CHOICE